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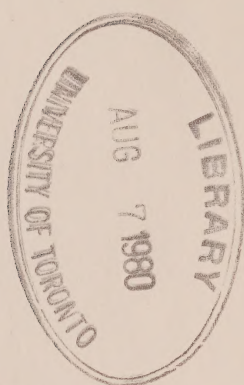














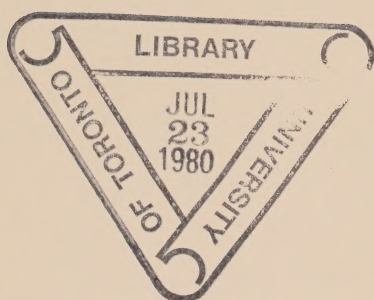


THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1958





Cover:

Department of Labour Building  
8 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario





















ONTARIO

**THIRTY-NINTH REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**  
**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

**For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1958**

**PRINTED BY**  
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HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY  
MINISTER



To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-ninth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

  
Minister



# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To the Honourable Charles Daley  
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-ninth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958.

This report includes the reports of various boards, commissions, and officers, operating within the administrative frame-work of the Department of Labour and is intended to satisfy any statutory requirements for them to make annual reports on their activities.

A perusal of this report will indicate that the Department of Labour continues to expand in its operations and this required additional staff to take care of the greater volume of work.

Since industrial health and safety are prime objectives of the Department of Labour, it should be noted that in our work we find a great spirit of co-operation on the part of management and labour with the Department to achieve these ends. We find a willingness to abate dangers in all types of manufacturing, whether they arise from the operation of machinery or presence of noxious gases or substances in the air or from any other cause. A great deal has been accomplished in this direction. There is one factor, however, that has achieved the doubtful distinction of having the highest rating for causing accidents. It is the human factor, the person working in industry himself.

An employer may provide good surroundings, good housekeeping, and well-guarded machinery, but accidents will still happen because some employee or employees may fail to take the necessary precautions to protect themselves. It is idle to say that we are going to eliminate accidents entirely because we shall not be able to do so, notwithstanding the fact that it is a laudable objective. However, that should not deter an individual workman from being safety-conscious and being vigilant for the welfare of himself and of his fellow-employees.

The last few years have seen many changes in methods of operation of industry. It would seem that in Ontario we are keeping pace reasonably with the new developments which are taking place. Many new problems have arisen as a result of such changes, and we, in the Department of Labour, have concentrated on keeping up with the times in enforcing safety.



The emergence of the St. Lawrence seaway as an accomplished fact will represent the commencement of a new era in Canada. There seems to be no doubt but that it shall have considerable influence on the communities in Ontario lying along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. The predictions are optimistic for extensive industrial development along the shore-line. This will entail a re-examination by the Department of the deployment of inspectors, and will likely require additional help in the field to take care of the greater volume of work.

In the broad field of industrial relations, I believe that the Ontario Labour Relations Board and the Conciliation Service have done an outstanding job. It has been a heavy year for both of them. Oftentimes the volume of work cast upon them does not represent an increase in the amount of industry being served. Certainly with regard to the Conciliation Service the amount of work done can be no criterion for measuring either growth in industry or in the trade union movement. These two facets of activity in the Department of Labour serve rather to remind us that the field of labour relations shows an ever-changing, ever-developing picture.

At the session of the Legislature in 1958, legislation was introduced to amend 2 Acts administered in the Department of Labour, namely, The Labour Relations Amendment Act, 1958, and The Trench Excavators Protection Amendment Act, 1958. The most important provision of the first piece of legislation was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint additional members to the Ontario Labour Relations Board from the ranks of management and labour. The amendment to The Trench Excavators Protection Act, 1954, was intended to clear up ambiguities in the language of the Statute.

This session of the Legislature also saw the passage of an Act entitled The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission Act, 1958. This legislation was introduced in the fiscal year under review but the date for it to come into force is cast into the next ensuing fiscal year. This Act provides for the establishment of a commission to advise on the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, and The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954, and to carry out an educational programme designed to promote the principles of these 3 Acts. The commission will be composed of 3 or more members, 1 of whom will be designated as chairman.

I have not felt it necessary to comment extensively on the activities of various branches of the Department but this is not intended to minimize the importance of their work to the Department. I am satisfied that they are rendering good service to the people of this province.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the staff increased in size from 319 to 335 persons. A great deal of the additional staff was recruited for field work.

During the year a number of valued employees took their retirement. They are as follows:

Mrs. H. E. Forward, clerk, Operating Engineers Branch, retired on November 24, 1957—appointed November 12, 1951.

Mr. E. T. Kerr, inspector, Apprenticeship Branch, retired on disability allowance September 30, 1957—appointed to the Department of Education September 1, 1948, and appointed to the Department of Labour May 16, 1955.

Mr. Herbert J. Little, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on disability allowance July 18, 1957—appointed May 1, 1947.

Miss M. A. McCrary, clerk, Operating Engineers Branch, retired on superannuation July 25, 1957—appointed November 15, 1928.

Miss C. M. McGhie, clerk, Operating Engineers Branch, retired on superannuation February 4, 1958—appointed November 11, 1916.

Mr. G. T. Murray, principal clerk, Main Office, retired on superannuation April 30, 1957—appointed to the Department of Public Welfare October 29, 1934, and appointed to the Department of Labour September 1, 1938.

Mr. J. F. Stewart, principal clerk, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation May 1, 1957—appointed to the Toronto Office of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada April 16, 1926, and appointed to the Composite Inspection Branch July 1, 1937.

I am sure that their associates and supervisors join with me in paying tribute to their loyal and devoted service in this Department.

It is with regret that I record the deaths of 4 of our employees:

Mr. Joseph Brown, inspector, Apprenticeship Branch, died on May 19, 1957—appointed a rehabilitation field representative October 1, 1946, and an inspector with the Apprenticeship Branch April 1, 1949.

Mr. W. J. Cheevers, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, died on January 15, 1958—appointed June 1, 1937.

Mr. S. J. Cowling, inspector, Apprenticeship Branch, died on January 30, 1958—appointed an instructor under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme October 10, 1939, a rehabilitation field representative January 1, 1948, and an inspector with the Apprenticeship Branch April 1, 1949.

Mr. Charles Talbot, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, killed in an automobile accident on March 12, 1958, while carrying out his duties as an inspector—appointed June 2, 1952.

All of these men were able civil servants who had gained the respect and admiration not only of their associates in the service but also of the people in industry with whom they were accustomed to do business. The sympathy of all of the officers and servants of the Department of Labour is extended to their families.

I should like to make mention of the co-operation that was continued during the fiscal year between the Department of Labour and other departments of government. I record our thanks for the assistance given at all times. I think particular reference should be made to the Industrial Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health, and its Director, Dr. J. G. Cunningham. The fine spirit of co-operation has been continued and is reflected in the better service which we have been able to render to industry.

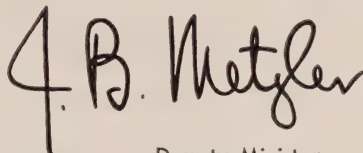
All of the members of the Department of Labour are grateful to Dr. A. G. Hill, Dr. F. J. Taylor, and Miss E. M. Rivers, Reg. N., for excellent care given to them at the Health Centre operated in the Department of Labour Building.

We are also grateful to the staff of the Department of Public Works, stationed in the Department of Labour Building, the Building Superintendent, the switchboard operators, and other members of the building staff, for the excellent service they have given us throughout the year.

During the fiscal year, the Department was host to the sixteenth annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held in Toronto from August 27 to 30, 1957. The conference was well attended and the programme an interesting one.

I should not care to close my statement on the report of the Department of Labour without acknowledging my great debt of gratitude to the officers and servants who comprise the staff of the Department for the good work they have done during the fiscal year. I believe that they have discharged their duties and responsibilities in the best tradition of public service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "J".

Deputy Minister



DATE:	MARCH 31	1958
TOTAL PERSONNEL UNDER MINISTER		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR		335
MINISTER'S STAFF		1,303
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD		
TOTAL PERSONNEL		1,638

MINISTER OF LABOUR	FLOOR
HON. CHARLES DALEY	6 <sup>th</sup>
MINISTER'S SECRETARY	
MISS E. W. MACMILLAN	

PERSONNEL-1

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	FLOOR
90 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO	5 <sup>th</sup>
CHAIRMAN	
E. E. SPARKROW	
SECRETARY	
G. R. POOLE	
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT	

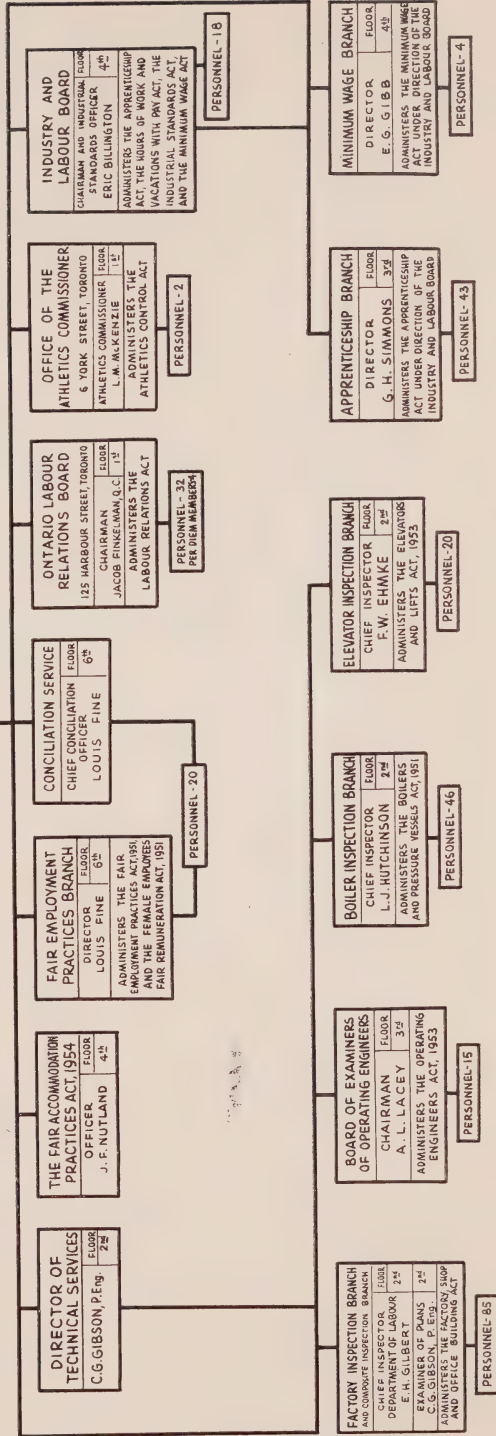
PERSONNEL-1303

DEPUTY MINISTER	FLOOR
J. B. METZLER	5 <sup>th</sup>
SECRETARY	
MISS DOROTHY JOHNSON	

PERSONNEL-49

NOTE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
TELEPHONE NUMBER (M-3721)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
8 YORK STREET, TORONTO  
(UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)  
ORGANIZATION CHART  
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY





# ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

## Main Office

Minister . . . . .	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
Administrative Assistant . . . . .	Helen Davis
Cashier . . . . .	Mary Waizman
Chief Accountant . . . . .	H. C. Tolmie
Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	Louis Fine
Director of Technical Services . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P. Eng.
Economist . . . . .	Josephine Grimshaw
Statistician . . . . .	Alice M. Buscombe

## Apprenticeship Branch

Director . . . . .	G. H. Simmons
--------------------	---------------

## Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman . . . . .	A. L. Lacey
Members . . . . .	J. S. Barclay D. B. Shaw

## Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	L. J. Hutchinson
Examiner of Welding . . . . .	A. S. Thomson
Examiners of Reports and Designs . . . . .	James Johnston W. Stonehouse

## Elevator Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	F. W. Ehmke
Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. W. Ockwell
Engineer . . . . .	J. O. Wainman, P. Eng.

## Factory Inspection Branch and Composite Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector, Department of Labour . . . . .	E. H. Gilbert
Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	Ronald Turton
Examiner of Plans . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P. Eng.

## The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Officer . . . . .	J. F. Nutland
-------------------	---------------

## Fair Employment Practices Branch

Director . . . . .	Louis Fine
--------------------	------------

## Industry and Labour Board

Chairman . . . . .	Eric Billington
Members . . . . .	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

## Minimum Wage Branch

Director . . . . .	E. G. Gibb
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## Office of the Athletics Commissioner

Athletics Commissioner . . . . .	L. M. McKenzie
----------------------------------	----------------

## Ontario Labour Relations Board\*

Chairman . . . . .	Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
Vice-chairman . . . . .	G. W. T. Reed
Registrar . . . . .	A. M. Brunskill
Deputy Registrar . . . . .	Mary Calarco

\*The other members of the Board are:

Representatives of Employers . . . . .	Herbert F. Irwin Director Industrial Relations Primary Textiles Institute R. W. Teagle Professional Engineer
Representatives of Employees . . . . .	David B. Archer Executive Secretary Ontario Federation of Labour G. Russell Harvey Chairman Allied Construction Council, A.F.L.-C.I.O. C.I.C.





## **PART I - TEXT**



# **FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH**

The Factory Inspection Branch was established for the administration and enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Under this Act, inspectors check regularly the working conditions and safety measures employed in all factories, shops, restaurants, and office buildings, in Ontario to make sure that the proper protection is afforded the safety, health, and welfare, of the persons employed in, or having access to, industrial and commercial establishments. Investigation of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is also a responsibility of the inspection staff under the legislation. The inspectorate organized into a departmental inspection service called the Composite Inspection Branch has the additional duty of inspecting industrial and commercial establishments to ensure that the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department are adhered to.

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial building to be constructed, reconstructed, or altered, come under the jurisdiction of the Branch. An engineering staff that includes professional engineers is responsible for this work.

## **INSPECTION SERVICE**

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

Several changes occurred in the personnel of the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1957–58. Two senior inspectors died during the period, 1 retired, and 3 were transferred to other branches of the Department; in addition, 1 who had performed work in another branch during the previous fiscal year was also transferred during 1957–58, the transfer was made to take place officially during 1956–57. Three new inspectors were appointed to the staff during 1957–58. For the assistance of the Chief Inspector, 2 senior inspectors were trained during the fiscal year under review to take over the responsibility of supervising the work of the inspectors.

The inspection staff at the close of the fiscal year 1957–58 was made up of the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, 13 female inspectors, and 37 male inspectors. Inspections of foundries are made by 2 of the male inspectors and 3 other of the male inspectors inspect grain elevators, 2 of these 3 inspectors being also concerned with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons engaged on such work as the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 6 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant, whose duties are described under the section entitled "Plan Examination for Industrial Building".

## INSPECTION DISTRICTS

In recent years, new construction has replaced many old office buildings and factories in the down-town area of the City of Toronto, thus reducing inspection problems and lessening the demand upon the inspection service in the area. As a result of these changes, it was possible during the fiscal year 1957-58 to alter district boundaries for this area so that where there had formerly been 2 districts, there is now 1, bringing the number of districts into which Ontario is divided for the inspection of factories, shops, and office buildings, to 34 at March 31, 1958, as compared with 35 on the same date in the previous year. The alteration of these district boundaries is temporary; the boundaries will be adjusted as industry in the area develops and the need for additional inspection service arises.

Close surveillance is made of the area affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway, and it is expected that district boundaries will be altered, at least when the seaway goes into operation, to keep pace with the increased demands that are anticipated will be made upon inspection services in the area.

## INSPECTIONS

Total inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose again during the fiscal year 1957-58 to reach a new all-time high of 49,627, an increase of almost 9 per cent over the previous record established in 1956-57. It is of interest that this substantial increase took place in the face of vacancies occurring on the inspection staff by the death, resignation, retirement, and transfer to other duties in the Department, of so many of the experienced inspectors during the previous fiscal year and the one under review; inspectors had the additional responsibility during 1957-58 of assisting in the training of persons newly appointed to the inspection staff. The 49,627 inspections involved 40,152 industrial and commercial establishments compared with inspections in 37,005 establishments in the fiscal year 1956-57. Repeat inspections in these establishments totalled 9,475 during 1957-58. In the case of some of the large plants in the province, of which there are many, an inspection may take 2 weeks or more to complete and this inspection is counted as one for statistical purposes. In addition to the 49,627 inspections made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors made 5,313 inspections under other Acts administered by the Department, bringing the total inspections for the fiscal year under review to 54,940 which is the largest number of inspections made in any fiscal year (see Table A-2, pages 78, 79).

There were 22,970 directions issued by inspectors to employers and to owners of the buildings inspected during the fiscal year under review for the correction of conditions that the inspectors considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, the premises (see Table A-2a, pages 80, 81). This is a rise of about 7 per cent above the number of directions issued by inspectors during 1956-57. Though the greater number of establishments visited during the fiscal year under review may account for part of this increase, the efforts of the inspectors to prevent accidents occurring in industry are also responsible for the larger number of directions issued. During the fiscal year under review, inspectors found 59 machines that were unguarded or inadequately guarded and were, thus, a source of danger to the safety of the operators. The inspectors tagged each machine with a notice to the effect that the use of the machine was to be discontinued immediately until the directions for the repair or adjustment of the machine, or for the proper guarding of the machine, had been complied with satisfactorily. It was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some cases where an employer did not carry out the inspector's directions.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, as in previous fiscal years, the services of the inspectors were frequently requested by employers to assist them with their technical problems of operation, of providing their machinery with proper guarding devices, and of planning the lay-out of the machinery and other equipment in their plants. The advice

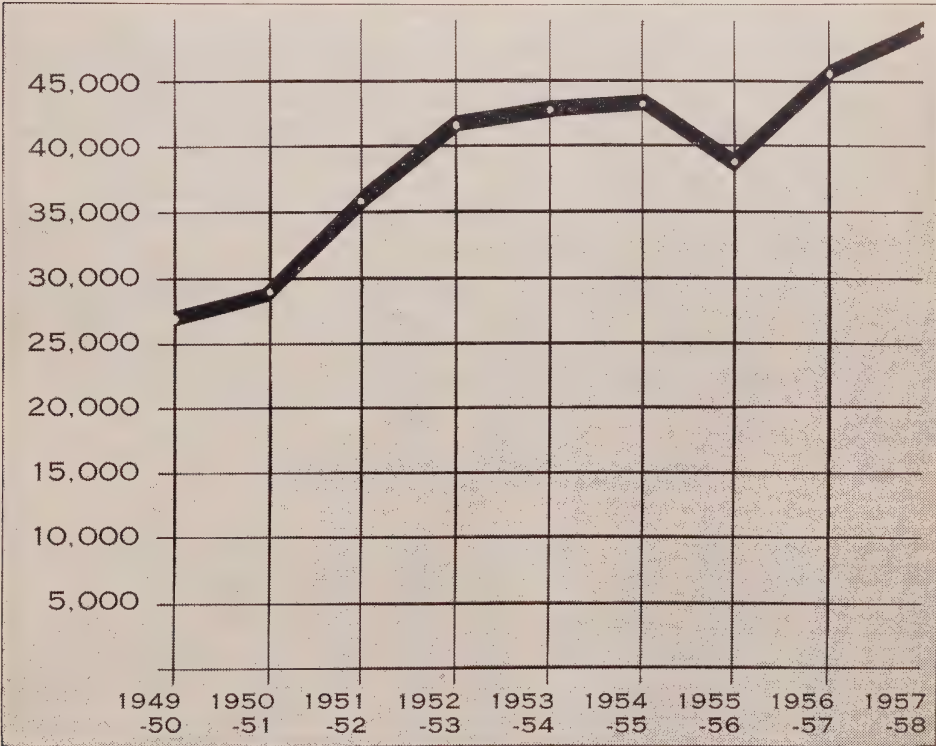


of the inspectors was also sought by prospective occupants of existing buildings as to the suitability of the premises for the proposed occupancy.

During their inspection work in 1957-58 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors discovered 1,914 violations of other Acts as follows: The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, 4; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 325; The Minimum Wage Act, 1,454—the majority of these violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, 122; The Schools Administration Act, 1954, 9. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 211 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review of alleged unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 226 complaints investigated in 1956-57. Of the 211 complaints, investigation disclosed that 117 of the complaints were justified; inspection did not substantiate the remaining 94. These complaints concerned: child labour—2 of 4 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; excess hours—8 of 9 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards—3 of 6 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—32 of 48 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—30 of 52 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—3 of 10 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—18 of 42 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—3 of 4 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—18 of 36 complaints received were substantiated by inspection.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Includes repeat inspections.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspection staff on the request of the supervising coroner for Ontario investigated fatalities and gave evidence at inquests held on the fatalities.

**Child Labour.**—During the fiscal year 1957–58, inspection disclosed 29 young persons under 14 years of age employed in industry in violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (see Table A–2c, page 84). These young persons were employed as messengers, office boys, and stock clerks, and in delivery and in setting up pins in bowling alleys. In 3 of the 29 cases, prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved who had been previously advised that the employment of child labour was a violation of the Act.

**Certificates of Inspection.**—During the fiscal year 1957–58, there were 2,081 certificates of inspection issued for the operation of new factories. The manufacturing industry was involved in 1,651 of the 2,081 certificates issued, transportation, storage and communication industries involved in 22, trade in 361, and service industries, 47.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The total number of persons injured in accidents and explosions, or suffering an industrial disease, reported to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act dropped to 9,266 during the fiscal year 1957–58 from 9,823 for the previous fiscal year. The total of 9,266 is 13.6 per cent below the number for 1952–53, the highest point reached in persons reported injured in accidents under the Act during the fifties. The number of fatalities also showed a decrease during 1957–58, falling to 37 from 41 for 1956–57, and is 46.4 per cent below the number reported during 1952–53. Of the 9,266 persons injured, 8,580 were men, 36 being fatally injured, and 686 were women, 1 being fatally injured (see Table A–1, pages 76, 77).

Of these 9,266 persons injured, 192 were cases of industrial diseases, 163 men being affected and 29 women affected; a quarter of these persons were employed in iron and steel products. Of the 192 cases of industrial diseases, 188 were cases of persons affected by dermatitis; these persons suffered from an allergy to the cutting-oils and grease used in machine trades and to dyes and chemicals used in other trades. The remaining 4 of the 192 cases of industrial diseases reported were persons employed mainly in the foundry industry and incurring a lung ailment from silica and other non-soluble dusts. None of the diseases resulted fatally.

In addition to these 9,266 persons reported injured, there were 586 other persons reported injured in accidents that occurred on premises, or resulted from operations, that did not come under the Act, making a total of 9,852 persons injured in accidents reported to the Chief Inspector. Thirty of the additional 586 persons were men fatally injured.

## HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

There was a total of 717,264 persons employed in the 40,152 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1957–58, 517,146 of these employees were men and 200,118 were women; less than a quarter of 1 per cent of the 717,264 employees were not over 16 years of age in the case of male employees and not over 18 years of age in the case of female employees (see Table A–2c, page 84). The majority of these employees, about 70.1 per cent, worked 40 to 44 hours a week and almost 20 per cent worked 45 to 48 hours a week (see Table A–2b, pages 82, 83). Authorizations for the work of about 3.6 per cent of the 717,264 employees employed in excess of 48 hours a week were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

In the case of hours of employment, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed and the hours of the day during which they may be employed in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. unless a special permit is issued under the Act in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

## **EMERGENCY OVERTIME**

An inspector may give permission in writing to an employer authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in his factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act and before 7 a.m., but not earlier than 6 a.m., and after 6.30 p.m., but not later than 9 p.m., where there is an accident to motive power in the factory or the machinery in the factory is unworkable, or the customs or exigencies of the trade require it.

The number of permits of this type issued during the year ending December 31, 1957 dropped to 1,518 from the 1,649 issued during the previous year. The 1,518 permits were issued to 661 different employers, the largest number of employers receiving this type of permit in a year during the last 10 years and exceeding by almost 16 per cent the number of employers receiving permits during the previous year (see Table A-3, page 85). Each of the 1,518 permits allowed overtime work to be performed by the female persons and youths in the employ of the employers on 36 occasions during the year. On expiration of a permit, it is returned to the Branch with a record of its use. Under the 1,518 permits issued in 1957 an average of 7.7 persons worked on 8.5 occasions, as compared with an average of 16 persons working 12 occasions in respect of the 1,649 permits issued in the previous year.

## **DOUBLE SHIFT**

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed on 1 of the 2 shifts worked during the day. The hours of labour for these employees, however, may not exceed 8 for each shift and the 2 shifts may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for their employment during emergency overtime in order to control the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work and to provide employment for more persons.

There were 551 employers granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1957, an increase over the 459 employers granted this permission in 1956. There were 873 permits issued to the 551 employers allowing employment in double shifts (see Table A-3, page 85), which exceed the number issued during 1956 by almost 16 per cent.

## **EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS**

**Late Hours (Restaurants).**—During the year ending December 31, 1957, there were 355 permits issued to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over later than 11 p.m. and until 2 a.m. This is an increase over the 305 permits of this type issued in 1956 but is about 12 per cent below the high reached in 1952.

The provisions of these permits require, in addition to other conditions, the payment of a 30-cent bonus as well as wages normally paid to a female person employed after



midnight and also require the employer to provide transportation directly to the employee's home unless there is a waiver of the transportation clause in the permit signed by the employee, or by her parent or guardian where the employee is under 21 years of age, and the waiver is approved by the Chief Inspector.

**Night Shifts for Women.**—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1957 for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 97 employers in the manufacturing industry and 1 employer in wholesale trade later than 11 p.m. and earlier than 7 a.m., and to 49 proprietors of restaurants for employment before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. where the employers had satisfactorily established the employment was necessary for serving early breakfast (see Table A-3, page 85). Thus, the Minister granted permission for this type of employment to a total of 147 employers during 1957, as compared with 108 employers during 1956.

In each of the cases involving the issuance of the permits to the employers engaged in the manufacturing industry and wholesale trade, it was necessary where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, for the union to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers: 2 or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

The conditions imposed on the proprietors of restaurants obtaining permission to employ female employees commencing at 6 a.m. were as follows: the working hours of the female employees to be limited to 8 hours a day; where public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the vicinity of the restaurant was not regularly available to the employee to enable her to reach her place of employment before 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer.

## HOME-WORK

During the year ending December 31, 1957, there were 424 permits issued to employers and 3,520 permits issued to home-workers (see Table A-4, page 86); comparable figures for 1956 were 411 permits to employers and 2,764 permits to home-workers. The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his home, at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

Most of the work performed by home-workers is concerned with making doll clothing, sewing on garments, lining boxes with cloth, sorting and boxing cards and other articles, assembling jewellery, carding buttons, and stringing tags. Home-workers are usually persons who have acquired a skill during some earlier period of employment in industry and who, because of responsibilities at home or some physical disability, are unable to accept work in a factory. Inspection is made of a home where home-work is done to ascertain that there is no communicable disease in the home and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.



# PLAN EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

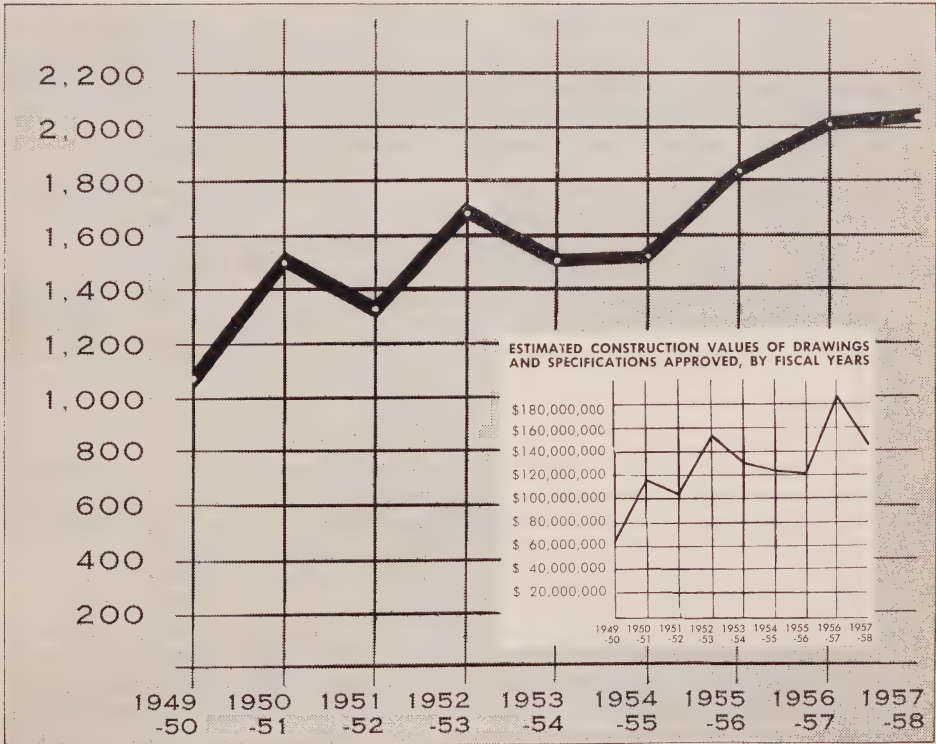
The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial building under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act is the main activity of the engineering staff of the Branch. While the engineers concentrate their efforts upon the technical problems of construction and hazards that may arise out of proposed processes, they endeavour to follow up this work with inspection of the building during or following construction, reconstruction, or alteration, to determine that the standards of the plans as approved for the health, safety, and welfare, of employees have been fulfilled completely. These inspections are valuable to the engineer in that he learns from his examination of the safety features installed in actual construction how, in examining plans of other construction, he may improve his recommendations for higher standards of safety without reducing production.

## DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

The number of drawings and specifications approved rose during 1957-58 for the third consecutive fiscal year to reach a new peak of 2,037, an increase of 1 per cent over the 2,013 approved during the previous record year of 1956-57.

The approvals for 1957-58 represent an estimated value of proposed construction amounting to \$142,906,700 that is a decline of 24.1 per cent from the all-time high reached in 1956-57 when the value of proposed construction was \$188,334,900 and is 9.7 per cent below the amount recorded for 1952-53. This decrease in estimated expenditure for proposed construction indicates that the projects to be undertaken, although greater in number, were smaller in size; smaller construction projects are often alterations to buildings.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS



The number of approvals for construction costing \$100,000 or more also dropped during 1957-58, the number of approvals of this type being 326, a decline of 6.6 per cent from the 349 approved during 1956-57.

**Fees.**—The decline in the estimated value of the proposed construction of the drawings and specifications approved is reflected in a decrease in the fees paid for the approvals. During 1957-58, these fees totalled \$147,181, and, although this amount is almost 23 per cent below the record of \$190,910.15 paid in fees during 1956-57, it is the second highest total for any fiscal year since legislation was passed in 1953 requiring fees to be paid for the approval of drawings and specifications.

The maximum fee of \$5,000 was not required for the approval of the drawings and specifications of any building project. This fee is paid where the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000. No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications where the estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000.

**Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.**—As is always the case in approvals of drawings and specifications, the manufacturing industry accounted for the large majority of the work performed during the fiscal year 1957-58 with 1,278 approvals and an estimated expenditure of \$88,671,800 representing 62.05 per cent of the total cost of construction approved during 1957-58 (see Table A-5, page 87). The amount in each case is below the comparable figures for 1956-57 but in number of approvals is the second highest on record and in estimated values of proposed construction is the third largest total expenditure for the industry for any fiscal year.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was, for the third consecutive fiscal year, iron and steel products where the estimated value of construction was \$22,580,100 accounting for 15.80 per cent of all construction values for the fiscal year under review. Foods and beverages with estimated expenditures of \$13,151,200 followed in second place.

It was noticed in the work of plan examination during the fiscal year under review that radio-active isotopes are being increasingly used for various purposes by industry and that forced warm air for heating is being installed in more buildings. The use of a carbon dioxide atmosphere has become more prevalent for the storage of apples.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing buildings.

## INTERVIEWS

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners, concerned with the proposed building.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, these meetings which for the purposes of this annual report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,743 in respect of the 2,037 drawings and specifications approved during the period, as compared with 1,597 interviews on 2,013 drawings and specifications approved during the previous fiscal year.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1957–58, the engineers made 647 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections. There were 355 inspections of this type made during 1956–57.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

Technical information including drawings has been compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As part of their efforts towards accident prevention in industry, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees designed to bring about improvements in safety standards. The Chief Examiner is a member of the Reactor Safety Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Control Board for nuclear projects in Ontario, and, during the fiscal year 1957–58, he was also a member of a subcommittee which inspected the sub-critical reactor at the University of Toronto. Other committees on which the engineers serve are concerned with revisions to the Toronto Building By-law and the National Building Code of Canada 1953, and with the problem of dust explosions in grain elevators.

As in other fiscal years, 1 of the engineers delivered a lecture to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with exit facilities in respect of factories and mercantile buildings. A lecture on the same subject was delivered to personnel of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1957–58, there were 17 charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, as compared with 37 in 1956–57. Out of the 17 charges, there were 11 convictions; 4 charges were dismissed and 2 were withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$330 were levied by the courts in these cases.

## **GENERAL**

The annual conference of inspectors was held in January, 1958. Speakers addressed the conference on the subjects of inspection practices and procedures, problems of inspection encountered by inspectors in the field, machine guarding, exit and fire protection features of buildings, and processes being used and developed in industry that are hazardous to the health and safety of the worker. The departments of labour for Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, were represented

at the conference at the invitation of the Department extended through the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to provincial governments to send representatives to the conference.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the provisions of the Canadian Standards Association's Code Z-142 for the Guarding of Punch Presses at Point of Operation, although not statutory in their effect in Ontario, were applied effectively by inspectors in their work of inspecting industries where punch presses are used. Copies of this code became available only in March, 1957, and during the fiscal year under review remarkable progress was made by manufacturers of punch presses in developing new guarding techniques to meet the principles established by the code, and the inspectors found that firms using punch presses are co-operating in installing the protective devices required by the code. The form of guarding stipulated by the code will do a great deal to prevent many of the crippling injuries that have resulted from accidents occurring at point of operation on punch presses in the past. The Chief Inspector of this Department was the chairman of the committee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association to develop the code.

The Committee on Inspectors' Training appointed by the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to draft an inspectors' manual for the use of factory inspectors completed its work during the fiscal year under review. The Chief Inspector of this Department was the chairman of the committee.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, and several of the senior inspectors, gave addresses to employer-employee groups and other organizations on the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in industry.



# **BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS**

The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, and is composed of not less than 3 members and 1 of them is designated as chairman of the Board.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators and to report on the examinations to the Minister of Labour with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. Part of the Board's work is also concerned with the registration of plants and the inspection of premises where a plant is being installed or operated.

## **REGISTRATION OF PLANTS**

The new system of recording the registration with the Board of power plants in operation in Ontario progressed favourably during the fiscal year 1957-58. It is now possible to produce more easily and quickly the exact number of plants registered with the Board. It should be noted that, as well as registering plants as required by the Act, the Board registers smaller plants that are not subject to the legislation but whose owners request their registration; in addition, under certain conditions, the Board will register separately all plants located on the same premises.

## **CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the number of certificates of registration issued by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, to the owners of plants rose to 1,808, being over 5½ times the number issued during the previous fiscal year. Of the 1,808 certificates issued, 917 were certificates for new plants. The new system of recording plants and the Board's efforts to ensure registration of all power plants subject to the Act are responsible for this large increase. At March 31, 1958, there had been 5,653 certificates of registration issued, or 5,653 plants registered with the Board, under the Act.

## **EXAMINATIONS**

The number of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators examined by the Board reached an all-time high of 3,878 during the fiscal year 1957-58, an increase of 7.8 per cent over 1956-57 and 6.1 per cent above the

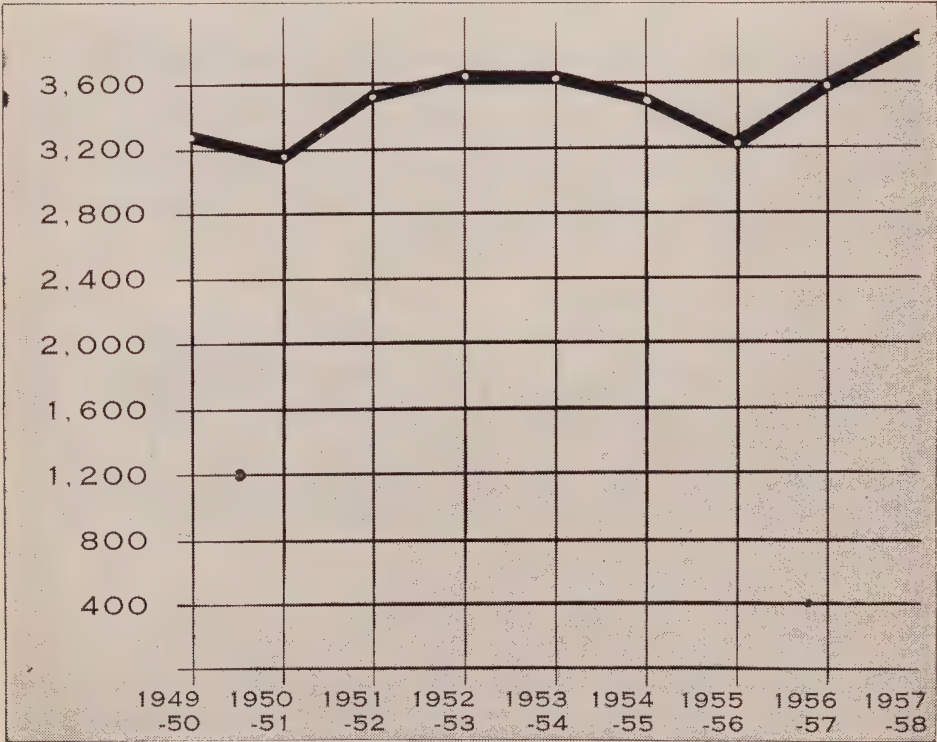
previous peak of 1952-53. The total of 3,878 includes applicants for certificates who had failed to pass an examination previously as well as those being examined in their classification for the first time.

Of the 3,878 applicants before the Board for examination, 2,143 were examined in the City of Toronto and 1,735 were examined in 33 other centres in Ontario (see Table B-1, page 88). The 2,143 persons examined in Toronto set a new record for the number of persons examined in this centre; in 1954-55, the previous peak period for the area, 2,127 persons were examined in Toronto.

The percentage of the total applicants for examination who fail each year is about the same, ranging from 41 to 48 per cent of the total applicants. Some 44 per cent of the applicants examined during 1957-58 did not obtain the minimum percentage on their statutory examination required by the regulations.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, the Board examined the qualifications of 17 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Fourteen of the applicants passed the examinations, but 5 of these applicants were examined more than once before they passed an examination; subsequently, a certificate of competency was issued to each of the 14 successful applicants.

APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION EXAMINED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



The work of revising matters relating to the examination of operating engineers and operators progressed steadily during the fiscal year under review. Several examination papers have been rewritten to keep the examination of operating engineers and operators abreast of the present-day standards of operation of plants. Assistance to a candidate in preparing for examination has been developed in the publication of material to guide him in his studies. Ontario is the first province of Canada to offer assistance of this type to a candidate for an examination. During the fiscal year under review, the Board also completed its work of revising the text-book, *Beginner's Book on Power Plant Operation*, which was first issued in the early thirties. It is a most comprehensive text-book, including a great deal of information and many sketches that were not contained in the earlier edition. The new text-book is to be published under the title of *Basic Power Plant Engineering*, and will be ready for distribution in the next fiscal year.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

### **APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, total applications for certificates of qualification to the Board reached a new high of 1,887, exceeding the previous record year of 1956-57 by some 5.8 per cent. Of the 1,887 applications, the Board accepted 1,680 and refused 207 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of previous training and experience as prescribed by the regulations.

In addition, 767 applicants for certificates who had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board, requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all requests.

### **ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES**

A new high point in the total number of certificates of qualification issued to operating engineers and operators was reached during the fiscal year 1957-58. There were 24,473 certificates issued (see Table B-2, page 89) in this fiscal year, being an increase of almost 2 per cent over the previous peak year of 1956-57. Of the 24,473 certificates issued, 22,266 were renewal certificates; 475 of the persons renewing their certificates stated they were unemployed. There were 1,809 certificates refused during the fiscal year owing to the applicants failing to pass the Board's examination.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the Board received reports of 682 violations of the Act and regulations, 583 violations being reported by departmental inspectors and 99 by individuals and organizations outside the Department. Of the 583 violations reported by departmental inspectors, 400 of them were reported by the inspector on the Board's staff, 142 by inspectors with the Composite Inspection Branch, and 41 by inspectors with the Boiler Inspection Branch.

The Board found that in the case of the majority of these violations industry was co-operative in correcting them quickly. Correction of 517 of the 682 violations was brought about during the fiscal year under review, some by means of correspondence between the Board and the persons concerned, others, however, required further investiga-

tion by the Board in the form of discussions with the parties concerned and visits to the power plants involved by a member of the Board, or by the Board's inspector. The Board was still investigating the remaining 165 of the 682 violations at March 31, 1958.

As in previous fiscal years, the members of the Board were able to assist many plant owners during 1957-58 with the problems that arose out of the operation of their plants; the class of operating engineer or operator required in their plants was the concern of a large number of these owners. In many of these cases, the suggestions of the Board resulted in the plants involved being operated more economically and efficiently.

## **REVENUE**

The net revenue collected under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, increased substantially during the fiscal year 1957-58 to reach a new peak of \$85,476.67 (see Table B-3, page 89).



# **BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH**

The Boiler Inspection Branch is concerned with the administration of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Included in the duties of the Branch are the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, and the investigation of an explosion or rupture of a boiler or pressure vessel or of an accident arising out of the operation or use of one of these vessels. All persons carrying out an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency. The inspectors of the Branch also make inspections under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

No boiler or pressure vessel may be operated or used unless a certificate of inspection or a certificate of approval has been issued for that purpose.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination for approval of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and fittings, to be constructed for use in Ontario, and of plants to be installed in the province. All designs approved are registered in the Branch.

The Branch is also responsible for testing the qualifications of welding operators and for the approval of the procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers or pressure vessels.

## **INSPECTION**

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

Three inspectors were appointed to the staff during the fiscal year 1957-58 to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. One of these appointments filled a vacancy on the inspection staff that occurred during the fiscal year as a result of the resignation of 1 inspector. Another of the new inspectors is being trained to take over the work of an inspector who will retire in the next fiscal year, and the third inspector was appointed to work in the Hamilton district where the services of an additional inspector are required to take care of increasing demands on the inspection service that have resulted from the industrial development in the area. One of the new inspectors had formerly been attached to the Department's composite inspection staff. One member of the Branch's staff was classified as an examiner of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, during 1957-58.

At March 31, 1958, there were 33 inspectors including the Chief Inspector, an examiner of welding, and 2 examiners of reports and designs.

### **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

District boundaries in north-western Ontario were altered during the fiscal year 1957-58, and a new division, Kenora, was made, bringing to 16 the number of inspection districts into which Ontario is divided for purposes of inspecting boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, in the province. This change will provide more comprehensive inspection

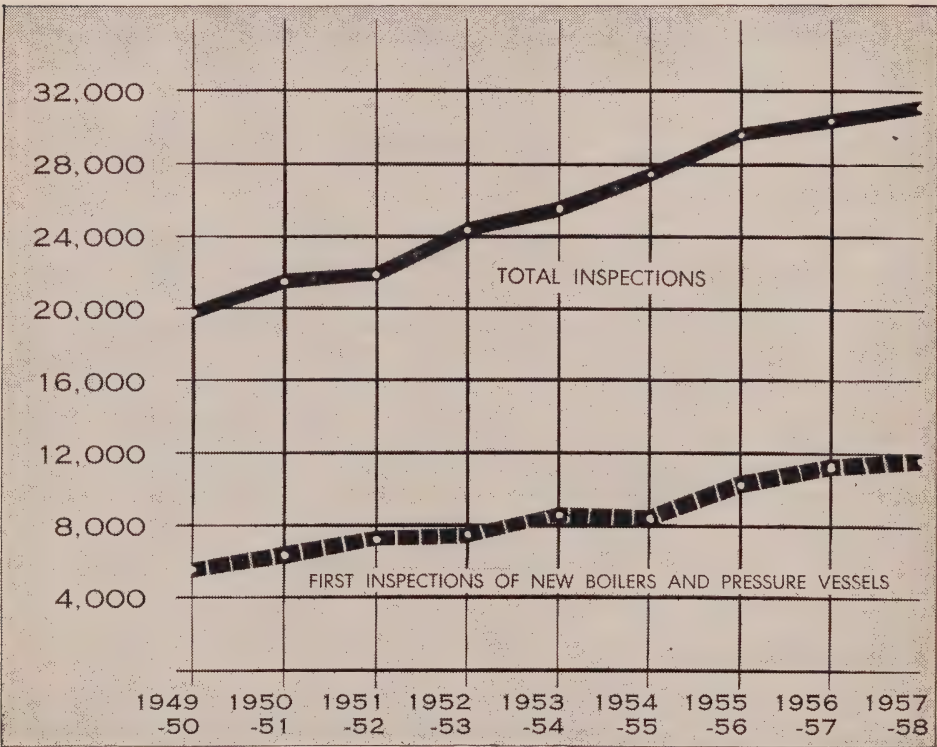
service to the Thunder Bay area through which the natural gas pipe-line is routed and where industry has greatly developed in recent years.

At March 31, 1958, the districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were as follows: Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 2; Kenora, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 2; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 1; St. Catharines, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 14; Windsor, 2.

INSPECTIONS

Total of all types of inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, rose again during the fiscal year 1957-58 to reach a new peak of 31,384 which is some 1.4 per cent above the previous record established in 1956-57. Greater numbers of inspections of pressure vessels and of pressure-piping were responsible for this increase; inspections of new and used boilers, as well as annual inspections of boilers, decreased. Although, inspections of boilers did not advance numerically, there was an increase in revenue earned from all inspections made of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, which may be accounted for in part by the rise in number of inspections of pressure vessels and pressure-piping but may be ascribed also to a larger size of boiler and pressure vessel which is more complex in its design being manufactured and put into operation and use and, thus, the fee for inspection of this type of vessel is increased accordingly. Total additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, also dropped during the fiscal year under review (see Table C-1, page 90).

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*"Total inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

During the fiscal year 1957–58, the inspectors made 25 investigations under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. In each case the inspector made a report of his investigation direct to the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers.

**Certificates of Competency.**—The number of first certificates of competency issued to persons qualified to make inspections under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, dropped during the fiscal year 1957–58 to 149 from 158 in 1956–57 and brought the total number of first certificates of competency issued under the Act to 488 at March 31, 1958 (see Table C–3, page 90). Renewals of certificates of competency also declined during the fiscal year, falling to 129 from 134 for the previous fiscal period.

No certificates of competency were suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Labour during the fiscal year under review.

During the fiscal year 1957–58, 9 holders of certificates of competency were late in applying for renewal of the certificates; the certificates were not renewed until the late-application fees had been paid.

**Certificates of Inspection and Approval.**—The steady increase reported each fiscal year in the number of certificates of inspection issued since The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 came into force in 1953–54 came to a halt in 1957–58 when 16,652 certificates were issued, being 2.9 per cent below the peak reached in 1956–57. The decline occurred in all types of certificates of inspection issued except in the case of those issued after the inspection of used boilers and pressure vessels where an increase of 34.2 per cent is reported over the number issued in 1956–57. These statistics do not include certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

During the fiscal year 1957–58, certificates of approval issued also dropped from the high peak of 2,492 reached in 1956–57 to 1,976, which is the third largest number of certificates of approval issued in a fiscal year since the legislation came into force in 1953–54 (see Table C–2, page 90).

**Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.**—During the fiscal year 1957–58, 16 boilers and 14 pressure vessels were condemned by inspectors who after inspection were satisfied that they could no longer be operated or used safely. In each case, the inspector sealed the vessel with a seal or label indicating that it was condemned and took possession of its certificate of inspection.

## **APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS**

The number of applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, received dropped slightly during the fiscal year under review to 2,220 from the high point of 2,253 reached in 1956–57. It was necessary to return 147 of the 2,220 designs for correction; 130 of the 147 designs were corrected in accordance with the suggestions of the examiner and were approved. The remaining 17 of the 147 designs were not submitted again by the manufacturers; in the case of most of these designs, the examiner had advised they were not practicable for manufacture.

Unless a change in standards renders a registered design obsolete or unsafe, a manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from the design provided they are constructed in conformity with the approved design and no substitution is made in the material called for by the design.



## TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS

The number of welding operators tested rose again in the fiscal year 1957-58 to reach a new peak of 6,161 (see Table C-4, page 91), an increase of 32 per cent over the previous high point of 1956-57. Welding operators examined in both the metallic-arc process and the oxygen-acetylene process exceeded by over 30 per cent in each process the number examined in the previous fiscal year. About 77 per cent of welding operators tested were successful in passing the qualification tests in each of the 2 fiscal years, 1956-57 and 1957-58. An identification card was issued to each of the welding operators successful in passing the qualification tests in 1957-58. It is of interest that 525 of the 6,161 welding operators tested during 1957-58 were employed in the construction of oil and gas pipe-lines.

**Welding Procedures.**—During the fiscal year 1957-58, 187 new procedures to be followed by manufacturers in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels were approved, bringing the total number of procedures approved under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, to 651.

## INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the Chief Inspector was notified of 4 explosions of boilers and pressure vessels and accidents arising out of the operation or use of vessels as compared with 7 in 1956-57. Seven persons were injured as a result of the 4 accidents, 4 of the 7 fatally (see Table C-5, page 91). Two boilers and 2 pressure vessels were involved in the explosions. Each accident was investigated to determine its cause.

One of the boilers involved ruptured under pressure when failure occurred at the lap seam joint. The boiler had been inspected periodically prior to the explosion but there had been no indication that a failure would occur. Two persons were killed in this explosion. Two persons were injured in the accident involving the other boiler which was shattered when an explosion occurred in a furnace. No person was injured in 1 accident involving a pressure vessel but in the explosion involving the other pressure vessel 2 persons were killed and 1 person injured. This latter vessel was located in a chemical plant, and the cause of the explosion is uncertain; investigation had not been completed at March 31, 1958.

## PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during 1957-58.

## REVENUE

Revenue earned rose substantially during 1957-58 to reach a new high of \$194,075.25 (see Table C-6, page 91).

# **ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH**

The Elevator Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953. This legislation brings under provincial control the licensing and regulating of elevators and certain other types of lifts except for passenger-elevators in Toronto and freight-elevators in municipal buildings in Toronto which are exempt from the Act by regulations.

The duties of the Branch include inspection of elevators and lifts and investigation of failure of equipment or of accidents arising out of the use of an elevating device. All persons making an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency.

Licences are issued from the Branch for the operation of elevators and lifts, and registration is made annually of all persons carrying on work in Ontario of constructing, installing, altering, repairing, maintaining, servicing, or testing, elevators and lifts.

The Branch is also responsible for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of new installations or major alterations of elevators and lifts.

## **INSPECTION**

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

No change occurred in the personnel of the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1957-58, and so, at March 31, 1958, this staff consisted of 9 inspectors including the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector as it did on the same date of the previous year.

For purposes of elevator inspection, Ontario has been divided into 8 districts, the City of Toronto consisting of 4 of the districts, and to each district 1 inspector has been assigned. Four inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto, 1 from the Hamilton office, 1 from the London office, and 1 from the office located in Ottawa. Inspections of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area are performed by an inspector attached to the Department's composite inspection staff which is concerned primarily with the inspection of factories, shops, and office buildings.

In addition to the inspectors, there is 1 professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.



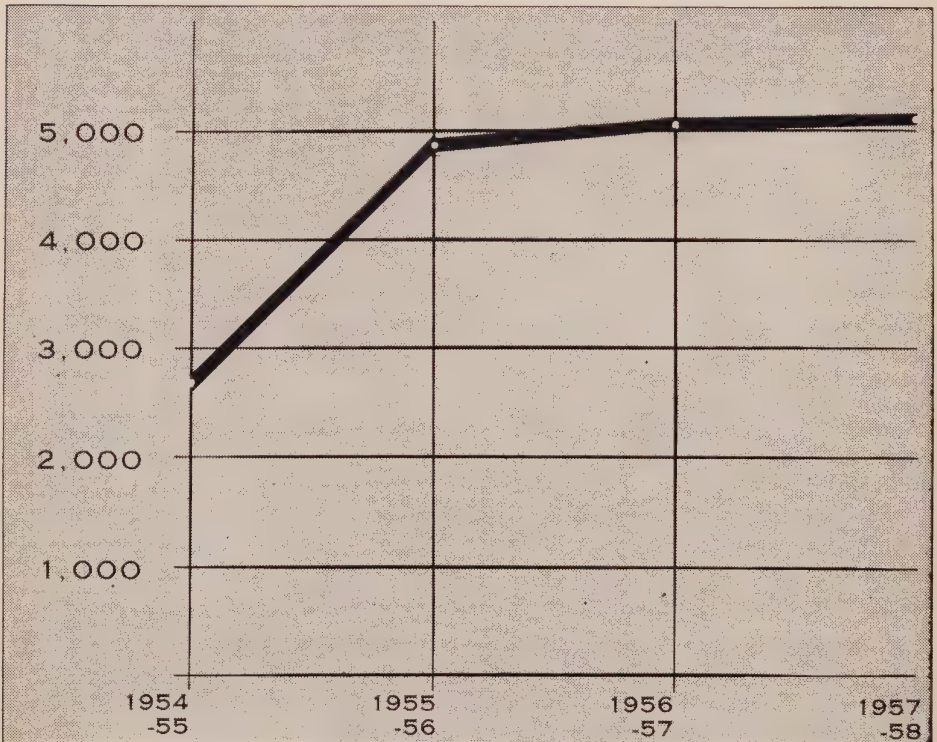
## INSPECTIONS

Total inspections made under the Act have increased each fiscal year since the legislation came into force in 1954-55 to reach a high of 5,103 for the fiscal year 1957-58. This number is a slight increase of 1.2 per cent over the number of inspections made during the previous fiscal year and is 88.2 per cent above the total inspections made during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954-55. The 5,103 inspections were made up of annual inspections, inspections after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspections of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections (see Table D-1, page 92). Of these latter inspections, some 6 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 5,103 inspections, there were 11 inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act.

Included in the 5,103 inspections were inspections of 7 elevators installed in 2 new mechanical parking garages located in Toronto. Considerable time was spent on these inspections to make sure that each installation operated safely. These were the first installations of the type to be installed in Ontario.

In making the 5,103 inspections, the inspectors issued 13,534 directions, as compared with 17,881 directions resulting from 5,042 inspections made in 1956-57, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected or to the effect that applications for licences were to be made for the installations. Of the 13,534 directions, more than 10,600 concerned freight-elevators and over 1,600, passenger-elevators.

INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATORS AND LIFTS, BY FISCAL YEARS



During their annual inspections of elevating devices in 1957–58, the inspectors found 217 installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down, as compared with 318 in 1956–57. One hundred and ninety-five of the 217 installations were freight-elevators. The inspectors' directions ordered 145 of the 217 installations were not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely; 7, 5 of which were freight-elevators, were in operation again by March 31, 1958, after their condition had been inspected carefully. The remaining 72 of the 217 installations were ordered removed from service permanently; 63 of them were freight-elevators, 34 of which were replaced by new installations by March 31, 1958. Six of 10 installations that had been shut down during 1956–57 were in operation again during 1957–58 and the other 4 were replaced by new installations.

**Certificates of Competency.**—During 1957–58, there were 91 certificates of competency issued to persons making inspections of elevating devices, 85 being renewal certificates and 6 being first certificates (see Table D–2, page 92). Of the 85 renewal certificates, 11 were to persons employed in the Department, 9 being to inspectors with the Branch, 1 to the engineer with the Branch, and 1 to the inspector on the Department's composite inspection staff who inspects elevating devices in the Port Arthur area. Of the 6 first certificates issued, all were issued to persons other than inspectors employed in the Department. Five of these certificates were issued without examination and 1 after examination. Commencing on January 1, 1958, all persons making application for a first certificate of competency are required to be successful in passing an examination designed to test their qualifications to make inspections.

## LICENCES

The total of initial, renewal, and duplicate, licences granted for all types of elevating devices during the fiscal year 1957–58 was 7,595, that is a decrease of 4.2 per cent from the 7,931 granted in 1956–57 and almost 10 per cent less than the number of licences granted during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954–55. Of the 7,595 licences granted, 1,448 were for passenger-elevators and 4,912 for freight-elevators (see Table D–3, page 93).

Total renewals of licences granted for all types of elevating devices, and also initial licences granted, dropped during 1957–58 from the numbers granted during 1956–57, in the former case 3.8 per cent and in the latter case 14.3 per cent. The number of initial licences granted has decreased each fiscal year, for 3 years, since 1954–55 when the Act came into force and 5,802 initial licences were granted. Duplicates of licences granted totalled 26 during 1957–58 as compared with 9 in 1956–57. There were 173 licences transferred during the fiscal year, 147 of them involving freight-elevators. No licences were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

During the fiscal year 1957–58, the Branch replaced with a metal plate the temporary paper label that had previously been issued to owners of elevators and lifts. The plate is affixed to each installation and carries the installation number assigned by the Department to the elevating device, thus making the installation easy to identify from the Branch records. This work was very extensive, it involved every installation that had been licensed under the Act. The plate, and previously the paper label, is sent with the initial application form for a licence for an elevating device to the owner of the lift who is applying for the licence.

## **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

There were 411 drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices approved during 1957-58 which is 9.3 per cent less than the number approved during the previous fiscal year and about 13.1 per cent below the peak year of 1955-56. Of the 411 drawings and specifications approved, 360 were of new installations and 51 of major alterations (see Table D-4, page 93). About 34 per cent of the approvals of new installations concerned freight-elevators and almost 37 per cent, passenger-elevators.

The decrease in approvals during 1957-58 is accounted for, for the most part, by fewer drawings and specifications being approved of freight-elevators, both of new installations and major alterations; total drawings and specifications of passenger-elevators increased some 2.9 per cent over last year, a rise in the number of drawings and specifications approved of new installations being responsible for this increase.

One of the approvals of new installations was of a hydraulic freight-elevator with a maximum carrying-capacity of 30,000 pounds and a speed of 80 feet a minute. This elevator which is to be installed in a hotel located in Toronto has a 55-foot rise. Of the approvals of new installations, there were 7 freight-elevators to be installed in 2 mechanical parking garages located in Toronto, 4 of the elevators in 1 garage and 3 in the other. Three additional approved sets of drawings and specifications of new installations were obtained from the Branch during the fiscal year 1957-58.

Of the 411 drawings and specifications approved during 1957-58, 352 were received in the fiscal year under review and 59 were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Examination of an additional 16 drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1957-58.

## **ACCIDENTS**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 333 persons, 220 being female persons and 113, male persons (see Table D-5, pages 94, 95). Four of the male persons died. Of the 333 persons injured, 99 were not more than 14 years of age, and 80 of the 99 were not more than 6 years of age. Forty-four of the children were girls and 55 were boys. The total number of persons injured during 1957-58 was 13.3 per cent higher than the number injured during the previous fiscal year but 9.7 per cent below the high of 1955-56. In addition to these 333 persons injured, there were reports of 36 other persons injured, 1 fatally, on passenger-elevators that do not come under the Act. The Branch investigated the fatality on request which occurred to a boy making a delivery in an apartment building.

Almost 90 per cent, or 298, of the 333 persons injured were riding escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking care in using the escalators or by some other element that did not involve any defect in the installations. Of the persons injured on escalators, 16.4 per cent were pushed or trampled and 19.8 per cent lost their balance. In addition to the 298 persons injured on escalators, 90 persons who were not injured were involved in accidents on escalators.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the inspectors investigated 24 of the accidents reported causing injury to 31 persons, 6 were female persons injured on escalators and 25 were male persons injured on different types of lifts; 4 of the male persons were killed (see Table D-5a, page 96). Although all accidents causing injury to persons are not investigated, it is usual for any accident involving the failure of equipment or an accident



resulting in serious injury to, or the death of, a person to be investigated to determine its cause. Ten accidents were investigated of equipment failure during the fiscal year under review, 8 of which involved freight-elevators and caused the death of 2 men. The remaining 2 accidents involved a passenger-elevator that caused injury to 1 person, a man, and the other involved a Class A dumb-waiter and no person was injured. The investigations of equipment failure causing injury and resulting in death are included in Table D-5a.

## **REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS**

There were 72 persons registering as contractors during the fiscal year 1957-58, 14 of these were contractors registering for the first time under the Act (see Table D-6, page 96). Total registrations of contractors for the fiscal year under review is the lowest of any fiscal period and is half the number for 1956-57.

No registrations were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, there were 20 charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, as follows: 6 for operation of an elevating device without a licence; 7 for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe manner; 3 for installation of an elevating device where the drawings and specifications of the installation had not been submitted for approval; 2 for failure to notify of commencement of work on a new installation; 1 for failure to register as a contractor; 1 for failure to report an accident.

There were 13 convictions; 2 charges were withdrawn and 5 charges were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$384.50 were levied by the courts.

## **REVENUE**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, revenue earned under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953 rose to a new peak of \$78,934.13 (see Table D-7, page 97).

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the Chief Inspector continued as a member of the subcommittee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association which is working on a revision of the association's safety code for passenger- and freight-elevators.



# CONCILIATION SERVICE

Conciliation Service is primarily concerned with assisting employers and trade unions to effect collective agreements through the work of conciliation officers where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted requests for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act. In addition, this division of the Department has an important role in the administration of the unfair practices provisions of this legislation whereby conciliation officers are responsible for the first step in the proceedings of inquiring into complain's that persons have been refused employment, discharged, discriminated against, threatened, coerced, intimidated, or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act.

Though the work of the conciliation officers is necessarily centred on fulfilling responsibilities explicitly set forth in The Labour Relations Act, particularly in the negotiation of collective agreements, conciliation services are often extended beyond the formal procedures of the Act. Under certain circumstances, the services of the officers are made available for the negotiation of collective agreements, even though there is no precise statutory provision for the formal appointment of a conciliation officer. Assistance provided in settling a strike which has occurred over the negotiation of a collective agreement, and which may affect several thousand workers, is probably the most important instance of this type of conciliation activity. Related to the main work of effecting collective agreements are the services the officers extend, on request, to management and labour, to help them resolve various problems which may arise out of a collective bargaining relationship, apart from those connected with the actual negotiation of collective agreements.

The conciliation officers also perform work under The Industrial Standards Act, The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The latter 2 Acts are administered by the Fair Employment Practices Branch of which the Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director. Information on the work of the conciliation officers under these 2 Acts appears in this annual report under the section entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch". The work of the conciliation officers appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act is reported in the section entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

At March 31, 1958, there were 14 conciliation officers, including the Chief Conciliation Officer.

## APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

### TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

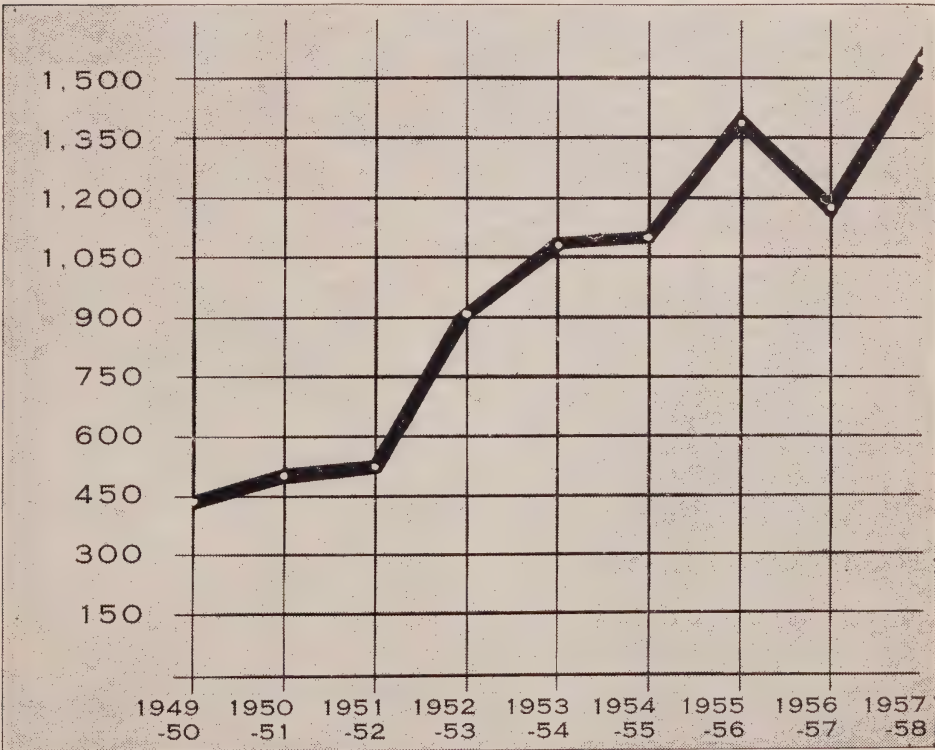
Appointments by the Minister of Labour of conciliation officers to effect collective agreements rose sharply to 1,549 during the fiscal year 1957-58 from 1,165 for the previous fiscal year. During the fiscal year under review, conciliation officers operated also under 157 appointments carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of

1,706 appointments to be dealt with by the officers during 1957-58. The conciliation officers reported to the Minister on 1,549 of the 1,706 appointments during the fiscal year. There were 157 appointments pending at March 31, 1958.

In many instances more than 1 official appointment was made in relation to 1 collective bargaining dispute. Formally, a separate appointment of a conciliation officer is made for each collective agreement to be effected, and, thus, where employers bargain together in groups, as is customary for those engaged in printing, trucking, hotel and restaurant operations, and many branches of the construction industry, 1 dispute may involve a large number of separate agreements and a corresponding number of appointments of conciliation officers.

Mainly, because of the large volume of group collective bargaining, the count of appointments in the fiscal year 1957-58 differed substantially from the count of collective bargaining disputes. Thus, in the 1,549 appointments of conciliation officers during 1957-58, 943 were disputes which involved only 1 agreement and, therefore, a single appointment of an officer. The remaining 606 appointments involved disputes in which there was some form of group bargaining. These 606 appointments were consolidated in 63 separate disputes, bringing the total disputes for which there were appointments of conciliation officers during the fiscal year to 1,006, an increase of 11.2 per cent over the corresponding total for 1956-57. The 157 appointments carried over from the previous fiscal period divided into 143 disputes where single agreements were involved, 1 dispute

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act.

with 11 separate agreements, and 1 with 3, a total of 145 disputes in all. These disputes carried over from 1956-57 brought the total disputes to be dealt with by the conciliation officers during 1957-58 to 1,151, an increase of 13.3 per cent over the number dealt with during the previous fiscal year.

While the total number of disputes to be dealt with by the conciliation officers during 1957-58 increased, the number of employees directly affected by disputes declined by 31.1 per cent, from 179,824 in 1956-57 to 123,950 in the fiscal year under review. To some extent, this decline in the number of employees involved reflected the fact that many 2-year agreements in large firms which had appeared in conciliation in 1956-57 did not come up for negotiation until the later months of 1958, that is, they would appear in conciliation after March 31, 1958. There was, however, considerable conciliation activity in the construction, trade, and service, industries, where the average size of a firm tends to be small.

During the fiscal year under review, conciliation officers disposed of a total of 1,027 disputes in which 1,549 appointments were involved, affecting 115,600 employees. They were successful in effecting collective agreements in 575 of these disputes involving 712 appointments; in each of 550 of the disputes, there was a single appointment of a conciliation officer and in 25 disputes, 162 appointments. Just over 59,000 employees were directly affected by these settlements of disputes.

In the remaining 452 disputes, involving 837 appointments of conciliation officers and affecting 56,600 employees, the conciliation officers concerned reported no agreements were effected. In 338 of these disputes, not settled directly by the officers, the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, commenced proceedings to establish conciliation boards. There were 666 separate appointments of conciliation officers involved in these 338 disputes: each of 309 were single-agreement disputes and the remaining 357 were grouped into 29 disputes. It should be pointed out that in many instances, where only 1 conciliation board was required to deal with a multiple-agreement dispute, the officer had been instrumental in persuading the employers concerned to group together for purposes of further conciliation and negotiation. The officer's role in helping to reduce the number of conciliation boards required was important where the tradition of group collective bargaining was not firmly established. In some cases also, the officer was able to persuade a firm to agree to 1 conciliation board to assist in the negotiation of separate agreements in several of its plants.

The conciliation officers were often able to further reduce the number of conciliation boards required by assisting the parties to reach agreement after the process of setting up a conciliation board had begun but before the board was established with the appointment of a chairman. Of the disputes referred to conciliation boards in 1957-58, there were 41 single-agreement disputes in which the parties reached agreement through this further assistance of the officers; some 5,400 employees were directly affected by these settlements. In this way, only 297 conciliation boards were required to deal with disputes not settled by the officers and referred to the Minister for the establishment of a board during the fiscal year under review. The conciliation officers were also instrumental in bringing about 11 similar settlements in disputes in which preliminary steps to set up conciliation boards had already been taken at March 31, 1957. Thus, there were 52 settlements of this type which can be considered as an addition to the 575 settlements effected by the officers under their original appointments by the Minister, making a total of 627 settlements effected by the officers during the fiscal year.

In 109 disputes, involving 166 appointments, which the officers did not settle, the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board. Generally, these disputes were small in size and directly affected only 2,300 employees. Five small disputes, involving only 300 employees, lapsed during the fiscal year.



## **TO INQUIRE INTO COMPLAINTS**

Under the unfair practices provisions of the Act, appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into a complaint that a person had been dealt with contrary to the Act rose sharply to 113 during the fiscal year 1957-58 from 88 in the previous fiscal year.

In each of 80 of these 113 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported to the Minister he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. In 31 appointments, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement, in which case the Minister may appoint a commissioner to make further inquiries. Of the remaining 2 complaints, 1 was withdrawn and in 1 a determination was made that the case lay outside provincial jurisdiction.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the period under review under 2 appointments made in the fiscal year 1956-57. In each of these appointments, the conciliation officer reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of.

## **OTHER SERVICES OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN EFFECTING COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

Most commonly, additional conciliation services other than those required under The Labour Relations Act are concerned with effecting collective agreements after the formal procedures under the Act have been exhausted, and further conciliation seems necessary. This conciliation service means a re-entry of the conciliation officers into the case, almost always after a conciliation board has reported it was unable to bring the parties to agreement. In some cases, a strike may have occurred. Further conciliation of this type is usually undertaken at the request of either, or both, of the parties, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. If the Minister of Labour feels that a dispute is seriously affecting the public interest, however, he may intervene on his own initiative and request the parties to the dispute to meet with the Chief Conciliation Officer, or any of the officers. On occasion he may participate in the negotiations.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the conciliation officers re-entered 4 disputes after a conciliation board reported that no agreement had been reached, but before the right to strike or lock-out had been exercised. In 3 of these 4 disputes, the officer was successful in effecting a collective agreement. During the fiscal year also, the conciliation officers provided assistance in 9 disputes, involving some 5,700 employees, where strikes had occurred over the making of collective agreements. In all but 1 of these disputes, the formal procedures under the Act had been completed and a conciliation board report received by the Minister; the remaining dispute had been processed through part of the formal conciliation procedure before the strike occurred. In 8 of the 9 disputes, the officer was able to effect a collective agreement and, thus, the strike was settled. About 5,600 employees were involved in these 8 disputes where settlements were reached with the assistance of the conciliation officers.

There are other circumstances in which the officers will extend conciliation services for the negotiation of collective agreements, apart from re-entry into disputes already processed. Because the procedure is informal, these circumstances may vary considerably from year to year. During the fiscal year 1957-58, this informal conciliation concerned extension of collective agreements, effected in a dispute involving a group of employers, to other employers in the same industry and locality who were not parties to the original



application for conciliation. There were 2 cases where conciliation officers were instrumental in extending collective agreements in this manner, with the result that 6 collective agreements were signed in addition to those effected under the appointments of the officers under the Act.

## **RELATED SERVICES**

On an informal basis, and usually on request, conciliation is also available to help resolve issues between management and labour which do not involve the negotiation of a collective agreement. In the main, these related services involve requests for assistance in resolving some problems which have arisen in the course of administering a collective agreement. Occasionally, the conciliation officers will be asked for assistance in settling strikes which have occurred over issues other than the negotiation of an agreement; during the fiscal year 1957-58, for example, an officer was able to help settle a strike over a jurisdictional dispute. These related services of the officers cover a variety of situations, and are an important supplement to the main work of assisting management and labour to negotiate collective agreements.

# **ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD**

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature.

As reported in previous annual reports, this Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of The High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

The Board is composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, 2 members representative of employers, and 2 members representative of employees, all of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

During the fiscal year 1957–58, an amendment to The Labour Relations Act came into force to permit the Board to sit in 2 divisions simultaneously so long as a quorum of the Board is present in each division. A quorum of the Board consists of the chairman or vice-chairman, 1 member representative of employers, and 1 member representative of employees.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations as to successor status, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who it is alleged have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

## **HEARINGS OF THE BOARD**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958, the Board held 300 sessions. One hundred and eighty-four of these sessions were devoted to hearing evidence and arguments on matters before the Board. The remainder were executive sessions.

## **APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD**

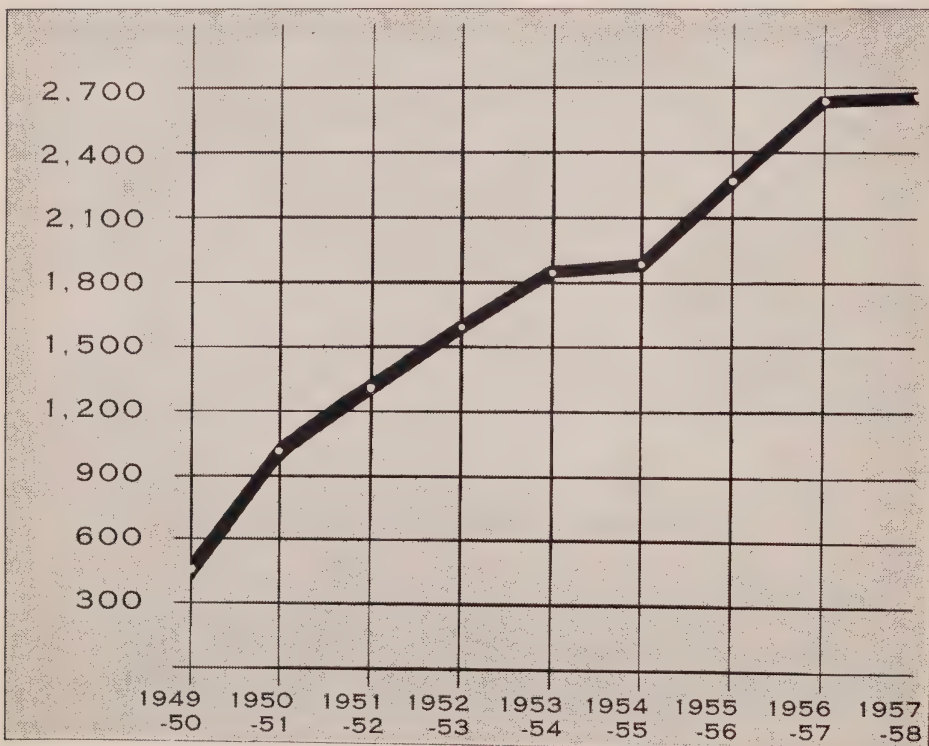
During 1957–58, the number of applications of all types filed with the Board continued at a high level; in fact, the total of 2,654 applications filed during the fiscal year was slightly above the previous record of 2,640 reached in 1956–57. Though there was little change in the total number of applications filed in the 2 fiscal years, there was a considerable difference in the trends in the 2 major types of applications filed with the Board, that is in applications for certification as bargaining agent and for conciliation

services. In 1956-57, a continued rapid rise in applications for certification had been the main factor in the increase of total applications filed; in 1957-58, on the other hand, a marked rise in applications for conciliation was chiefly responsible for maintaining the high total of all applications, in face of a decline in applications for certification.

The drop in applications for certification came after a period extending over 3 fiscal years of rapid rise in the number of these applications filed with the Board. During 1957-58, applications filed by unions seeking certification as bargaining agent fell to 924, a decline of 17.1 per cent from the all-time record reached in the previous fiscal year. Nevertheless, applications for certification filed in the fiscal year under review was the second highest total on record, and was substantially above the number filed in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Since the processing of applications for certification is one of the major responsibilities of the Board under the Act, the relatively large number of applications for certification meant a continuing heavy work-load for the Board. In order to handle its work-load, the Board made considerable use of the new provision in the Act allowing it to sit in 2 divisions.

Applications for conciliation services reached a new peak of 1,497, an increase of almost 24 per cent above the number filed in the previous fiscal year. Though applications for conciliation are numerically the largest single group of applications handled by the Board, so far as applications for conciliation are concerned, the Board acts largely as a screening agency, making sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act, particularly those relating to the timeliness of the application.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS



Among other types of applications filed with the Board, applications for termination of bargaining rights rose somewhat from the previous fiscal year, while applications for a declaration as to whether a strike or lock-out is unlawful declined moderately, and applications for consent to prosecute were also down.

A summary of all applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1957-58 is outlined in Table E-1, page 98.

## **CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT**

The decline in the rate of filing applications for certification as bargaining agent which was so notable a feature of 1957-58 did not set in until the second quarter of the fiscal year. During the first quarter of 1957-58 applications for certification were considerably higher than in the comparable months of 1956-57. In the summer of 1957, however, applications for certification dropped noticeably below the number filed in the summer of 1956, and throughout the fall and winter months of the fiscal year the number of applications filed continued to fall further behind the peak levels reached in the comparable periods of 1956-57. As a result, the total number of applications for certification filed in the whole fiscal year under review dropped to 924, as compared with the record high of 1,115 set in 1956-57. To some extent, this decline in applications for certification filed may have reflected the fact that a number of unions which had been particularly active before the Board in the previous year were turning their attention to consolidation of their bargaining rights after an organizing drive. During March, 1958, however, there was an up-turn in the number of applications filed, and since that time the number of these applications filed with the Board each month shows signs of levelling off close to the 1955-56 rate.

As was the case in 1956-57, the great majority of the applications for certification filed in the fiscal period under review were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. Only 77 of the total of 924 were filed by unaffiliated international and national trade unions; employees' associations filed 12.

In addition to the 924 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year 1957-58, the Board processed 170 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,094 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the period under review.

During the fiscal year, 952 of these 1,094 applications were disposed of by the Board: 706 were granted, 190 were dismissed, and 56 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. At the close of the fiscal year, 142 applications for certification were still pending.

About 29,000 employees were involved in the applications for certification disposed of during the fiscal year, almost 5,500 fewer than in the previous fiscal year. About 18,200 of these employees were directly affected by certifications granted by the Board.

## **CONCILIATION SERVICES**

Applications for conciliation services filed with the Board during 1957-58 rose to 1,497, a marked increase over the 1,209 filed in the previous fiscal year. The great majority of these applications, 1,405, were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress; the remaining 92 of them were filed by unaffiliated international and national trade unions.

It should be noted that in many instances a number of individual applications for conciliation can arise out of 1 collective bargaining dispute. This is especially true in such industries as construction, printing and publishing, and in some branches of the service industry, where it has been the established practice for employers to bargain as a group



with the union concerned, though a separate application for conciliation may be filed on behalf of each individual firm in the group. Because of this group collective bargaining, a count of applications for conciliation filed with the Board would necessarily be somewhat higher than the count of individual collective bargaining disputes involved.

In addition to the 1,497 applications for conciliation services filed, there were 130 conciliation applications carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,627 applications for conciliation dealt with by the Board during the period under review. As is usually the case with this type of application, the large majority were referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. A total of 1,445 were so referred, 56 were dismissed, and 41 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In many cases where the application was withdrawn by leave of the Board, a collective agreement had been reached by the parties and conciliation services were not needed. In all, a total of 1,542 applications for conciliation were thus disposed of by the Board in 1957-58; 85 applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS**

Applications for the termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board rose to 78 in the fiscal year 1957-58 from 36 in the previous fiscal year. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress held the bargaining rights in 75 of these applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions held the bargaining rights in 3.

In addition to the 78 applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year, the Board dealt with 6 applications of this type carried over from the previous year, making a total of 84 applications for termination of bargaining rights dealt with during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 63 were disposed of by the Board during 1957-58, 18 being granted, 32 dismissed, and 13 withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 21 applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1958.

## **DECLARATION CONCERNING STATUS OF SUCCESSOR TRADE UNION**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, there were only 8 applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union filed with the Board, a marked decline from the 59 applications of this type filed during the previous fiscal year. All of these applications were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. Four applications of this type had been carried over from 1956-57 and these, added to the applications filed during the fiscal year being reviewed, made a total of 12 applications concerning successor status dealt with during 1957-58. In 7 of these applications a declaration was issued by the Board, 3 were dismissed, 1 was withdrawn by leave of the Board, and 1 was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

## **DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL**

Applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed with the Board in 1957-58 declined to 25 from 32 in the previous fiscal year. Canadian Congress of Labour affiliates were involved in 24 of the applications for strike unlawful filed with the Board and an unaffiliated international trade union was involved in the remaining 1.

There were also 3 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 28 strike unlawful applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year under review. Five of these 28 applications were granted, 5 were dismissed, and 18 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

During the fiscal year 1957-58 only 1 application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful was filed with the Board. It was later withdrawn by leave of the Board.

## **CONSENT TO PROSECUTE**

There were 115 applications for consent to prosecute filed with the Board during 1957-58, a decline from 174 filed in the previous fiscal year.

Of these 115 applications, 87 were filed by employers and almost all of these were applications for consent to prosecute persons for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that a single work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to prosecute, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute. Thus, for example in 1957-58, 67 of these applications for consent to prosecute were filed in connection with 2 cases in which applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful had also been filed.

Twenty-eight applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to prosecute employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates filed 23 of these applications for consent to prosecute and unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 5.

Twenty-seven applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total of applications of this type before the Board during 1957-58 to 142. One hundred and thirty-nine of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. As is usually the case in applications of this type, the vast majority were withdrawn by leave of the Board, that is 118, and 16 were granted, and 5 were dismissed. The remaining 3 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

## **OTHER APPLICATIONS**

Under section 68 of the Act, there were 3 applications filed during 1957-58, all of them concerning a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act. The 3 applications involved affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress.

In addition to these 3 applications filed during the fiscal year there were 5 carried over from the previous fiscal period, making a total of 8 applications of this type dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year. In 3 of these applications, the Board issued a declaration clarifying the status of the persons in question. Three applications were withdrawn by leave of the Board, and the remaining 2 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

There were 2 applications filed with the Board during 1957-58 for early termination of collective agreements, both by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. Both of these applications were granted during the fiscal year.

There were no applications for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during the fiscal year under review.

In addition, during the fiscal year 1957-58, there was 1 application made under section 31 of the Act for the Board to add to a collective agreement a provision that there will be no strike so long as the agreement continues to operate. This application was filed by an employer and involved an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress. It was withdrawn by leave of the Board.

## **REPRESENTATION VOTES**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958, 158 representation votes were conducted by the direction of the Board. Approximately 9,600 employees were involved in these proceedings.

# **FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH**

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The former Statute is designed to aid in the elimination of discriminatory practices in hiring, discharging, and other conditions of employment, and in trade union membership, on grounds of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. The latter Act entitles women in employment to equal pay with men who do the same work in the same establishment.

The primary duty of the Branch is concerned with inquiries into complaints of contraventions of these Acts. The first step in an investigation of this type is taken by a conciliation officer appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the Director of the Branch to make an inquiry into a complaint, and the officer's efforts are directed towards effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. A commission may be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, to deal with a complaint that is not settled by an officer.

In handling a complaint under either Act, the conciliation officer inquiring into the complaint also endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and, also, to make plain to any employer involved in a complaint the duty of following the legislation.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951**

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act dropped during the fiscal year 1957-58 to 17 from 25 for 1956-57, bringing the total number of appointments under the Act since it came into force in 1951 to 108. The conciliation officers reported to the Director on 13 of these appointments during the fiscal year; a settlement of the matter complained of was effected in 11 of the appointments and the complaints involved in the other 2 were dismissed. There were 4 appointments undisposed of at March 31, 1958. Each of the 17 appointments involved 1 complaint (see Table F-1, page 99).

The inquiry that follows the receipt of a complaint that 1 of the prohibitions outlined by the legislation has failed to be observed is directed first to establishing that there is validity for the complaint and, second, where a violation of the Act appears to have taken place, to effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. Thus, of the 13 appointments reported on by conciliation officers during 1957-58, the complaints involved in 2 of the



appointments were dismissed where inquiry revealed the employers concerned with these complaints were exempt from the provisions of the Act. One of these dealt with a complaint of refusal of employment because of the complainant's race, and, although the legislation did not apply to the employer since he employed less than 5 employees, the employer advised the conciliation officer making the inquiry that he would follow the provisions of the Act in future. The other complaint that was dismissed complained of discrimination expressed by an employment application. In another 3 of the 13 appointments, settlement of the matter complained of was effected after inquiry into each complaint revealed no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the complaints. Two of these complaints dealt with discharge from employment and 1 with refusal of employment.

In each of the remaining 8 appointments, where conciliation officers effected a settlement of the matter complained of to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, 4 dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications, 3 with complaints of discrimination in advertisements, and 1 with a complaint of discrimination expressed by written or oral inquiry. As a result of the efforts of the conciliation officers the employers concerned with the application forms removed the questions from the forms causing complaint and the persons placing the advertisements for publication, and the persons publishing them, agreed to delete any expression of discrimination in future from similar types of advertisements.

During the period that this legislation has been in force, there has never been a complaint received under the Act of discrimination against a person in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment, or of a trade union practising discrimination against a person, because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1957-58.

## **2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951**

There were no appointments of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act during the fiscal year 1957-58, and no appointments of commissions during that period.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1957-58 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.



# **THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954**

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 is a measure to promote observance of the principle in Ontario that places to which the public is customarily admitted be open to all without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

Action on complaints that a contravention of the legislation has occurred is taken at the direction of the Minister of Labour by an officer in the public service who is a member of the staff of the Department, and who has been designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enforce the Act. At all times, in discharging his duties under the legislation, the officer endeavours to bring about understanding of its fundamental qualities so that the circumstances that may show adequate grounds for complaint under the Act are clear to the parties concerned. The officer attends on request during a fiscal year gatherings of persons who indicate an interest in the function of the legislation to explain to them the provisions and administration of the Act.

## **COMPLAINTS**

The number of all complaints received by the Minister rose during the fiscal year 1957-58 to 20 from 5 for 1956-57 bringing the total number of all complaints received to 58 since the Act came into force during 1954-55. Colour was the chief cause of discrimination given in the majority of the complaints received in 1957-58 as in previous fiscal periods.

In some cases where colour is given as the cause of discrimination, the complainant has had his reservations for accommodation and facilities at an establishment accepted by mail and has paid a deposit but is denied the accommodation and facilities on his arrival, sometimes after travelling many hundreds of miles to reach his destination.

Of the 20 complaints received during 1957-58, 5 were complaints of accommodation denied, 5 of services denied, and 9 of facilities denied, colour being given as the cause of discrimination in each of 17 of these 19 complaints and nationality in the other 2 where it was complained that facilities had been denied. The remaining 1 of the 20 complaints charged discrimination against race and creed was indicated by a sign posted at the entrance to a recreation park. At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the 20 complaints, and effected a settlement of the matter complained of in 4, the cause of discrimination in 3 being colour. As a result of the officer's inquiry into 11 of the 20 complaints, 4 of the 5 complaints of accommodation denied and 7 of the 9 complaints of facilities denied were dismissed since there was not sufficient evidence revealed

by the officer's investigation to support the complaints. In the remaining 5 of the 20 complaints, all of which gave colour as the cause of discrimination, the officer was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year (see Table G-1, page 100). The officer's inquiry into a complaint will be hindered if the complaint is not received in the Department soon after the incident of the alleged discrimination occurs and one, or both, of the parties concerned in the complaint is not a permanent resident in the area where the discrimination takes place. This situation often arises where the complainant is travelling away from his home during the vacation period or the person complained against is operating a motel or fishing- or tourist-camp during the vacation period only and moves to another area when the season has ended.

To the 20 complaints received during the fiscal year under review, there were added 2 complaints carried over from 1956-57 bringing the total number of complaints to be dealt with by the officer during 1957-58 to 22. These 2 complaints were of services denied because of colour and were settled, making a total of 6 settlements effected during the fiscal year under review.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1957-58.

As in previous fiscal periods, there were several communications received by the officer during 1957-58 by telephone and through the mail alleging that discrimination had been practised and while the information provided showed that the complaints were not justified under the Act, the officer discussed the legislation with the complainants to endeavour to clarify its provisions.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1957-58 for an offence under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954.

# **INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD**

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department and, therefore, full-time civil servants.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are The Apprenticeship Act administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Minimum Wage Act administered through the Minimum Wage Branch.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1957-58, there were 52 of these meetings held under 3 of the Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 15; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 24; The Industrial Standards Act, 13. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the 4 Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958, these interviews totalled 356.

Details of the work performed under the 4 Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## **APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH**

The Apprenticeship Branch administers The Apprenticeship Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. The primary function of the Branch under this legislation is to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries. Along with this work, the Branch is required to keep a register of every contract of apprenticeship entered into by apprentices and to supervise through its inspection staff the progress being made in their chosen trade by the apprentices under contract.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination of the qualifications of persons engaged in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, and the issuance of certificates of qualification to persons in these trades, and, subsequently, the renewal of these certificates.

Supervision of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades is also a responsibility of the Branch; licences are issued to trade schools permitting their operation.

In this section reporting on the work performed in the Apprenticeship Branch during the fiscal year 1957-58, "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, hairdresser, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

## CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP

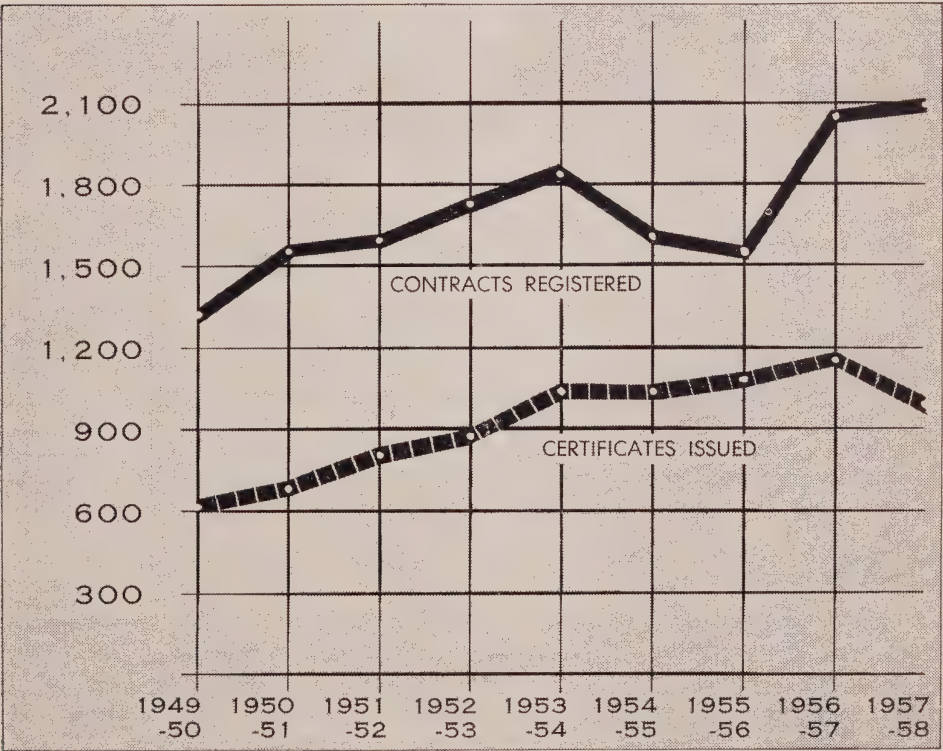
### DESIGNATED TRADES

Total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship rose some 2.1 per cent during the fiscal year 1957-58 to 2,089 from 2,046 for the previous fiscal year and, thus, reached a new peak.

The increase in total registrations is accounted for by a rise in registrations in 6 of the designated building trades and in the designated trade of hairdresser together with a small increase in the designated trade of barber. Decreases are reported in the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, and plasterer, from 1956-57.

The total persons registering in the designated building trades as apprentices during the fiscal year 1957-58 were 1,093 which exceed the enrolment figures of 1956-57 by

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS





some 7.7 per cent, bringing the total number of apprentices registered in these trades at March 31, 1958, to 3,002. Registrations in the designated trade of barber rose in 1957-58 to 10 from 7 in the previous fiscal year and enrolment in the designated trade of hairdresser showed an increase of 27.9 per cent over 1956-57, rising to 110 from 86. Growing interest in apprenticeship in the designated trade of hairdresser is becoming more apparent and the provincial advisory committee for the trade is working along with the Branch to establish higher standards for the trade. The response to apprenticeship in the designated trade of barber continues to be disappointing, which may indicate that the 3-year apprenticeship period for this trade is not very practicable under present-day conditions unless there exists in a shop a father-son relationship which would be conducive to this form of training. The only other entry to this trade is through a course in a trade school that is licensed to train persons in the trade. Total contracts registered at March 31, 1958 in the designated trade of barber were 18 and in the designated trade of hairdresser, 201.

Fewer persons enrolling in the branches of motor mechanic and body repairer resulted in a drop in 1957-58 from 1956-57 in total registrations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. Slight increases in enrolment occurred in the other 2 branches of the trade, electrical- and fuel-system repairer and metal-worker. The decrease in enrolment in the designated trade did not begin to take place until August 1957 when a general decline in the automobile industry appeared to have its effect on the number of apprentices being registered in the trade. Registrations in this trade reached a total of 870, or about 7.2 per cent below the number which registered in 1956-57; 2,549 apprentices were under contract in the trade at the close of the fiscal year. The Automotive Apprenticeship Co-ordinating Council was of great assistance to the Branch in its efforts to promote apprentice training in the trade and met with the Director on different occasions during the fiscal year.

Contracts were registered for the first time during the fiscal year under review in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, the number being 6. These apprentices had completed a pre-apprenticeship course held at the Provincial Institute of Trades that was arranged by the Department of Education on an experimental basis in co-operation with the manufacturers' associations and service groups of the trade. The provincial advisory committee for the trade engaged with the Branch during the fiscal year in discussing plans that could be an alternative to full-time educational day-classes but of no less value and benefit to the apprentice.

There were 5,776 contracts in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1958, as compared with 5,531 at March 31, 1957 (see tables H-1 to H-1b, pages 101 to 103). There have been 24,876 apprentices registered in all designated trades since the Act came into force in 1928. It is of interest that in recent years the Ontario Government has availed itself of the opportunities offered by apprentice training and of the 24,876 persons registered the Government is the employer in 307 of the contracts registered and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 48. In the case of the contracts entered into by the Ontario Government, 173 persons are registered in the designated building trades with the Department of Public Works and 134 apprentices are registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; 127 of the latter apprentices are with the Department of Highways and 7 with the Department of Lands and Forests.

## **OTHER TRADES**

Total registrations in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act decreased about 20.3 per cent during 1957-58 to 220 from 276 in 1956-57, however interest in apprentice training for industrial trades continued during the fiscal year. The Branch assisted 6 firms to develop systems of training their apprentices in trades; previously the firms had no formal programme of apprentice training.

The trades involved in the 220 registrations, and the number of persons who registered in each during 1957-58, were as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 6; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 1; blacksmith, 1; electrician (plant), 58; electroplater, 1; instrument-mechanic, 4; instrument-and tool-maker, 2; ironworker, 2; lather, 17; machine fitter, 2; machinist, 26; marble and tile setter, 1; millwright, 3; moulder, 5; pattern-maker, 1; pipe fitter, 5; plumber (plant), 2; printer, 1; production-methods worker, 2; roll turner, 3; sewing-machine mechanic, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 6; ship's joiner, 2; structural steel draftsman, 30; tool- and die maker, 35; welder, 3. Fifty-two contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1958, there were 547 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 503 at March 31, 1957. There has been a total of 1,680 contracts registered in these trades.

## **SCHOOL TRAINING**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

The total number of apprentices registered in designated trades who enrolled in full-time educational day-classes rose some 13.8 per cent in 1957-58 to 1,981 from 1,740 in 1956-57, but is 19.1 per cent below the all-time high reached in 1954-55. The increase in total contracts of apprenticeship registered in designated building trades and in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer during 1956-57 is responsible for the rise in enrolment in day classes above registrations for the previous fiscal year. The benefits to be derived by the apprentice from school training have become increasingly apparent to industry in recent years, and it has been noticed by the Branch that employers, particularly in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, are making greater efforts to arrange for their apprentices to attend day classes.

Of the 1,981 apprentices enrolled, 1,338 were registered in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayer, 51; carpenter, 147; electrician, 462; painter and decorator, 27; plasterer, 30; plumber, 342; sheet metal worker, 152; steamfitter, 127. In each of these trades there was an increase in enrolment as compared with the fiscal year 1956-57 except in the designated trade of bricklayer where a slight decrease is reported and in the designated trade of painter and decorator where there was no change from the previous fiscal year in the number attending day classes.

The remaining 643 of the 1,981 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. There was an increase of 14.4 per cent above the enrolment for this trade in the previous fiscal year, accounted for in part by classes being established on April 19, 1957, for the first time, for apprentices engaged in Branch B of this designated trade, which is the trade of body repairer. Only apprentices engaged in this branch of the trade and in Branch A, which is the trade of motor mechanic, are notified to attend day classes. Of the 643 apprentices in the trade attending day classes, 595 were registered in Branch A and 48 in Branch B.

The 1,981 apprentices attended day classes in 4 groups, each for 10 weeks, and, as in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

For the fiscal year 1957-58, an apprentice registered in the designated trade of carpenter won the award donated by the Ontario Association of Architects of a diamond

pin and scroll, and the award from the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario of a complete kit of electricians' tools, of course, was presented to an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician. While an apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award, only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award; only apprentices who have attended day classes for the second time during their apprenticeship may compete for these awards.

The Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award of \$400 was won by an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician who, of the apprentices in all designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship during the year ending December 31, 1957, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship.

It is reported here for record purposes that during the previous fiscal year, in November 1956, the living allowance provided to out-of-town apprentices in attendance at day classes was increased from \$15 to \$17 a week.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1957, to March, 1958. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, barber, and hair-dresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, 96 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: lather, 29; structural steel draftsman, 67.

There are no longer day classes for persons registered in the trade of bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories.

# **CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP**

## **DESIGNATED TRADES**

The number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period increased slightly in the fiscal year 1957-58, to 1,282 from 1,264 for the previous fiscal year. The number of the 1,282 apprentices receiving certificates of apprenticeship dropped 14.4 per cent to 992 from the high peak of 1,159 reached in the previous fiscal year, and the number of apprentices who completed their term of apprenticeship unsatisfactorily and was not eligible for certificates was more than double the figures for 1956-57. Of the 992 certificates of apprenticeship issued in 1957-58, 559 of them were issued to apprentices in the designated building trades, 386 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 9 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 38 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser (see Table H-1, page 101).



## OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1957-58, 124 persons received certificates of apprenticeship on completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 4; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 8; blacksmith, 1; blacksmith (ornamental), 1; boiler-maker, 2; copper-smith, 1; core maker, 1; electrical apparatus repair electrician, 3; electrician (plant), 15; instrument-mechanic, 4; instrument- and tool-maker, 2; lather, 19; machinist, 18; machinist (automobile), 3; marble and tile setter, 1; mechanic (Stokes and Smith), 1; moulder, 1; pattern-maker, 3; plumber (plant), 2; production-methods worker, 1; roll turner, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 2; shoemaker, 1; structural steel draftsman, 17; tool- and die maker, 11; welder, 1.

## CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the total number of candidates examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, rose substantially, some 22.3 per cent, to 4,250 from 3,474 for the previous fiscal year. Of the 4,250 candidates examined, 2,160 were examined in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 539 in the designated trade of barber, and 1,551 in the designated trade of hairdresser; these amounts show increases in each of the 3 trades in comparison with the figures for 1956-57 (see tables H-2 and H-2a, pages 103 and 104).

The total number of certificates of qualification issued during 1957-58 rose about 3.2 per cent to 41,222 from 39,958 for the previous fiscal year to reach a new peak in certificates issued. Of the 41,222, 26,547 were issued to persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 4,687 to persons employed in the designated trade of barber, and 9,988 to persons in the designated trade of hairdresser. The totals for each of the 3 trades show increases over the comparable figures for 1956-57. Certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Of the total of all certificates issued during the fiscal year under review, 3,264 were first certificates and, except for 29, were issued after examination, 37,819 were renewals and the remaining 139 included duplicates and certificates issued for miscellaneous reasons (see Table H-3, page 105).

## TRADE SCHOOLS

At December 31, 1957, 25 licences for barber and hairdresser trade schools were in force, 23 being renewals and 2 being for trade schools newly established during the year, 1 for each trade. Of the 25 licences, 23 were for hairdresser trade schools and 2 were for barber trade schools (see Table H-4, page 105).

There was a total of 1,744 contracts for instruction entered into between students and these 25 trade schools during the year ending December 31, 1957, as compared with 1,440 contracts involving 23 trade schools for the previous year. Of the 1,744 contracts, 1,665 were made by hairdresser trade schools and 79 by barber trade schools. Added to the 1,744 contracts, there were 912 contracts in force at the beginning of 1957,



32 with barber trade schools and 880 with hairdresser trade schools, making a total of 2,656 contracts to be dealt with by the Branch during the year. Of this total, 1,198 contracts were completed and, thus, 1,198 students were examined for the first time in 1957, 49 were in the trade of barber and 1,149 in the trade of hairdresser. Of the remaining 1,458 contracts, 347 were cancelled and 1,111 remained in force at December 31, 1957 (see Table H-4a, page 105).

In addition to the 1,198 students examined for the first time in 1957, there were 8 persons failing in previous years who were re-examined during the year, making a total of 1,206 persons whose knowledge of and skill in their trade were examined during 1957. Of this number, 1,147 were recommended for a certificate of qualification, 30 in the designated trade of barber and 1,117 in the designated trade of hairdresser. The remaining 59 persons, 20 in the trade of barber and 39 in the trade of hairdresser, failed and were recommended for re-examination. On re-examination of 23 of the 59 persons in 1957, 17 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 3 in the trade of barber and 14 in the trade of hairdresser, and 6 were again recommended for re-examination. Thus, of the 1,206 persons examined during the year, 1,164 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 33 in the designated trade of barber and 1,131 in the designated trade of hairdresser; the remaining 42 persons will be notified for re-examination in another year (see Table H-4b, page 106).

During the fiscal year 1957-58, 38 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser and 4 with a certificate of qualification in the designated trade of barber applied to the Industry and Labour Board to instruct in trade schools concerned with training persons in their respective trades. All of these persons satisfied the Board of their competence to act as instructors in their respective trades.

## PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the Director, or his representative, met with the provincial advisory committees shown below on several occasions to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1958, was:

### Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), F. C. Ainsworth, Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, John Kenyon, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, William Farquhar, William Jenoves, and Harold Weller, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Mr. A. M. Moon of the Department of Education acts on this committee as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated building trades.

### Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Charles P. Gould, Otto Maluske, and Leslie J. McKerral, representing employers; P. C. Hollier, George Macdonald, and John White, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

#### Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George L. Benedict, Sidney Brittain, Norman Green, Joseph Kozell, and Irene Lithgow, representing employers; Helen Brown, Isabel Hoffman, Mabel Streach, and Sybil Walters, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

#### Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie (Chairman), James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, James G. Dykes, W. Forsyth, A. Kress, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; William Boothroyd, George Calder, D. Lyons, F. H. Parkinson, A. Reith, and George Van Damme, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

#### Committee for the Designated Trade of Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment:

H. Parish (Chairman), A. E. Doan, J. M. Lock, and W. S. McLeese, representing employers; F. Bland, John W. Bruce, M. Clysdale, and W. Harford, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

## **LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, a local apprenticeship committee was appointed by the provincial advisory committee for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer for the Kirkland Lake area.

At March 31, 1958, there were 63 local apprenticeship committees under The Apprenticeship Act for defined areas of the province. These committees advise and assist the provincial advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship for the particular designated trade or group of designated trades in the area which they represent. Local apprenticeship committees are appointed by the provincial advisory committees, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board.

Of the 63 committees, 16 were concerned with the designated building trades and 47 with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1957-58 was \$58,533.70 (see Table H-5, page 106). The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.

## **GENERAL**

The federal and provincial governments of Canada are working toward establishing a level of qualification for motor vehicle repairers that will be acceptable and common to all provinces, and that will raise the standard of the work done by these tradesmen across the country. Towards this end 7 of the provinces, Ontario being one, conducted examinations in January and February, 1958, designed to test the knowledge of their apprentices

completing their term of apprenticeship in the trade of motor vehicle repairer. The form of examination was supplied by the Department of Industries and Labour for Alberta. A similar examination that will be compiled by the Department of Labour for British Columbia will be conducted in the next fiscal year, and the results of the 2 examinations will be assessed. It is hoped that out of this work it will be possible to establish by examination the standard of qualification of the motor vehicle repairer that is acceptable to all the provinces participating in the project.

## **STAFF**

In addition to the Director of Apprenticeship and the clerical staff, there is a staff of inspectors associated with the Branch to assist in the work of apprentice training and to co-operate with employers and their apprentices and other employees on any problems arising in respect of the Act and regulations. During the fiscal year 2 new inspectors were appointed, 1 filled a vacancy which occurred as a result of the death of 1 inspector during 1957-58; 1 other inspector died during the fiscal year under review. At March 31, 1958, there were 13 inspectors.

# **THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT**

Under the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working-week of 48 hours. The Act also provides employees with at least 1 week of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, the Industry and Labour Board continued to carry a heavy work-load in the administration of this legislation. In addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone, through the mail, and over the counter. It was possible for the Board to settle many of these cases quickly; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

## **HOURS OF WORK**

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum working hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is



satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1957, and March 31, 1958, was 68 which involved 259 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1957-58 for extended working hours for the employees of 22 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 805 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

Where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 207 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 4,270 employees.

## **VACATIONS WITH PAY**

In reading the statistical material in this annual report on vacations with pay, it should be noted that from July 1, 1944, the date the Act came into force, to July 1, 1947, the system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS**

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1958, a total of 3,455,852 vacation-with-pay stamp books has been issued by the Board. Of this number, 320,266 were issued during the fiscal year 1957-58. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of 35 cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

There were 229 stamp books traced in the fiscal year 1957-58 through the Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books. A total of 1,332 stamp books were reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS**

The total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1958, was \$97,757,766.57. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$13,656,709.69. These amounts do not in any way indicate the vacation benefits enjoyed by employees who were employed permanently by their employers and were not subject to the credit-stamp system.



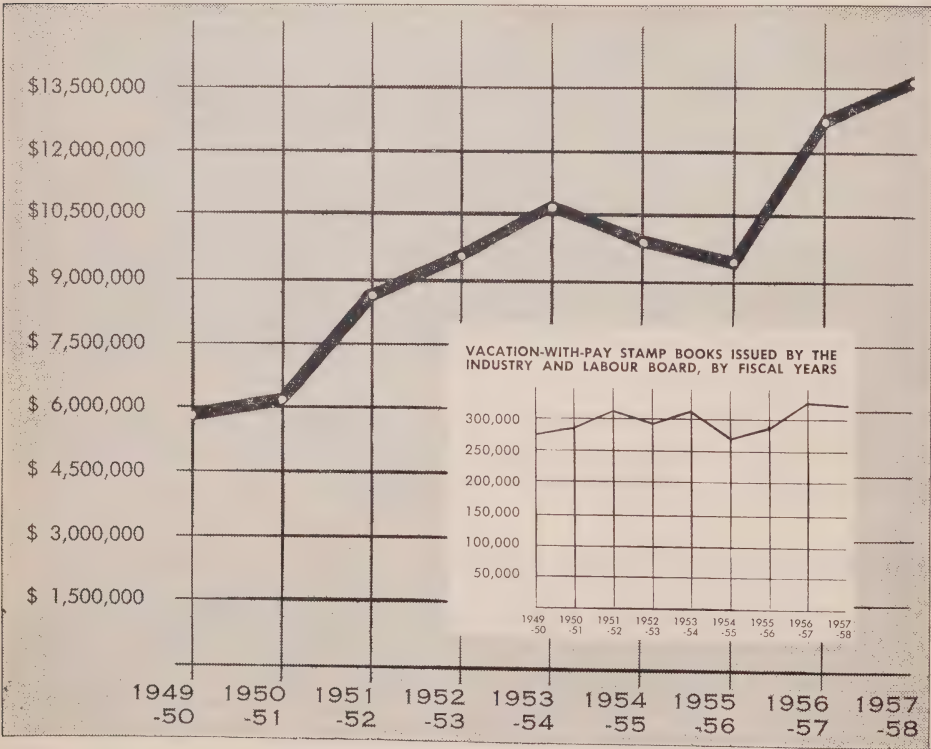
Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

## INSPECTION OF RECORDS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958, the Industry and Labour Board received many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 1,816 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for 34 where, in each case, a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

To these complaints there was added the work of screening 4,487 alleged violations reported to the Board by departmental inspectors. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1957–58, the following 34 charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act were made against employers, with 17 convictions: failure to produce records, 13; failure to give vacation pay, 19; failure to comply with the Act and regulations in respect of working hours, 2.

Five of the charges of failure to produce records, 9 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay, and 1 charge of failure to comply with the Act and regulations in respect of hours, were withdrawn, and 1 of the charges of failure to produce records and 1 charge of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed.

The 1 charge of failure to give vacation pay that was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1956–57 was withdrawn during 1957–58.

## **DELEGATIONS**

During the fiscal year being reviewed the Industry and Labour Board received 24 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 14; concerning vacations with pay, 10.

## **THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT**

The Industrial Standards Act establishes a procedure for a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour to be brought into force for an industry within a designated zone or zones where the schedule has been agreed to at a conference by the employers and employees engaged in the industry within the zone.

Zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister of Labour, and a conference is convened by an industrial standards officer authorized to do so by the Minister, upon the petition of representatives of the employers or employees in the industry concerned within the designated zone. Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has authority to determine and designate which industries are interprovincially competitive, and in these cases the Board may approve provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Act also provides for the Minister to establish an advisory committee for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies to carry out various duties prescribed by the Act. A committee is composed of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman.

## **ZONES AND INDUSTRIES**

During the fiscal year 1957–58, 1 new zone area, the Amherstburg Zone, was designated and defined to apply to construction industries.

There have been 100 areas designated as zones, 27 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone which applies to 5 clothing industries designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction

industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries, and defined. During the fiscal year under review, the definition of the ladies' cloak and suit industry was re-defined.

## **INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES**

During previous fiscal years, the Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive.

## **CONFERENCES**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, 15 petitions for conferences were made under the Act (see Table I-1, page 107). Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference in respect of each petition. In the case of the 3 petitions which were undisposed of by the Board at March 31, 1957, conferences were authorized during the fiscal year 1957-58.

Eighteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1957-58, resulting in 11 schedules being revoked and replaced by new schedules, 2 of which came into force after the end of the fiscal year under review, and, in addition, 4 schedules being brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedules had existed; 1 of these 4 schedules came into force after the end of the fiscal year 1957-58. The schedules submitted by 2 of the 18 conferences were not, in the opinion of the Minister, agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and the Minister did not approve of them; in the case of 1 of these, a schedule was already in force and it remained operative. The remaining 1 of the 18 conferences was adjourned and was not reconvened during the fiscal year 1957-58 (see Table I-1a, page 108).

## **SCHEDULES**

### **AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES**

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board made orders amending 3 schedules, 1 of the schedules being for the barbering industry for the Fort William-Port Arthur zone and the other 2 for the men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone, and the millinery industry, Ontario zone. The orders amending the schedule for the barbering industry affected the days in the week for the performance of labour in the industry in the designated zone. The orders amending the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry, in part, standardized the working hours in the industry for the whole of the province and established higher rates of wages. The orders affecting the schedule for the millinery industry amended the description of one of the classifications of employees and established higher rates of wages.

An order amending a schedule is made only with the concurrence of the advisory committee established to handle certain matters relating to the schedule, and it is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

## **SCHEDULES IN FORCE**

During 1957–58, 12 schedules came into force and, in coming into force, revoked 10 schedules. Five of the schedules were for the barbering industry, 6 for construction industries, and 1 for the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry. Of the 6 schedules for construction industries, 2 were for the carpentry industry and 1 each for the lathing industry, painting and decorating industry, plastering industry, and plumbing and heating industry. Three of the 12 schedules were for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedules had existed. One of the 3 schedules was for the barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone, which on coming into force revoked the schedule for the industry within the Toronto zone, being a much smaller area than that covered by the Metropolitan Toronto zone. In view of the difference in size and the change of name of the zone, the schedule for the barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone, is included in the group of schedules for industries within zones for which no schedules had existed previous to the conferences.

At the close of the fiscal year 1957–58 there were 128 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act (see Table I–2, pages 108 to 111).

## **VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board required 44 employers to pay to the Board arrears of wages totalling \$7,338.46 that were owing to 142 employees.

Of the total amount, the Board directed that \$5,921.84 collected from 43 employers be paid to 120 employees entitled to the wages, and \$548.61 collected from 5 employers and affecting 9 employees be forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$868.01 collected from 6 employers and involving 13 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1957–58 pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows and involved employers and employees in the numbers shown: bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, Windsor zone—employers, 2, employees, 9; carpentry industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; Windsor zone—employers, 6, employees, 24; electrical repair-and-construction industry, Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 3; ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone—employers, 1, employees, 3; painting and decorating industry, London zone—employers, 1, employees, 7; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; Toronto zone—employers, 27, employees, 89; plastering industry, Kitchener–Waterloo zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; plumbing and heating industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 2, employees, 2; sheet-metal-work construction industry, Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 1.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$1,175.94 collected from 7 employers in arrears of wages and involving 10 employees had not been disbursed. Of this amount, the Board directed during 1957–58 that \$1,014.72 collected from 6 employers be paid to 7 employees entitled to it and \$161.22 collected from 2 employers and affecting 3 employees be forfeited to the Crown.



## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, there were 45 prosecutions instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Hamilton zone, 3, Ottawa zone, 1, Toronto zone, 5; carpentry industry—Windsor zone, 4; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 17; millinery industry—Ontario zone, 4; painting and decorating industry—Port Arthur-Fort William zone, 5, Toronto zone, 1; plastering industry—Kitchener-Waterloo zone, 2, St. Catharines zone, 2; sheet-metal-work construction industry—Windsor zone, 1.

There were 23 convictions. Twenty charges were withdrawn, and 2 cases were dismissed. Fines totalling \$375 were levied by the courts.

Concerning the 2 appeals that were reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1955-56 and were undisposed of at March 31, 1957, the Board received advice during the fiscal year under review to the effect that the person entering the appeals had not proceeded with them. Consequently, the appeals lapsed. These 2 appeals were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone.

## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

There were 8 advisory committees established during the fiscal year 1957-58, 4 of which applied to schedules for the barbering industry, 2 to schedules for construction industries, and 1 each to the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry and the millinery industry.

Since the fiscal year 1952-53 when a procedure was started for establishing advisory committees by ministerial orders to March 31, 1958, there has been a total of 61 committees established, 44 applying to schedules for construction industries, 12 to schedules for the barbering industry, and 5 to schedules for clothing industries.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

## **APPEALS**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, there were 2 appeals to the Industry and Labour Board from the decisions of advisory committees. One appeal was made by an employee aggrieved by a decision of the advisory committee for the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry for the Ontario zone, and the other by an employer aggrieved by a decision of the advisory committee for the schedule for the plumbing and heating industry for the Port Arthur-Fort William zone. The Board upheld the decision of the advisory committee in each appeal.

## **MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH**

The Minimum Wage Branch administers The Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. Minimum weekly wages, and certain other conditions of employment relating to minimum wages, are established for female employees by orders made by the Board under the Act, and it is the responsibility of the Branch to enforce these orders as well as the Act.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, as in previous fiscal years, the records of employers employing female persons were examined through the inspection service extended to the Department by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the particular purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act and minimum-wage orders. All violations reported by the Commission were carefully investigated.

The Commission also reported to the Branch the names and addresses of 19,295 employers in the province of whom the Commission considered the Branch had no record. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 11,162 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 142 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the orders was sent together with a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. The names and addresses of 1,811 additional employers were submitted by Department of Labour inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which requires every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the orders to the employer directing him to post it immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Questionnaires were completed and returned to the Branch by 7,930 employers during the fiscal year 1957-58, 4,961 of the employers reported employing a total of 17,668 female persons. Study of the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 38 female employees by 15 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case (see Table J-1, page 112).

## **VIOLATIONS**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

In addition to the underpayment of 38 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 8 complaints received during the fiscal year 1957-58 from female employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders.

Arrears of wages amounting to \$227.48 were collected from 3 employers on behalf of these 8 employees.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1957-58.

## **HOME-WORK**

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 411 firms during the fiscal year 1957-58, as compared with 370 firms in the previous fiscal year.

## **HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, no employers requested the Industry and Labour Board to fix a wage lower than the minimum wage to be paid to female employees who were handicapped.

Three permits involving 3 handicapped female employees which had been issued previously expired during the fiscal year under review, leaving in force at March 31, 1958, 5 permits involving 6 handicapped female employees. Each permit allowed the employers to pay to the employees wages that were fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

# **OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER**

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made under the Act. In its administrative principles this legislation provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to issue licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions, and to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres, associations of amateur sportsmen, and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, new equipment was donated to 360 associations sponsoring such minor amateur-sport as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, soft-ball, track- and field-events, and wrestling; some 35,000 athletes were connected with these associations. In addition, during the fiscal year under review, a grant of \$1,000 was made toward the expenses of the team of the Whitby Senior "A" Hockey Club competing at the World Hockey Tournament held in Oslo, Norway.

## **LICENCES**

While the total of all types of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner during 1957-58 for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling rose 3.8 per cent over the total number issued during the previous fiscal year, a decrease occurred during the fiscal year under review in several of the various types of licences issued for amateur and professional boxing. A substantial rise in each type of licence issued for professional wrestling, particularly in the number of Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2, is responsible for the increase in the total of all types of licences issued. The amount of revenue derived during 1957-58 from fees for all types of licences issued shows an increase over the revenue for 1956-57 comparable to the increase in licences issued (see tables K-1 and K-2, page 113).



The increase in the number of all types of licences issued for professional wrestling during the fiscal year under review arises out of more professional wrestling contests and exhibitions being held during 1957-58 in municipalities having a population under 200,000.

## **FINES**

During the fiscal year 1957-58, a total of \$150 was levied in fines for failure of persons concerned with professional wrestling to comply with the Act and regulations.

## **REVENUE**

In addition to the revenue shown in Table K-2, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1957-58 amounted to \$24,306.02 as compared with \$30,084.59 for the previous fiscal period.

## **PART II - TABLES**



# TABLES

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TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	30		3	3	7	6	5	23	3	127	45	28	24	15
2	Cranes and derricks.....							1	2		26	7		3	
3	Elevators.....	4				1	2	2	2	2	3	1		3	
4	Engines and cars.....	2	1	1				2	4		9	6	2		6
5	Electricity.....	4		1				3	4		7	6		10	1
6	Explosions.....	1									2			2	
7	Falling objects.....	52	1	34	12	19		73	63	8	360	176	25	97	48
8	Falls of persons.....	100		14	8	34	13	50	84	15	187	145	10	67	30
9	Missiles.....	5		7	1	6	1	8	7	2	77	44	16	15	13
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	4		1		3		4	1		14	10	2	1	2
11	Infected wounds.....	38		5	6	9		30	20	2	68	29	11	23	7
12	Jammed between articles.....	24		15	1	7		15	20	7	155	77	19	34	17
13	Hand tools.....	23		9		9		15	18	1	141	38	3	15	1
14	Sprains and strains.....	116	1	71	30	89	14	91	185	34	662	467	69	217	111
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting...	19		4	1	22	2	7	25	6	22	11	2	8	9
16	Presses and dies.....				1			1			50	23	10	20	
17	Paper machinery.....								83						
18	Metal machinery.....									1	19	8	2		
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....							101							
20	Textile machinery.....					50	16								
21	Other machinery.....	36		2	21	4	1	6	4	18	113	58	21	47	17
22	Centrifugal machinery.....														
23	Rubber machinery.....			35											
24	Machinery connections.....	20		7	5	12	2	7	14	5	112	50	24	27	10
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	84	1	36	22	42	8	70	84	26	329	221	34	117	41
26	Scalpings.....														
27	Trucking.....	7		2		5	1	7	6	1	28	14	2	15	10
28	Fumes.....	1		3					5	2	7	8		2	1
29	Industrial diseases.....	16		8	8	14	7	5	5	2	48	25	15	18	3
30	Total.....	586	4	258	119	333	73	503	659	135	2,566	1,469	295	765	342
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	96		6	1		1	81	10	35	147	10	1	12	14
32	Grand Total.....	682	4	264	120	333	74	584	669	170	2,713	1,479	296	777	356

<sup>1</sup>These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

## INSPECTION BRANCH

Y CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1958<sup>1</sup>

						Transportation, Storage and Communication						Trade						Service								Female			Male			Number
						Construction	Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication	Public Utility Operation	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Unclassified	Total	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal						
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.																						No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9	27	4	...	8	...	...	2	3	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	385	24	...	...	357	4	1						
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	2							
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	...	22	2	3							
...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	36	1	4							
...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	38	3	5							
7	17	14	1	10	1	...	2	6	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	7	4	6								
15	31	2	3	21	5	...	...	9	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1,090	37	...	1,049	4	7							
4	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	911	93	...	812	6	8						
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	14	...	205	...	9							
...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	43	...	10							
1	9	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	290	29	...	261	...	11							
2	11	2	2	7	2	...	1	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	437	13	...	424	...	12							
...	1	5	2	6	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	341	17	...	324	...	13							
16	65	30	1	20	...	1	7	112	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	11	2,423	130	...	2,293	...	14							
...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153	17	...	136	...	15							
...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	24	...	88	...	16							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	10	...	72	1	17							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	26	1	18							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1	...	100	...	19							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	19	...	47	...	20							
2	12	31	1	5	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	433	76	...	355	2	21							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	...	29	...	22						
3	6	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	25	...	287	2	24							
13	37	22	3	16	1	...	...	4	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,309	116	...	1,190	3	25							
...	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	1	...	110	2	27							
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	30	1	28							
...	12	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	29	...	163	...	29							
74	259	128	14	104	13	...	6	39	447	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	20	53	9,266	685	1	8,544	36	30								
21	7	...	103	3	...	...	14	6	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	7	586	2	...	554	30	31									
95	266	128	117	107	13	...	20	45	451	2	...	5	...	...	...	22	60	9,852	687	1	9,098	66	32									

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	20,753	6,886	27,639	60	17
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,228	775	3,003		6
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	31	5	36		
4	Rubber products.....	156	68	224		
5	Leather products.....	421	136	557		
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	570	194	764		1
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,404	510	1,914		
8	Wood products.....	2,360	520	2,880		
9	Paper products.....	363	154	517	2	
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries....	1,167	266	1,433		1
11	Iron and steel products.....	3,043	1,513	4,556	3	3
12	Transportation equipment.....	5,242	1,113	6,355	52	6
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	526	400	926		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	744	396	1,140	3	
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	688	263	951		
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	337	46	383		
17	Chemical products.....	661	249	910		
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries....	812	278	1,090		
19	Construction.....	601	105	706	2	3
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	942	244	1,186	1	
21	Transportation.....	480	82	562	1	
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	354	153	507		
23	Communication.....	108	9	117		
24	Public Utility Operation.....	161	24	185		
25	Trade.....	11,237	1,225	12,462	7	2
26	Wholesale trade.....	2,344	379	2,723	1	1
27	Retail trade.....	8,893	846	9,739	6	1
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	515	47	562	3	
29	Service.....	5,684	923	6,607	1,820	2
30	Community or public service.....	95	11	106	11	
31	Government service.....	267	25	292	2	
32	Recreation service.....	158	8	166		
33	Business service.....	135	18	153	1	
34	Personal service.....	5,029	861	5,890	1,806	2
35	Unclassified.....	259	21	280		409
36	Total.....	40,152	9,475	49,627	1,893	433

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department<sup>2</sup>Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1958  
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections <sup>1</sup>								Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act <sup>2</sup>	The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act, 1953	Total		
2	2	297	2		44	122	546	28,185	1
2		32			6	45	91	3,094	2
		5				4	9	36	3
		12				2	14	571	4
		12			1	12	26	790	5
		15			8	3	26	1,940	6
		19			1	6	26	1,940	7
		4				2	8	2,906	8
		4	2		2	1	10	525	9
	1	57			8	19	91	1,443	10
		79			4	7	148	4,647	11
		8			1	1	10	6,503	12
		3			3	1	10	936	13
	1	19				6	26	1,150	14
					1	1	2	977	15
		3			2	6	11	385	16
		25			7	6	38	921	17
								1,128	18
949		352	61	3	4	2	1,376	2,082	19
		83	1		7	4	96	1,282	20
		76	1		2	3	83	645	21
		3			1	1	5	512	22
		4			4		8	125	23
		5					5		24
		268	2		112	19	410	12,872	25
		147	1		30	8	188	2,911	26
		121	1		82	11	222	9,961	27
		16	1		5	6	31	593	28
11	6	370	20		186	23	2,438	9,045	29
6		3			2	3	25	131	30
5		48	8		2		65	357	31
		9			8	1	18	184	32
		29	3		6		39	192	33
	6	281	9		168	19	2,291	8,181	34
		1			1		411	691	35
962	8	1,392	87	3	359	176	5,313	54,940	36

of Labour.  
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which



TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	47	105	152	2,473	609	151	4,712
2	Foods and beverages.....	18	7	25	260	95	36	543
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				5	2	1	5
4	Rubber products.....				32	7	1	31
5	Leather products.....				67	4	5	87
6	Textile products, (except clothing) ..	1		1	63	18	6	124
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	2	1	3	110	2	6	71
8	Wood products.....	5	1	6	265	70	15	916
9	Paper products.....				73	12	5	170
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1	1	2	137	18	5	105
11	Iron and steel products.....	5	10	15	346	118	29	1,204
12	Transportation equipment.....	9	76	85	620	141	2	585
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....				70	13	1	167
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies...	1		1	143	22	18	204
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	5	5	10	51	36	9	189
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....				7	15		31
17	Chemical products.....				103	20	4	109
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		4	4	121	16	8	171
19	<b>Construction</b> .....	1	4	5	32	44		81
20	<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	2	5	7	75	33	15	95
21	Transportation.....	1	4	5	35	14		33
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	1	1	2	37	17	14	59
23	Communication.....				3	2	1	3
24	<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....				11	5		19
25	<b>Trade</b> .....	15	80	95	438	112	42	380
26	Wholesale trade.....	2	6	8	204	59	16	124
27	Retail trade.....	13	74	87	234	53	26	256
28	<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	4		4	62	33	15	5
29	<b>Service</b> .....	13	6	19	134	59	3	143
30	Community or public service.....		1	1	3			5
31	Government service.....	1		1	12	19		46
32	Recreation service.....				6	6		5
33	Business service.....				23	7		2
34	Personal service.....	12	5	17	90	27	3	85
35	<b>Unclassified</b> .....				7			8
36	<b>Total</b> .....	82	200	282	3,232	895	226	5,443

<sup>1</sup>Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1958

Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventilation	Sanitation	Seats: for female employees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing-room matron	Head-gear: for female employees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscellaneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
20	681	511	749	8	569	20	255	1,548	10	3,754	16,222	1
1	83	24	117	3	56	2	16	417	3	607	2,288	2
				1			1	2		3	20	3
2	3	5	6		10		2	1		32	132	4
	8	7	13		13	4	25	6	2	99	340	5
	7	8	23		20	2	25	5		102	404	6
	7	11	70	2	31	3	32	3	2	269	622	7
1	71	47	94		52		11	211		192	1,951	8
1	7	2	13	1	15	3	16	1		99	418	9
2	6	22	38		24		22	2	1	190	574	10
3	101	121	102	1	87	2	37	66	1	646	2,879	11
7	286	127	155		127		7	765		717	3,624	12
1	11	51	28		13	1	10	6		125	497	13
1	14	40	25		25		25	3		190	711	14
	19	9	11		22	1	3	40		141	541	15
	20	3	4		21			11		40	152	16
1	22	17	18		17	1	3	1	1	131	448	17
	16	17	32		36	1	20	8		171	621	18
1	23	5	9	3	14			25		119	361	19
2	37	13	31		35			108	1	181	633	20
1	22	7	15		21			68		96	317	21
1	15	5	16		14			35	1	64	280	22
		1						5		21	36	23
1	1	3	1		6			1		39	87	24
	170	36	183	17	169	29	1	744	8	1,093	3,517	25
	35	8	47	1	51	1	1	123		327	1,005	26
	135	28	136	16	118	28		621	8	766	2,512	27
4	10	1	23		42			1		27	227	28
9	33	23	69		74		12	122	8	1,186	1,894	29
	4	1	1		2		1			18	36	30
1	10	3	4		5		3			25	129	31
1	2						6		5	14	45	32
		2	2		4					21	61	33
7	17	17	62		63		2	122	3	1,108	1,623	34
	2	1	1	3	1					6	29	35
37	957	593	1,066	31	910	49	268	2,549	27	6,405	22,970	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	2,394	14,072	5,024	99,441	975	20,350	124	6,440	8,517	140,303
2	Foods and beverages.....	378	2,203	745	13,004	328	5,924	84	5,809	1,535	26,940
3	Tobacco and tobacco products...	1	1	16	1,538			1	48	18	1,587
4	Rubber products.....	20	105	40	1,744	10	502			70	2,351
5	Leather products.....	18	73	176	3,892	61	1,923	1	356	256	6,244
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	28	172	236	5,499	69	3,055			333	8,726
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	33	379	859	17,705	72	4,114	1	5	965	22,203
8	Wood products.....	197	567	302	2,356	124	1,062	19	119	642	4,104
9	Paper products.....	39	445	176	4,496	27	487			242	5,428
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	177	1,679	451	6,014	19	138			647	7,831
11	Iron and steel products.....	520	2,625	581	8,980	100	1,025			1,201	12,630
12	Transportation equipment.....	482	1,839	290	5,399	67	324	15	73	854	7,635
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	69	392	169	2,738	14	245	1	27	253	3,402
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.	103	861	300	13,485	32	890			435	15,236
15	Non-metallic mineral products...	55	514	115	1,449	13	117			183	2,080
16	Products of petroleum and coal..	34	242	26	136	5	11			65	389
17	Chemical products.....	153	1,395	222	4,517	2	38			377	5,950
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	87	580	320	6,489	32	495	2	3	441	7,567
19	<b>Construction</b> .....	165	380	77	163	12	32			254	575
20	<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	198	1,173	137	1,569	24	108	9	26	368	2,876
21	Transportation.....	90	401	58	331	10	44	2	2	160	778
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	72	216	38	256	7	20	4	5	121	497
23	Communication.....	36	556	41	982	7	44	3	19	87	1,601
24	<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	31	601	15	159	2	7			48	767
25	<b>Trade</b> .....	1,576	7,882	2,070	15,104	318	6,029	64	262	4,028	29,277
26	Wholesale trade.....	657	2,838	485	3,263	91	773	20	153	1,253	7,027
27	Retail trade.....	919	5,044	1,585	11,841	227	5,256	44	109	2,775	22,250
28	<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	53	1,830	24	201	1	1			78	2,032
29	<b>Service</b> .....	569	2,254	1,316	8,258	1,577	8,912	75	214	3,537	19,638
30	Community or public service.....	8	141	22	340					30	481
31	Government service.....	15	223	5	25	2	6			22	254
32	Recreation service.....	22	161	11	57	5	13	1	2	39	233
33	Business service.....	41	318	26	181	3	13			70	512
34	Personal service.....	483	1,411	1,252	7,655	1,567	8,880	74	212	3,376	18,158
35	<b>Unclassified</b> .....	3	130	62	4,518	1	2			66	4,650
36	<b>Total</b> .....	4,989	28,322	8,725	129,413	2,910	35,441	272	6,942	16,896	200,118

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1958

Male											Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total				
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
616	9,110	7,778	326,241	5,766	78,554	3,444	14,486	17,604	428,391	568,694		
84	1,523	837	22,622	1,003	18,171	343	5,117	2,267	47,433	74,373	2	
		20	1,378	2	117	1	200	23	1,695	3,282	3	
8	27	68	11,532	43	1,000	1	2	120	12,561	14,912	4	
6	53	175	4,541	92	3,550	5	367	278	8,511	14,755	5	
11	157	243	5,482	104	4,080	6	170	364	9,889	18,615	6	
21	59	827	8,634	827	2,164	2	9	1,677	10,866	33,069	7	
37	137	711	11,230	589	12,394	192	3,638	1,529	27,399	31,503	8	
7	38	54	16,276	49	1,103	2	7	112	17,424	22,852	9	
92	2,591	688	15,213	68	444	2	14	850	18,262	26,093	10	
87	1,657	1,440	80,856	593	12,220	67	490	2,187	95,223	107,853	11	
112	784	748	62,118	1,875	14,946	2,758	3,604	5,493	81,452	89,087	12	
14	120	282	10,992	93	1,277	4	71	393	12,460	15,862	13	
34	806	425	32,761	82	2,391	2	9	543	35,967	51,203	14	
18	60	308	11,962	137	2,484	40	645	503	15,151	17,231	15	
7	49	174	4,893	66	220	12	65	259	5,227	5,616	16	
45	817	362	17,050	52	718	1	9	460	18,594	24,544	17	
33	232	416	8,701	91	1,275	6	69	546	10,277	17,844	18	
16	190	329	5,413	96	1,690	25	435	466	7,728	8,303	19	
24	411	295	8,697	219	3,968	102	1,579	640	14,655	17,531	20	
6	128	132	5,044	151	3,519	67	1,434	356	10,125	10,903	21	
12	83	117	2,129	65	395	33	143	227	2,750	3,247	22	
6	200	46	1,524	3	54	2	2	57	1,780	3,381	23	
8	680	72	1,998	26	265	2	13	108	2,956	3,723	24	
584	3,880	2,448	20,622	3,014	17,457	580	2,494	6,626	44,453	73,730	25	
144	1,838	990	10,837	451	4,630	103	793	1,688	18,098	25,125	26	
440	2,042	1,458	9,785	2,563	12,827	477	1,701	4,938	26,355	48,605	27	
44	960	80	588	34	112	1	1	159	1,661	3,693	28	
180	1,378	812	6,563	1,071	5,438	61	218	2,124	13,597	33,235	29	
5	138	36	472	5	20	1	2	47	632	1,113	30	
6	251	52	1,390	16	148	5	19	79	1,808	2,062	31	
41	392	23	240	16	128	7	48	87	808	1,041	32	
25	361	39	626	6	53			70	1,040	1,552	33	
103	236	662	3,835	1,028	5,089	48	149	1,841	9,309	27,467	34	
2	383	28	3,318	2	4			32	3,705	8,355	35	
1,474	16,992	11,842	373,440	10,228	107,488	4,215	19,226	27,759	517,146	717,264	36	



**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,  
BY SEX AND AGE—1958**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>140,038</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>140,303</b>	<b>428,095</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>428,391</b>	<b>568,694</b>
Foods and beverages.....	26,892	48		26,940	47,349	81	3	47,433	74,373
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,587			1,587	1,695			1,695	3,282
Rubber products.....	2,350	1		2,351	12,555	6		12,561	14,912
Leather products.....	6,204	40		6,244	8,473	36	2	8,511	14,755
Textile products, (except clothing)...	8,708	18		8,726	9,872	17		9,889	18,615
Clothing (textile and fur).....	22,154	48	1	22,203	10,847	18	1	10,866	33,069
Wood products.....	4,100	4		4,104	27,368	31		27,399	31,503
Paper products.....	5,394	34		5,428	17,418	6		17,424	22,852
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	7,796	35		7,831	18,210	51	1	18,262	26,093
Iron and steel products.....	12,628	2		12,630	95,214	9		95,223	107,853
Transportation equipment.....	7,635			7,635	81,440	12		81,452	89,087
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,395	7		3,402	12,449	11		12,460	15,862
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	15,228	8		15,236	35,965	2		35,967	51,203
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,079	1		2,080	15,151			15,151	17,231
Products of petroleum and coal.....	388	1		389	5,227			5,227	5,616
Chemical products.....	5,948	2		5,950	18,592	1	1	18,594	24,544
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7,552	15		7,567	10,270	7		10,277	17,844
<b>Construction.....</b>	<b>575</b>			<b>575</b>	<b>7,726</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>7,728</b>	<b>8,303</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and   Communication.....</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>14,654</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>14,655</b>	<b>17,531</b>
Transportation.....	778			778	10,124	1		10,125	10,903
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	496		1	497	2,750			2,750	3,247
Communication.....	1,600	1		1,601	1,780			1,780	3,381
<b>Public Utility Operation.....</b>	<b>767</b>			<b>767</b>	<b>2,956</b>			<b>2,956</b>	<b>3,723</b>
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>29,149</b>	<b>128</b>		<b>29,277</b>	<b>44,162</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44,453</b>	<b>73,730</b>
Wholesale trade.....	7,024	3		7,027	18,095	3		18,098	25,125
Retail trade.....	22,125	125		22,250	26,067	280	8	26,355	48,605
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b>	<b>2,032</b>			<b>2,032</b>	<b>1,661</b>			<b>1,661</b>	<b>3,693</b>
<b>Service.....</b>	<b>19,569</b>	<b>69</b>		<b>19,638</b>	<b>13,484</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>33,235</b>
Community or public service.....	481			481	632			632	1,113
Government service.....	254			254	1,808			1,808	2,062
Recreation service.....	233			233	735	65	8	808	1,041
Business service.....	512			512	1,040			1,040	1,552
Personal service.....	18,089	69		18,158	9,269	37	3	9,309	27,467
<b>Unclassified.....</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4,650</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>3,705</b>	<b>8,355</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>199,650</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200,118</b>	<b>516,434</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>517,146</b>	<b>717,264</b>

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS AND YOUTHS BEFORE 7 A.M. AND AFTER 6.30 P.M., BY INDUSTRY—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1957<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Emergency Overtime <sup>2</sup>		Double Shift <sup>3</sup>		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved <sup>4</sup>
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>560</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>97</b>
Foods and beverages.....	101	150	95	125	40
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			8	10	3
Rubber products.....	2	4	15	20	
Leather products.....	20	40	4	6	1
Textile products, (except clothing).....	34	84	80	100	12
Clothing (textile and fur).....	93	180	31	41	3
Wood products.....	17	35	5	7	
Paper products.....	46	90	46	67	3
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	81	235	21	28	11
Iron and steel products.....	28	64	58	175	3
Transportation equipment.....	3	8	14	17	4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	18	48	16	20	1
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	59	166	48	93	7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	3	14	16	4
Products of petroleum and coal.....			1	1	
Chemical products.....	12	23	24	28	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	43	106	34	39	4
<b>Construction</b> .....					
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Transportation.....					
Storage, (including grain elevators).....			1	1	
Communication.....					
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....					
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
Wholesale trade.....	18	31	4	4	1
Retail trade.....	21	80	5	9	
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....					
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>
Community or public service.....					
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....	1	1	3	4	
Personal service.....	47	118	20	21	49 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>661</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>147</b>

<sup>1</sup>Refer to text, commencing page 20.

<sup>2</sup>Section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m. of the same day.

<sup>3</sup>Section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

<sup>4</sup>Section 31a provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during hours other than those prescribed in sections 29, 30, and 31, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

<sup>5</sup>In addition, 355 permits were issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m. under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS,  
BY INDUSTRY—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1957**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>353</b>	<b>3,228</b>
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	1	4
Leather products.....	26	219
Textile products, (except clothing).....	50	319
Clothing (textile and fur).....	154	1,245
Wood products.....	4	5
Paper products.....	11	134
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	18	290
Iron and steel products.....	4	20
Transportation equipment.....		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	23	184
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	3	10
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	15
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	4	6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	54	777
<b>Construction</b> .....		
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....		
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>49</b>	<b>239</b>
Wholesale trade.....	15	120
Retail trade.....	34	119
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....		
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	4	10
Personal service.....	1	1
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>424</b>	<b>3,520</b>

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS  
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1958**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>1,278</b>	<b>88,671,800</b>	<b>62.05</b>
Foods and beverages.....	189	13,151,200	9.20
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	5	1,019,000	.71
Rubber products.....	16	1,784,800	1.25
Leather products.....	13	405,600	.28
Textile products, (except clothing).....	32	2,200,600	1.54
Clothing (textile and fur).....	15	292,900	.21
Wood products.....	111	2,167,800	1.52
Paper products.....	39	6,842,800	4.78
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	43	2,194,700	1.54
Iron and steel products.....	285	22,580,100	15.80
Transportation equipment.....	182	7,679,900	5.37
Non-ferrous metal products.....	36	1,193,200	.84
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	67	4,652,000	3.25
Non-metallic mineral products.....	69	3,857,300	2.70
Products of petroleum and coal.....	39	3,300,000	2.31
Chemical products.....	91	11,854,900	8.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	46	3,495,000	2.45
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>62</b>	<b>1,104,700</b>	<b>.77</b>
General contractors.....	49	856,700	.60
Special trade contractors.....	13	248,000	.17
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>117</b>	<b>8,606,600</b>	<b>6.02</b>
Transportation.....	37	3,805,400	2.66
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	64	3,531,700	2.47
Communication.....	16	1,269,500	.89
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>1,367,400</b>	<b>.96</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>260</b>	<b>16,907,400</b>	<b>11.83</b>
Wholesale trade.....	116	4,479,800	3.13
Retail trade.....	144	12,427,600	8.70
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>205</b>	<b>19,811,300</b>	<b>13.87</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>6,437,500</b>	<b>4.50</b>
Community or public service.....	11	1,221,000	.85
Government service.....	24	3,193,500	2.23
Recreation service.....	11	468,300	.33
Business service.....	11	561,500	.39
Personal service.....	37	993,200	.70
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,037</b>	<b>142,906,700</b>	<b>100.00</b>



# B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1958

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Num- ber	Com- pressor operator	Refrigeration operator		Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
			B class	A class	fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Arthur .....	1				1							1
Belleville.....	2				28	19	6			10		63
Blind River.....	1	3			9	3	3			12		30
Brantford.....	2	1	1		14	14	3			9		42
Brockville.....	2				12	12	9		1	1		35
Chatham.....	1	3	1		11	9	4			3		31
Cornwall.....	1				5	2				10		17
Fort Frances.....	1				13	3				2		18
Guelph.....	1		20									20
Haileybury.....	1				2	2				1		5
Hamilton.....	3	2			29	19	5		1	11		67
Huntsville.....	1				7	1	2			8		18
Kapuskasing.....	1				6	7				12		25
Kenora.....	1				10	13	2		2	10		37
Kingston.....	2		1		33	14	8	1		10		67
Kirkland Lake.....	2	2			12	9	1			1		25
Kitchener.....	2	1	1		42	16	6	1	1	4		72
London.....	2				35	17	20		1	20		93
Moosonee.....	1				6	4	1					11
Niagara Falls.....	2	2	3		17	22	7			6		57
North Bay.....	1				10	13				5		28
Orillia.....	1				2	4				7		13
Ottawa.....	3	1	1		101	91	37			58		289
Owen Sound.....	1				6	4			1			11
Pembroke.....	1				8	7	2			1		18
Peterborough.....	2				16	8	8			9		41
Port Arthur.....	2	7			45	31	19	6		51		159
St. Catharines.....	2				11	11	2	1		4		29
Sarnia.....	2	14	28		13	7	5			5		72
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2				19	16	5	2	1	18		61
Sudbury.....	2				36	27	23	4	4	18		112
Timmins.....	2	13			9	10	6			8		46
Windsor.....	2	2	3		54	28	19	5	2	9		122
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	53	51	59		622	443	203	20	14	323		1,735
Total, Toronto.....	(a)	19	42		771	536	304	69	11	388	3	2,143
Grand Total..	53	70	101		1,393	979	507	89	25	711	3	3,878

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1958

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	22	10	.....	1	313	346	40
Refrigeration operator:							
B class.....	57	20	.....		278	355	35
A class.....							
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class.....	757	185	12	15	7,415	8,384	459
Third class.....	199	187	4	15	6,121	6,526	604
Second class.....	37	78	1	6	2,410	2,532	402
First class.....		13	.....	1	464	478	78
Hoisting engineer....	11	3	.....	2	1,063	1,079	15
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).	439	107	.....	19	3,344	3,909	174
Traction engineer....	1		.....	3	560	564	2
Hoisting and traction engineer.....	1	1	.....		298	300	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>22,266</b>	<b>24,473<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,809</b>

<sup>1</sup>In addition, there were 1,808 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of **26,281** certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

TABLE B-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1958

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$74,183.75
Certificates of plant registration.....		4,159.00
		\$78,342.75
2. Text-books.....		8,631.50
3. Miscellaneous.....		133.07
Gross Revenue.....		\$87,107.32
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$ 1,414.00
Certificates of plant registration.....		113.00
		\$ 1,527.00
2. Text-books.....		13.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		90.65
Total Refunds.....		1,630.65
<b>Net Revenue.....</b>		<b>\$85,476.67</b>

# C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS—1958

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,090	579	2,675
Pressure vessels.....	9,376	694	6,563
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,466<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>9,238</b>
Pressure-piping.....	597 <sup>1,2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 8,810 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 131 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND  
CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1958

Classification of Certificate	Number
<b>Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....</b>	<b>1,976</b>
<b>Certificates of Inspection.....</b>	<b>16,652</b>
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	7,329
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	1,130
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,193 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....</b>	<b>26</b>

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 2,394 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 5,799 certificates issued from the office.

TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1958

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	3	.....	3	.....
Persons other than inspectors.....	57	89	146	129
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>129</b>

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1958

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	4,476	1,243	5,719
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	279	163	442
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,755</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>6,161</b>

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1958

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2	2	2	4
Pressure vessels.....	2	2	1	3
Pressure-piping.....				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1958

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Fees.....</b>	<b>183,530.50</b>
Approval and registration of designs.....	23,724.00
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	74,987.00
Pressure-piping.....	4,617.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	10,300.00
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	34,708.50
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	3,961.00
Certificates of competency.....	428.00
Tests of welding operators.....	30,805.00
<b>Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....</b>	<b>10,457.75</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA).....</b>	<b>87.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>194,075.25</b>



## D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS  
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1958**

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	527	9	536	3	113	12	172	836
Hand-power passenger.....	52		52		5		15	72
Freight.....	2,152	24	2,176	26	117	31	924	3,274
Hand-power freight.....	87	1	88	1			74	163
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	279	3	282		70	4	93	449
Hand-power Class A.....	22		22		3		6	31
Class B.....	52	2	54		9	2	26	91
Hand-power Class B.....	3		3				2	5
Escalator—One.....	15		15				6	21
Escalator-series.....	3		3		4			7 <sup>1</sup>
Manlift.....	29	1	30	1	1		5	37
Incline Lift.....	14		14		5	1	16	36
Ski Tow.....	47		47		9		25	81
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>5,103</b>

<sup>1</sup>Involved the inspection of 16 escalator units.

**TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1958**

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....				11		11
Persons other than inspectors.....	5	1	6	74		80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>		<b>91</b>

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1958

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	92	1,349	7	1,448		12
Hand-power passenger.....	5	23		28		2
Freight.....	188	4,707	17	4,912		147
Hand-power freight.....	6	33		39		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	59	716	2	777		7
Hand-power Class A.....	2	2		4		
Class B.....	7	90		97		1
Hand-power Class B.....		1		1		
Escalator—One.....	5	50		55		
Escalator-series.....	2	29		31		
Manlift.....	6	113		119		2
Incline Lift.....	4	24		28		
Ski Tow.....	25	31		56		2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,595</b>		<b>173</b>

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES  
APPROVED—1958

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	133	8	141	3	
Hand-power passenger.....	5		5		
Freight.....	123	31	154		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	67	5	72		
Hand-power Class A.....	1		1		
Class B.....	9	2	11		
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	6		6		
Escalator-series.....					
Manlift.....	1		1		
Incline Lift.....	3	1	4		
Ski Tow.....	12	4	16		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>3</b>	

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger-elevator:										
Landing.....										
In car.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Freight-elevator:										
Landing.....				1	1			1	1	4
In car.....		1		1		1				2
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....			2	1	2	2			1	1
Landing—lower.....			6	2	5		1		2	1
Stairs.....	1		19	4	9	1			13	4
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										2
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....										
Landing—lower.....										
Machine area.....										
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>

ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1958

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
	2							2			2	
					1			1			1	
	1							1			1	
	3		6			3		20	5		12	3
			2	1	1			9	1		7	1
3	7	1	2	7	1			30	16		14	
6	9	7	6	20	2	2	3	72	49		23	
17	10	12	13	66	9	12	6	196	149		47	
								2			2	
26	32	20	29	94	14	17	9	333	220		109	4



**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED CAUSING INJURY—1958**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	3			3		3
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	16			14	4	18
Hand-power freight.....	1			1		1
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....						
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....						
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	3	6		1		7
Escalator-series.....						
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....	1			2		2
Ski Tow.....						
Total.....	24	6		21	4	31

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS  
OF CONTRACTORS—1958**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Contractor <sup>1</sup>	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1958	1959	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	12	7	32	51
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	2	1	13	16
20 or more.....			5	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>72</b>

<sup>1</sup>During 12-month period preceding contractor's application for registration.

<sup>2</sup>Includes contractors who before making application for registration did not carry on work as contractors and employed no elevator-mechanics.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1958

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Licences</b> .....	<b>37,147.50</b>
Initial licences.....	1,877.00
Renewal of licences.....	34,877.50
Transfer of licences.....	340.00
Duplicate of licences.....	53.00
<b>Certificates of Competency</b> .....	<b>330.00</b>
First certificates.....	110.00
Renewal of certificates.....	219.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	1.00
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications</b> .....	<b>5,215.00</b>
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	5,200.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	15.00
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors</b> .....	<b>1,765.00</b>
First annual registration.....	105.00
Subsequent registration.....	1,660.00
<b>Duplicate Notices in Form of Metal Plate</b> .....	<b>30.00</b>
<b>Inspections</b> .....	<b>34,186.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b> .....	<b>235.43</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)</b> .....	<b>21.00</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>4.20</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>78,934.13</b>

**E—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD**  
**TABLE E-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH**  
**BY THE BOARD—1958**

Type of Application	Number of Appli- cations	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1958
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1958.....	924	596	144	51	133
Carried over from 1957.....	170	110	46	5	9
Total.....	1,094	706	190	56	142
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1958.....	1,497 <sup>1</sup>	1,330	48	37	82
Carried over from 1957.....	130 <sup>2</sup>	115	8	4	3
Total.....	1,627	1,445	56	41	85
Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1958.....	78	18	29	13	18
Carried over from 1957.....	6		3		3
Total.....	84	18	32	13	21
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1958.....	8	4	2	1	1
Carried over from 1957.....	4	3	1		
Total.....	12	7	3	1	1
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:					
Filed during 1958.....	26 <sup>3</sup>	5	5	16 <sup>3</sup>	
Carried over from 1957.....	3			3	
Total.....	29	5	5	19	
Consent to Prosecute:					
Filed during 1958.....	115	15	4	93	3
Carried over from 1957.....	27	1	1	25	
Total.....	142	16	5	118	3
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1958.....	2	2			
Carried over from 1957.....					
Total.....	2	2			
Applications under Section 68 of the Act <sup>4</sup> :					
Filed during 1958.....	3 <sup>5</sup>	1		1	1
Carried over from 1957.....	5	2		2	1
Total.....	8	3		3	2
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1958.....					
Carried over from 1957.....					
Total.....					
Miscellaneous:					
Filed during 1958.....	1 <sup>6</sup>			1	
Carried over from 1957.....					
Total.....	1			1	
All types of applications filed during 1958..	2,654	1,971	232	213	238
All types of applications carried over from 1957.....	345	231	59	39	16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>254</b>

<sup>1</sup>Five of these applications made by trade unions claiming the status of successor trade unions. They are not included under applications for declaration concerning status of successor trade union.

<sup>2</sup>Two of these applications made by trade unions claiming the status of successor trade unions. They are not included under applications for declaration concerning status of successor trade union.

<sup>3</sup>One of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful.

<sup>4</sup>The Labour Relations Act.

<sup>5</sup>All applications concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee.

<sup>6</sup>An application made under section 31 of The Labour Relations Act for the Board to add to a collective agreement a provision that there will be no strike so long as the agreement continues to operate.

# F—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1958

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Complaints Dismissed	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1958
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancestry	Place of origin				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Refused employment	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Discharged.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Discriminated against in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment.....											
Excluded from membership, expelled, suspended, or discriminated against by trade union.....											
Discrimination expressed by											
(a) applications for employment...	91	.....	5	.....	7	1	5	4	1	.....	4
(b) advertisements	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>1</sup>In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.



# G—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

TABLE G-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACT—1958

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effectuated by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1958	Prosecutions
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancestry	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(a) accommodation.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
(b) services.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
(c) facilities.....	9	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) sign.....	1 <sup>1</sup>	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	.....	.....	<b>4<sup>2</sup></b>	.....	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	.....

<sup>1</sup>More than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

<sup>2</sup>In addition, settlement was effected of the 2 complaints of services denied because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year.

## H—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1958**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1957	March 31, 1958
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades.....</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>3,002</b>
Bricklayer.....	33	9	27	25	160	132
Carpenter.....	116	38	95	18	355	320
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	365	77	180	25	830	913
Mason.....	4	.....	1	.....	6	9
Painter and decorator.....	26	14	7	2	64	67
Plasterer.....	16	5	15	7	67	56
Plumber.....	243	53	130	22	741	779
Sheet metal worker.....	160	24	57	16	308	371
Steamfitter.....	130	25	47	9	306	355
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer.....</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>2,549</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	701	213	312	146	2,016	2,046
Branch B—body repairer.....	112	53	58	7	396	390
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	29	5	13	2	52	61
Branch D—metal-worker.....	28	3	3	.....	30	52
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment.....</b>	<b>6</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>6</b>
<b>Barber.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	.....	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Hairdresser.....</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>5,776</b>

**TABLE H-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN  
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1958**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades.....</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3,002</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	10	26	50	46	.....	132
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	42	101	83	94	.....	320
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	119	334	238	222	.....	913
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2	1	4	.....	9
Painter and decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	13	12	19	23	.....	67
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	4	16	14	22	.....	56
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	66	186	152	177	198	779
Sheet metal worker <sup>1</sup> .....	61	116	104	90	.....	371
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	52	91	76	66	70	355
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer.....</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>2,549</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	149	426	498	436	537	2,046
Branch B—body repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	15	88	105	66	116	390
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	4	14	18	10	15	61
Branch D—metal-worker <sup>3</sup> .....	7	20	25	.....	.....	52
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Barber<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Hairdresser<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>5,776</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE H-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
FROM 1928 TO 1958, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1958
	During 1958	1928-1958	During 1958	1928-1958	During 1958	1928-1958	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades:</b>							
Bricklayer.....	33	854	9	139	52	583	132
Carpenter.....	116	1,785	38	390	113	1,075	320
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	365	3,511	77	529	205	2,069	913
Mason.....	4	60	.....	13	1	38	9
Painter and decorator.....	26	448	14	128	9	253	67
Plasterer.....	16	426	5	65	22	305	56
Plumber.....	243	3,073	53	652	152	1,642	779
Sheet metal worker.....	160	1,345	24	247	73	727	371
Steamfitter.....	130	1,000	25	232	56	413	355
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>3,002</b>
Comparative totals, 1957.....	1,015	11,409	243	2,150	728	6,422	2,837
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer:</b>							
Branch A—motor mechanic...	701	8,153	213	2,092	458	4,015	2,046
Branch B—body repairer.....	112	1,306	53	322	65	594	390
Branch C—electrical- and fuel- system repairer...	29	439	5	129	15	249	61
Branch D—metal-worker.....	28	64	3	6	3	6	52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>2,549</b>
Comparative totals, 1957.....	938	9,092	283	2,275	485	4,323	2,494
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerat- ing Equipment.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>6</b>
Comparative totals, 1957.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Barber.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>18</b>
Comparative totals, 1957.....	7	154	.....	29	7	106	19
<b>Hairdresser.....</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>201</b>
Comparative totals, 1957.....	86	2,132	34	681	44	1,270	181
<b>Grand totals all trades, 1958</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>24,876</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>13,403</b>	<b>5,776</b>
<b>Comparative grand totals all trades, 1957.....</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>22,787</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>12,121</b>	<b>5,531</b>

**TABLE H-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1958**

Designated Trade (see details in Table H-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,107	1,053	2,160
2. Barber.....	208	331	539
3. Hairdresser.....	816	735	1,551
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>4,250</b>



**TABLE H-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1958**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>169</b>	<b>2,160</b>
Barrie.....	2	35
Belleville.....	2	21
Brantford.....	1	8
Chatham.....	2	16
Clinton.....	1	11
Hamilton.....	6	121
Kapuskasing.....	1	12
Kingston.....	2	35
Kirkland Lake.....	1	11
Kitchener.....	2	38
London.....	5	127
North Bay.....	2	32
Oshawa.....	2	35
Ottawa.....	5	111
Owen Sound.....	2	25
Peterborough.....	2	38
Port Arthur.....	2	52
Rainy River.....	1	1
Renfrew.....	1	16
St. Catharines.....	1	17
Sarnia.....	3	31
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	26
Simcoe.....	1	12
Smith's Falls.....	1	18
Sudbury.....	4	54
Timmins.....	2	27
Toronto.....	104	1,107
Welland.....	2	39
Windsor.....	6	84
<b>2. Barber</b> .....	<b>476</b>	<b>539</b>
Barrie.....	2	2
Belleville.....	4	4
Brantford.....	34	34
Cornwall.....	5	5
Dunnville.....	1	1
Fort William.....	4	4
Hamilton.....	46	46
Kingston.....	6	6
Lindsay.....	5	5
London.....	20	20
Niagara Falls.....	15	15
North Bay.....	5	5
Ottawa.....	38	38
Owen Sound.....	5	5
Renfrew.....	2	2
Sarnia.....	9	9
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4	4
Stratford.....	15	15
Sudbury.....	12	12
Timmins.....	1	1
Toronto.....	195	208
Windsor.....	42	92
Woodstock.....	6	6
<b>3. Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>66</b>	<b>1,551</b>
Hamilton.....	12	334
London.....	9	154
North Bay.....	3	60
Ottawa.....	5	67
Sudbury.....	1	15
Toronto.....	31	816
Windsor.....	5	105
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>711</b>	<b>4,250</b>

**TABLE H-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1958**

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	6	1,419	1,425	25,042	57	23	26,547
Barber.....	6	451	457	4,199	12	19	4,687
Hairdresser.....	17	1,365	1,382	8,578	14	14	9,988
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>37,819</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41,222</b>

**TABLE H-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1957**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1956	December 31, 1957
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	1	1	1	2
Hairdresser.....	1	22	22	23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>

**TABLE H-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS  
AND STUDENTS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1957**

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1957	December 31, 1957
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	79	49	21	32	41
Hairdresser.....	1,665	1,149	326	880	1,070
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,111</b>

**TABLE H-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING  
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1957**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	49	29	20 <sup>1</sup>
Hairdresser.....	1,149	1,111	38 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>58</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Of this number, 8 persons were re-examined, 3 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 5 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 12 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1957.

2. In addition, 1 of the 2 persons recommended for re-examination in Table H-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1957 was re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1957, and was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

<sup>2</sup>1. Of this number, 15 persons were re-examined, 14 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 1 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 23 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1957.

2. In addition, 7 other persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1957. Three of these persons were reported in section 1 of foot-note 1 to Table H-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1956, 2 being recommended for certificate of qualification and 1 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 4 persons were reported in foot-note 1 to Table H-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1957, and each was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE H-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1958**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	37,074.85	296.00	36,778.85
Barber.....	6,512.00	133.00	6,379.00
Hairdresser.....	15,668.80	385.00	15,283.80
Miscellaneous.....	92.05	.....	92.05
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59,347.70</b>	<b>814.00</b>	<b>58,533.70</b>

# I—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE I-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1958

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Authorized
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Amherstburg.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Cornwall.....	Authorized
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....	Authorized
Ladies' dress and sports-wear.....	Ontario.....	Authorized
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	Toronto.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized



**TABLE I-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1958<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Brantford.....	May 1, 1957	June 25, 1957
	Metropolitan Toronto <sup>2</sup> .....	November 13, 1957	February 25, 1958
	Oshawa.....	May 8, 1957	July 16, 1957
	Ottawa.....	April 10, 1957	June 18, 1957
	Pembroke.....	April 17, 1957	July 16, 1957
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	February 10, 1958	(a)
	Port Arthur—Fort William <sup>2</sup> ...	December 12, 1957	(b)
	Windsor.....	January 28, 1958 <sup>3</sup>	(b)
Carpentry.....	Amherstburg <sup>2</sup> .....	November 20, 1957	(c)
	Ottawa.....	October 25, 1957	January 21, 1958
	Windsor.....	January 7, 1958	March 11, 1958
Ladies' dress and sports-wear.....	Ontario <sup>2</sup> .....	December 2, 1957 <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1958
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	August 12, 1957	October 29, 1957
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	June 24, 1957	(c)
	Hamilton.....	October 30, 1957	January 21, 1958
	Toronto.....	March 27, 1958	(b)
Plastering.....	Kitchener—Waterloo <sup>2</sup> .....	May 2, 1957	June 25, 1957
Plumbing and heating.....	Ottawa.....	January 22, 1958	March 11, 1958

<sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

<sup>2</sup>No schedule in force on date of conference.

<sup>3</sup>First conference October 28, 1957.

<sup>4</sup>First conference October 8, 1957.

(a) Conference adjourned and not reconvened during 1958.

(b) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1958.

(c) In the opinion of the Minister of Labour the schedule submitted by the conference was not agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and he did not therefore approve of it.

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1958**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....		June 15, 1957	134/57
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	See Blyth		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		Dec. 2, 1944	102/44 (1950 C.R.O. 413)
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		Dec. 14, 1946	150/46 (1950 C.R.O. 414)
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.....	159		

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1958 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).....	Clinton—Louth Townships.	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	Dec. 27, 1952	346/52—amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		Dec. 2, 1944	109/44 (1950 C.R.O. 415)
	Fort William—Port Arthur.		June 9, 1951	108/51
			Jan. 25, 1958	15/58—amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46 (1950 C.R.O. 416)
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166	Feb. 12, 1955	19/55—amendment
	Hamilton.....	167	June 23, 1956	95/56—amendment
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Dec. 2, 1944	115/44 (1950 C.R.O. 417)
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 21, 1952	220/52
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold..	172		
	Metropolitan Toronto.....		Feb. 15, 1958	28/58
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176	Dec. 18, 1954	201/54—amendment
	Oshawa.....		July 6, 1957	150/57
	Ottawa.....		June 8, 1957	124/57
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....		July 6, 1957	151/57
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		Dec. 9, 1944	132/44 (1950 C.R.O. 418)
	Port Colborne— Humberstone.....		Dec. 9, 1944	134/44 (1950 C.R.O. 419)
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		Dec. 14, 1946	151/46 (1950 C.R.O. 420)
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186	May 19, 1956	79/56—amendment
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	187	Aug. 8, 1953	138/53—amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		Dec. 9, 1944	141/44 (1950 C.R.O. 421)
	Seaforth.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams.		Oct. 19, 1946	123/46 (1950 C.R.O. 422)

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1958 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded) . . . . .	Smith's Falls . . . . .	188		
	Springfield . . . . .	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford . . . . .	189	Aug. 8, 1953	139/53—amendment
	Sudbury . . . . .		Dec. 9, 1944	145/44 (1950 C.R.O. 423)
	Teeswater . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold . . . . .	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland . . .		Oct. 19, 1946	122/46 (1950 C.R.O. 424)
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area . . .		Dec. 16, 1944	147/44 (1950 C.R.O. 425)
	Township of Teck . . . . .		Dec. 16, 1944	146/44 (1950 C.R.O. 426)
	Trenton . . . . .		Mar. 23, 1946	27/46 (1950 C.R.O. 427)
	Victoria Harbour . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland . . . . .		Dec. 16, 1944	150/44 (1950 C.R.O. 428)
	Windsor . . . . .	191		
	Wingham . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock . . . . .	192	Dec. 13, 1952	336/52—amendment
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall . . . . .		Aug. 6, 1955	152/55
	Ottawa . . . . .		Sept. 25, 1954	149/54
	Windsor . . . . .		Oct. 6, 1956	183/56
Carpentry . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .		Mar. 2, 1957	40/57
	Brockville . . . . .		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall . . . . .		Sept. 1, 1956	149/56
	Fort Frances . . . . .	198		
	Kenora—Keewatin . . . . .		Oct. 29, 1955	202/55
	Kingston . . . . .		Sept. 17, 1955	178/55
	Niagara Falls . . . . .		Dec. 13, 1952	338/52
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	200		
	Ottawa . . . . .		Jan. 11, 1958	287/57
	Owen Sound . . . . .		June 26, 1954	85/54
	St. Catharines . . . . .		Sept. 17, 1955	179/55
	Sudbury . . . . .		Sept. 26, 1953	164/53
	Windsor . . . . .		Mar. 1, 1958	41/58
Common-labourers construction . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .		Feb. 24, 1951	22/51
Electrical repair-and- construction . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	208		
	Chatham . . . . .		July 21, 1956	115/56
	Cornwall . . . . .		Nov. 12, 1955	210/55
	London . . . . .		Sept. 25, 1954	150/54
	Niagara Falls . . . . .		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .		Feb. 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa . . . . .		Nov. 24, 1956	227/56
	Sarnia . . . . .		Mar. 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland . . . . .		July 4, 1953	108/53
	Windsor . . . . .		Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
			Jan. 8, 1955	219/54
Hard furniture . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	210		
Ladies' cloak and suit . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .		Dec. 16, 1950	267/50 (1950 C.R.O. 448)
			July 21, 1956	116/56—amendment
Ladies' dress and sports-wear	Ontario . . . . .		Feb. 22, 1958	33/58
Lathing . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .		Oct. 19, 1957	221/57
Men's and boys' clothing . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	212	July 16, 1955	125/55—amendment
			July 13, 1957	158/57—amendment

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1958 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Men's and boys' hat and cap.	Ontario.....		July 10, 1954	104/54
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		Mar. 31, 1951	44/51
			June 8, 1957	126/57—amendment
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....		May 8, 1954	61/54
	Cornwall.....		Jan. 8, 1955	218/54
	Hamilton.....		Jan. 11, 1958	288/57
	Kingston.....		Dec. 13, 1952	339/52
	London.....		Jan. 5, 1957	260/56
	Ottawa.....		Nov. 24, 1956	224/56
	Peterborough.....		Mar. 2, 1957	48/57
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Jan. 26, 1957	12/57
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		June 6, 1953	83/53
			Aug. 29, 1953	149/53—amendment
	Toronto.....		July 4, 1953	109/53
			Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
	Windsor.....		Nov. 24, 1956	225/56
Plastering.....	Brantford.....		July 30, 1955	134/55
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 15, 1957	135/57
	Ottawa.....		Sept. 15, 1956	166/56
	St. Catharines.....		May 26, 1956	81/56
	Windsor.....		Oct. 31, 1953	185/53
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....		Oct. 27, 1956	192/56
	London.....		Sept. 17, 1955	181/55
	Ottawa.....		Mar. 1, 1958	40/58
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		July 16, 1955	127/55
	Welland.....		Feb. 21, 1953	14/53
	Windsor.....		June 26, 1954	86/54
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
	Toronto.....	230		
	Windsor.....	231		
Sheet-metal-work construction	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....		April 23, 1955	58/55
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Mar. 22, 1952	122/52
	Windsor.....		Nov. 26, 1955	215/55



## J—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE  
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1958<sup>1</sup>**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 <sup>2</sup> .....	8,818	2,315
Zone 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	6,491	1,895
Zone 3 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,359	751
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17,668</b>	<b>4,961</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 7,930 employers, 2,969 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 38 female employees, involving 15 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

<sup>2</sup>Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

# K—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE K-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1958

Type of Licence	Number
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	65
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	15
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	6
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	3
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	52
To manage boxers.....	9
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	7
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	37
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	4
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	1,109
To take part in exhibitions.....	332
To referee exhibitions.....	61

TABLE K-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES  
FOR LICENCES—1958

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	325.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	15.00
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	12.00
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	15.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	260.00
To manage boxers.....	45.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	175.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	74.00
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	2,000.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	5,545.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,660.00
To referee exhibitions.....	1,045.00 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,671.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Thirty-two licences at \$10 each and 29 at \$25 each.

# L-STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>

NOTE: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man- working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
In Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1958							
Department store clerks† . . . . .	Sudbury	1	28	September 22, 1956	Company reports shut down of store April 23, 1957.	560	Wages.
Glass workers† . . . . .	Toronto	1	291	March 9, 1957	April 9	1,746	Wages and welfare benefits and statutory holidays.
Cloak and suit factory workers . . .	Toronto	1	18	March 12	April 3	36	Union recognition.
Brick and tile factory workers† . . .	Milton	1	58	March 22	May 9	1,855	Wages, hours, union security and statutory holidays.
Restaurant employees† . . . . .	Windsor	1	12	March 22	June 30	912	Wages and hours.
Paper products factory workers . . .	Hamilton	1	76	March 25	April 5	305	Dispute re work assignments.
Route salesmen, dairy workers . . .	Windsor	1	204	March 30	April 8	1,225	Dispute over union jurisdiction for truck drivers.
Commencing During Fiscal Year 1958							
Drivers, mechanics, warehousemen	London	1	100	April 1	April 3	150	Dismissal of 2 workers.
Loom fixers . . . . .	Dunnville	1	15	April 2	April 6	60	Work assignment.
Carpenters, plumbers, labourers . . .	Kitchener	*	26	April 3	April 24	390	Employment of non-union labour.
Department store employees† . . . .	Windsor	1	160	April 4	July 4	10,240	Wages.
Machinists . . . . .	Toronto	1	4,869	April 16	April 17	7,300	Dismissal of union steward.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>

(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Labourers.....	Milton	1	117	April 28	April 28	5	.....
Sheet metal workers.....	Toronto	*	600	May 1	May 8	3,000	Wages and employment of helpers.
Linemen†.....	East York	1	38	May 3	May 6	35	Wages and fringe benefits.
Engineers†.....	Preston	3	9	May 6	May 10	35	Wages.
Cotton factory workers.....	Cornwall	1	1,400	May 7 and 8	May 14	6,045	Work assignment.
Truck drivers.....	Toronto	1	41	May 7	May 7	20	Summer hours.
Labourers, carpenters.....	Fort William	1	195	May 10	May 13	195	Union jurisdiction.
Garage mechanics, drivers, warehousemen, helpers.....	Hamilton	1	60	May 13	May 16	240	Grievance procedures and working conditions.
Soap factory workers†.....	Toronto	1	555	May 13	October 9	49,467	Wages.
Carpenters, truck drivers.....	Port Arthur	1	6	May 14	July 3	200	Wages.
Labourers, construction workers...	Waterloo	1	64	May 14	May 16	190	Employing non-union excavating company.
Labourers, tradesmen.....	Fort William	1	105	May 14	May 16	315	Union jurisdiction.
Paint and varnish factory workers,	Brantford	1	112	May 14	May 23	670	Disciplinary dismissal of certain employees.
Production workers†.....	Welland	1	120	May 15	May 15	60	Wages and working conditions.
Farm equipment factory workers.	Hamilton	1	1,947	May 16	June 10	31,150	Wages, seniority and piece work.
Iron ore miners.....	Atikokan	1	650	May 23	May 24	650	Delay in conciliation procedures, and disciplinary measures.



TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>  
(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Dredging operators.....	Cornwall	1	68	May 27	June 6	612	Higher wages, union recognition.
Electrical workers.....	Peterborough	1	88	May 27	May 29	175	Wages.
Factory workers.....	Brantford	1	380	May 28	June 4	2,280	Alleged delay in conciliation for a new agreement
Factory workers.....	Welland	1	163	May 28	July 29	6,846	Seniority rights.
Plasterers.....	Toronto	1	7	May 30	June 10	56	Jurisdictional dispute.
Foundry workers.....	Toronto	1	86	June 3	July 8	2,610	Seniority.
Freight line employees.....	Chatham	1	75	June 3	June 4	75	Disciplinary dismissal of an employee.
Plumbers, sheet metal workers....	Delhi	2	5	June 3	June 13	50	Union recognition.
Tile press operators, tile moulders, general labourers†.....	St. Thomas	1	42	June 6	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	6,200	Wages.
Factory workers.....	Brantford	1	174	June 12	June 17	520	Piece work rates.
Construction workers.....	Ottawa	1	132 <sup>3</sup>	June 17	November 30	1,420	Wage of crane operator.
Sawmill workers†.....	Timmins	1	55	June 19	March 31, 1958	7,005	Wages and union security.
Drillers, operators, labourers.....	Port Colborne	1	153	June 21	July 10	2,295	Union recognition.
Textile weavers.....	Cornwall	1	28	June 24	June 26	55	Wages.
Truck drivers.....	Kapuskasing	1	3 <sup>3</sup>	June 26	February 28, 1958	260	Sympathy strike with subsidiary plant—see saw-mill workers, Timmins, strike commencing June 19.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>

(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss In Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Truck drivers, warehousemen, mechanics.....	Sarnia	1	24	June 26	July 3	135	Wages.
Public works employees.....	Cornwall	1	115	June 28	July 8	915	Wages, hours, statutory holidays and fringe benefits.
Waitresses, dish-washers†.....	Port Arthur	1	9	June 28	July 22	180	.....
Production workers.....	Toronto	1	977	July 3	July 8	3,805	Interpretation of seniority clause in existing agreement.
Radio tube division workers.....	Hamilton	1	250	July 8	July 10	250	Interpretation of seniority clause.
Machinists, machine operators, assemblers, shippers, labourers†.	Toronto	1	119	July 9	October 31	9,755	Wage increases as recommended by majority report of conciliation.
Driver salesmen.....	Napanee	1	5	July 13	July 16	10	Wages and hours.
Carpenters†.....	Aylmer	1	30	July 22	July 25	120	Wages and hours.
Dairy workers, route salesmen†...	Belleville	*	23	July 25	November 23	2,140	Wages, hours, closed shop and fully paid Blue Cross.
Dairy workers, route salesmen†...	Trenton	*	19	July 25	November 23	1,195	Delay in signing contract.
Truck drivers, labourers.....	Hemlo	1	50	August 1	October 10	1,282	Union recognition.
Engineers, miners, truckers†.....	Ojibway	1	154	August 2	August 9	770	Wages.
Truck drivers, warehousemen, mechanics†.....	Toronto	1	28	August 2	August 6	55	Overtime payment.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>  
(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Steel fabricators and erectors.....	Port Arthur	1	35	August 6	August 17	315	Wages, hours, overtime, statutory holidays, holiday pay, pay-day frequencies and supplying of necessary equipment.
Lumber and sawmill workers.....	Port Arthur	1	24	August 7	August 21	215	Method of wage payment.
Textile factory workers.....	Midland	1	73	August 7	August 19	700	Length of lunch period on shift period.
Miners, drillers, mechanics.....	Bancroft	1	60	August 15	August 19	180	Discrimination.
Pottery workers.....	Toronto	1	150	August 15	August 19	75	Disciplinary dismissal of two employees.
Labourers.....	Stratford	1	10	August 21	August 21	5	Wages and union recognition.
Construction workers.....	Oshawa	1	17	August 26	August 30	60	Union recognition.
Plumbers†.....	Toronto	*	2,270	August 26	October 28	93,250	Wages.
Salesmen, truck drivers.....	Kitchener	1	10	August 26	August 27	10	Sympathy with dismissed worker.
Electrical workers†.....	Scarborough	1	58	August 28	September 13	630	Wages.
Plasterers.....	Toronto	*	800	September 4	September 9	3,200	Wages.
Machinists, tool and die factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	128	September 6	September 30	1,945	Wages.
Sheet metal workers.....	Preston	1	220	September 6	September 16	1,320	Work schedule and dismissal of older workers.
Construction workers.....	Beachville	1	91	September 9	September 12	273	Wages.
Electricians.....	Cornwall	1	3	September 10	September 16	15	Wages.
Labourers, truck drivers†.....	Niagara Falls	1	10	September 11	September 24	110	Wages.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>

(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Steel factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	70	September 11	September 18	350	Discharge of worker.
Electricians.....	Hamilton	1	103	September 12	September 16	150	Protest delay in conciliation procedure.
Store clerks†.....	Fort Frances	1	11	September 14	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	1,560	Wages and union security.
Steel erectors.....	Burlington Beach	1	22	September 18	September 20	40	Working conditions and dismissal of 2 workers.
Carpenters†.....	Guelph	*	150	October 2	October 2	150	Inclusion of security clause in agreement.
Labourers.....	Guelph	1	70	October 4	October 7	210	Wages.
Service employees†.....	Fort William	1	133	October 4	October 9	530	Refusal to accept conciliation board report.
Plasterers, labourers.....	Toronto	*	800	October 7	October 10	2,400	Failure to honour wage agreement effective in October.
Wood workers, assemblers.....	Niagara Falls	1	20	October 8	October 10	40	Failure to negotiate new union shop agreement.
Pipefitters, apprentices.....	Fort William	1	38	October 15	October 21	190	Jurisdictional dispute.
Plasterers, labourers.....	Cornwall	1	8	October 17	October 22	25	Foreman not union member.
Carpenters, labourers.....	Brampton	1	10	October 21	October 22	10	Wages of carpenters and labourers on out-of-town projects.
Textile factory workers.....	Cornwall	1	1,200	October 23	November 11	14,400	Wages.
Carpenters.....	Deep River	1	37	October 24	October 27	75	Wages.
Welders, fitters.....	Brantford	1	290	October 29	October 30	290	Reclassifications involving wages.
Labourers.....	Fort Frances	2	10	October 31	November 1	10	Wages.



TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>  
(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Production workers.....	Brantford	1	643	November 4	November 8	2,250	New methods on trial operation in foundry.
Packhouse workers.....	Stratford	1	169	November 6	November 7	250	No progress with new bargaining agreement.
Machine and loom operators.....	Hamilton	1	150	November 18	November 20	300	Delay in renewal of contract.
Blenders, dyers.....	Toronto	*	300	November 26	December 2	1,500	Delay in signing renewal of agreement.
Cutters, finishers.....	Toronto	1	50	November 26	December 2	250	To enforce alternate lay-off periods.
Steamfitters, helpers.....	Cornwall	1	12	November 29	December 17	140	Wages.
Inspectors, factory workers.....	Stratford	1	75	December 23	January 6, 1958	505	Slow down.
Bush workers, slashers.....	Hearst, Kapuskasing, Port Arthur	*	500	January 3, 1958	February 5	14,675	Jurisdictional dispute between unions, and wages.
Sporting goods factory workers....	Brantford	1	170	January 3	January 6	170	Suspension of union president.
Machine operators, tool makers, fitters.....	Hamilton	1	160	January 15	January 20	480	Seniority rights.
Cutters, teamsters, truck haulers...	South Porcupine	1	250	January 16	January 18	500	Union security and working conditions.
Bricklayers, rodmn.....	Toronto	1	20	January 20	January 21	20	Signing of a first agreement to provide union security.
Lathers.....	Ottawa	1	11	January 20	January 27	55	Jurisdictional dispute between unions.
Carpenters†.....	Hamilton	2	150	January 21	January 22	150	Wages.
Lathers, carpenters, marble tile workers.....	Brampton	1	8	January 27	February 19	135	Wages and union recognition.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>

(Continued)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Skilled workers, maintenance men, clerks.....	Point Edward	1	455	February 3	February 5	910	Job bidding methods and seniority.
Construction workers.....	Mattice	1	26	February 4	March 8	750	Failure of employer to sign a new agreement.
Printing pressmen, assistants†....	Toronto	1	150	February 6	March 18	4,125	Seniority; refusal to work overtime as a cause for dismissal.
Laboratory workers, operators, maintenance men.....	Sarnia	1	850	February 7	February 7	850	Disciplinary measures in dismissal of one laboratory technician.
Assemblers, machinists, welders....	Hamilton	1	81	February 10	February 13	165	Job classification.
Cutters, pressers, helpers.....	Toronto	1	60	February 10	February 13	210	Question of rate to be paid for change in manufacture of garments.
Sewing machine operators.....	Toronto	1	15	February 10	February 13	60	Wages of operators.
Bush workers.....	Temagami	1	60	February 14	February 20	360	Wages.
Cutters, drapers, operators.....	Toronto	*	325	February 17	February 25	1,950	Wages; hours; and fringe benefits.
Engineers†.....	New Toronto	1	5	February 23	February 25	10	Wages and signing of new agreement.
Salesmen†.....	Toronto	1	9	February 28	March 12	90	Negotiating of an agreement.
Dockmen, truck drivers.....	Kitchener	1	21	March 3	March 5	40	Dismissal of truck driver.
Drivers, mechanics, dock workers.	Hespeler	1	50	March 5	March 5	50	Re worker discharged as a disciplinary measure.
Water works employees.....	Scarborough	1	35	March 7	March 10	105	Union recognition.
Trainees, gas conversion mechanics	Hamilton	1	130	March 10	March 11	65	Weekly hours for training period.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1958<sup>1</sup>  
(Concluded)

Classification of Workers	Location (s)	Number Involved		Date <sup>2</sup>		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Major Issue (s)
		Employers	Workers	Began	Ended		
Carpenters.....	Toronto	1	17	March 12	March 17	40	Jurisdictional dispute.
Warehousemen, delivery men.....	Brantford	1	15	March 13	March 15	20	Suspension of 6 delivery men who objected to method of time study.
Kosher butchers†.....	Toronto	*	63	March 17	March 19	125	Wages.
Repairmen, warehousemen, office personnel†.....	Belleville, Fort Frances, London, Toronto	1	900	March 24	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	15,300	Wages.
Machine operators, helpers.....	Hamilton	1	11	March 27	March 31	20	Sympathy with Toronto group.
Operators, pressers, helpers.....	Toronto	*	120	March 27	March 31	360	Wages.
			28,135			337,845	

\*No figures available.

†Employers and employees involved in this strike or lock-out subject to the provisions of The Labour Relations Act. Conciliation procedure provided under the Act completed before strike or lock-out began. This data subject to revision.

<sup>1</sup>1. This data subject to revision.

2. No provincial break-down for work stoppage as follows: pilots, employed by Department of Transport, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Kingston, November 4 to November 19, 1957—number of workers involved, 52; time loss in man-working days, 725.

<sup>2</sup>The date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of conclusion is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

<sup>3</sup>Workers involved reduced to 1.

**TABLE L-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO  
BY FISCAL YEARS, 1921–1958<sup>1</sup>**

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-working Days
<b>1958—Industries:</b>			
Logging .....	1	250	500
Mining .....	2	710	830
Manufacturing .....	58	18,082	176,330
Foods and beverages .....	6	267	3,625
Rubber and its products .....	1	850	850
Textiles, clothing, etc. ....	15	3,759	25,921
Pulp, paper and paper products .....	2	226	4,430
Miscellaneous wood products .....	2	64	7,040
Iron and steel products .....	12	4,393	52,445
Transportation equipment .....	4	6,347	12,740
Electrical apparatus and supplies .....	3	411	7,501
Non-metallic minerals .....	6	701	10,846
Chemical products .....	4	700	50,202
Miscellaneous products .....	3	364	730
Construction .....	39	6,843	126,693
Transportation, Storage and Communication ..	7	1,323	15,860
Transportation .....	6	423	560
Communication .....	1	900	15,300
Public Utility Operation .....	3	131	770
Trade .....	11	539	15,237
Service .....	3	257	1,625
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>28,135</b>	<b>337,845</b>
1957 .....	133	40,951	334,362
1956 .....	87	37,218	1,949,672
1955 .....	75	26,576	952,964
1954 .....	85	27,051	680,601
1953 .....	95	26,336	350,380
1952 .....	115	57,129	527,435
1951 .....	98	83,861	447,647
1950 .....	65	30,881	387,219
1949 .....	59	12,570	262,891
1948 .....	100	14,893	192,957
1947 .....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946 .....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945 .....	67	32,999	263,621
1944 .....	90	31,497	134,840
1943 .....	98	32,582	171,178
1942 .....	109	28,690	298,393
1941 .....	55	9,188	36,318
1940 .....	36	6,075	50,468
1939 .....	54	5,795	86,997
1938 .....	127	22,749	294,906
1937 .....	78	13,251	148,929
1936 .....	50	9,120	78,511
1935 .....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934 .....	94	18,198	256,311
1933 .....	39	7,380	109,240
1932 .....	26	2,432	50,401
1931 .....	18	2,827	66,268
1930 .....	21	4,315	50,513
1929 .....	43	5,175	75,870
1928 .....	52	5,622	59,889
1927 .....	25	4,403	56,695
1926 .....	17	1,839	46,402
1925 .....	21	2,499	27,447
1924 .....	19	3,943	95,196
1923 .....	16	1,946	198,319
1922 .....	23	2,712	367,893
1921 .....	53	10,800	521,210

<sup>1</sup>This data is subject to revision.

(a) Fiscal period 1934–35, 5 months only.



















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# 40<sup>th</sup> REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF

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**1958 / 59**

the fortieth fiscal year  
the Department of Labour  
has been in operation.

















ONTARIO

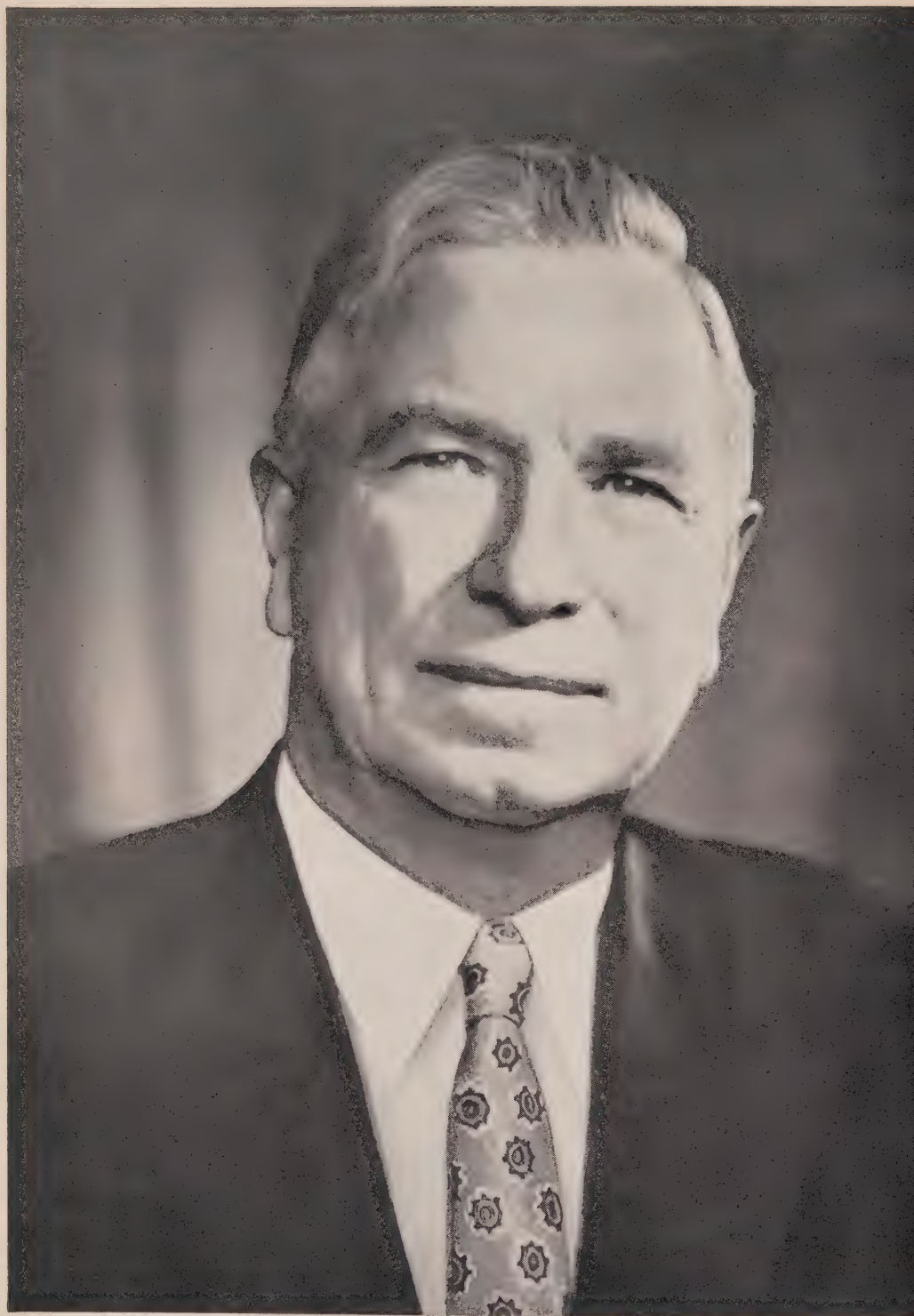
**FORTIETH REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**  
**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

**For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1959**

**PRINTED BY**  
**ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE**  
**OF ONTARIO » » SESSIONAL PAPER NUMBER 11, 1960**

**TORONTO: Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1960**





HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY  
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the fortieth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*Charles Daley*  
Minister



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# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To the Honourable Charles Daley  
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the fortieth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

Contained in the text is a comprehensive report on the activities of each branch, board, or officer, coming within the purview of the Department of Labour for administration. The material for the text of the report on the various branches is collected in the branch itself and is based on the records maintained in the branch. Overall responsibility for the compilation and editing of all material, the preparation of the statistical tables, and the publication and the distribution of the report, rests with Miss Alice M. Buscombe, the Statistician of the Department of Labour.

This has been an extremely busy year for every branch of the Department of Labour. In some branches a slight decline in work-load has been indicated but the overall picture reflects the continued growth in industrial activity and the general expansion of business and industry in Ontario.

Two pieces of legislation were enacted at the session of the Legislature in the year under review which affect or are of interest to the Department of Labour. The Labour Relations Act was amended to provide for the appointment of one or more deputy vice-chairmen to the Ontario Labour Relations Board. The Act was also amended to enable the Board to sit in more than 2 divisions. At the previous session of the Legislature, the Act had been amended to permit the Board to sit in 2 divisions.

The Wages Act was amended also at this session of the Legislature to provide that any term of a contract whereby a debtor purports to assign to a creditor more than 30 per cent of his wages is unenforceable.

During the fiscal year, The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission Act, 1958 came into force. The Commission, as presently constituted, consists of 3 members, all of whom are officials of the Department of Labour. A secretary was also appointed and the Commission got under way. A statement on its activities is found in this report.

The Report of the Select Committee on Labour Relations was tabled in the Legislature on February 2, 1959. The Committee had been constituted 2 years before. This report contains many recommendations for changes in The Labour Relations Act and suggestions on the administrative practices of the Department of Labour in the field of industrial relations.

There were quite a number of changes in the staff of the Department of Labour. There were 22 persons appointed in various capacities throughout the branches. Resignations during the year totalled 5 and 7 members of the staff retired. I record, without reservation, the fact that the following persons who took their retirement in this fiscal year served the Crown in an excellent and faithful manner over many years:

Mr. Thomas Cooper, inspector, Apprenticeship Branch, retired on December 31, 1958—appointed September 17, 1945.

Mr. George Fenwick, conciliation officer, Main Office, retired on disability allowance May 31, 1958—appointed an inspector with the Factory Inspection Branch, February 18, 1935, and a conciliation officer December 1, 1942.

Mr. G. G. Halcrow, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation July 1, 1958—appointed July 2, 1935.

Mr. C. J. Parker, inspector, Boiler Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation October 31, 1958—appointed August 12, 1938.

Mr. G. H. Simmons, Director of Apprenticeship, retired on superannuation July 22, 1958—appointed placement officer under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme September 15, 1938, Assistant to Director of Apprenticeship April 1, 1947, and Director of Apprenticeship April 1, 1954.

Mr. H. Stanley, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation August 31, 1958—appointed November 1, 1934.

Miss M. H. Switzer, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation August 5, 1958—appointed January 16, 1935.

During the year, Miss Agnes Gallagher died. At the date of her death, December 2, 1958, she was serving with the Minimum Wage Branch of the Department. She was appointed to the staff on November 15, 1934. Miss Gallagher was highly regarded and respected by all who knew her in the Department.

During the year we welcomed to the Department as Director of Apprenticeship, Mr. D. C. McNeill. He replaced Mr. George H. Simmons who had retired after many years of valued service. Mr. McNeill was the first chief instructor of classes of apprentice electricians established following World War II at the school in Toronto set up to teach apprentices indentured under The Apprenticeship Act. He, himself, is qualified as a journeyman. He brings to the Department of Labour, in his new capacity, a great measure of experience, and I feel sure that under his guidance apprenticeship in Ontario will make sure and steady progress.

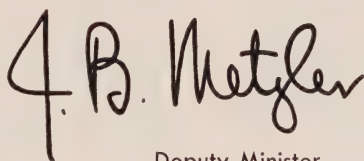
There are a number of matters which will bear upon certain aspects of the work of the Department of Labour. One is the increasing use of radio-active material in industry. Another is the setting up of reactors, some of which are intended for use in such general capacities as atomic energy power plants. At the present time, regulations are in the course of being drafted to control the use of ionizing material.

It should be noted that Mr. C. G. Gibson, P.Eng., Director of Technical Services, has been engaged in this field and also sits on the Reactor Safety Advisory Committee set up by the Atomic Energy Control Board.

I cannot let the occasion pass without acknowledging the co-operation of other departments of the Government of Ontario and members of their staffs. Particularly I wish to mention the departments of the Attorney-General, Education, and Health.

I wish to close my remarks by paying tribute to the excellent work done by the members of the staff of the Department of Labour. It is true to say that without a competent and loyal staff, this Department could not operate. For the response they have shown, for the efforts they have made and the work they have done, I am deeply grateful.

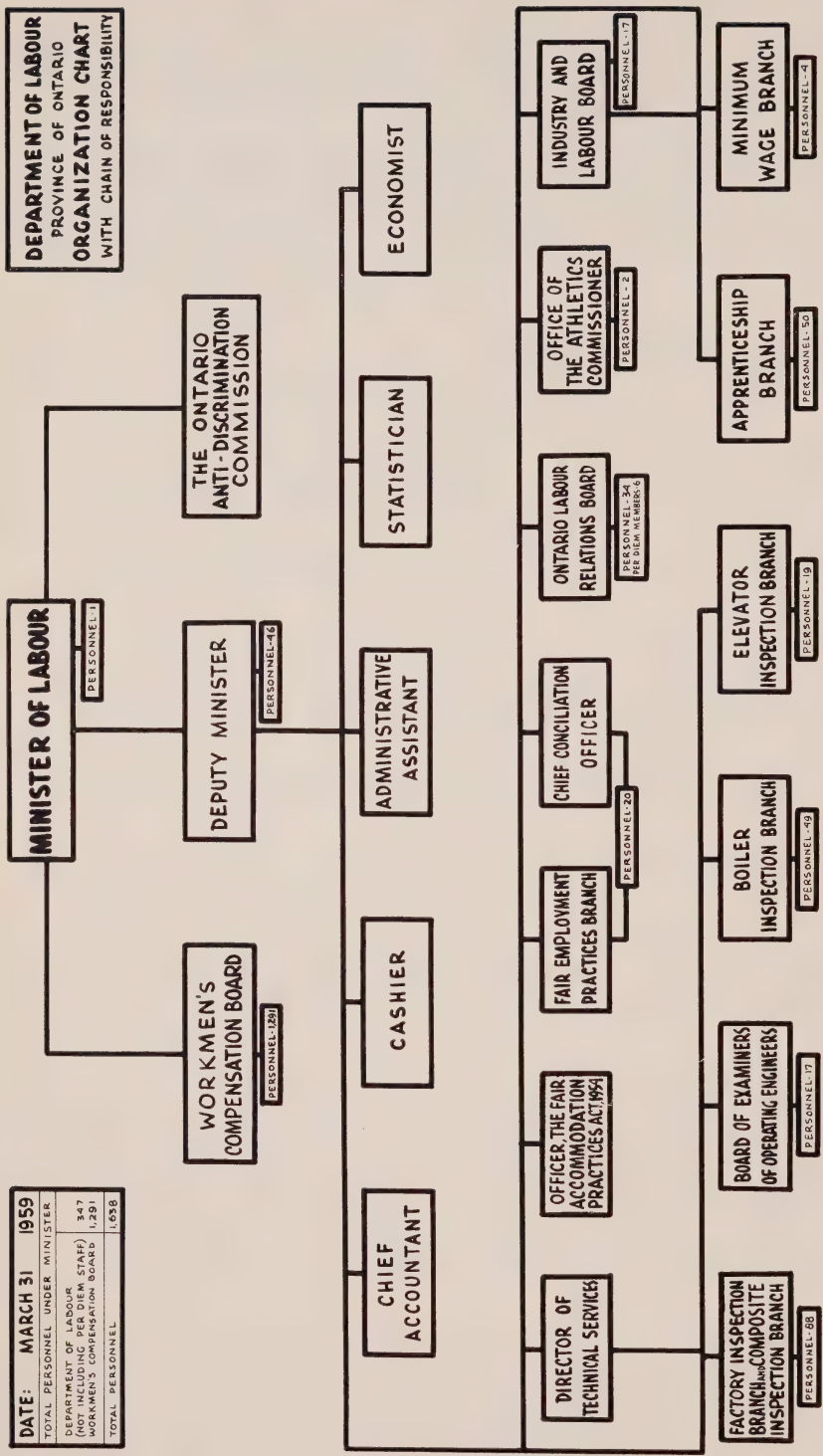
All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "J" and "M".

Deputy Minister

DATE:	MARCH 31	1959
TOTAL PERSONNEL UNDER MINISTER		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR		347
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD		1,291
TOTAL PERSONNEL		1,638

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
ORGANIZATION CHART  
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY



# ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

## Main Office

Minister . . . . .	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
Administrative Assistant . . . . .	Helen Davis
Cashier . . . . .	Mary Waizman
Chief Accountant . . . . .	H. C. Tolmie
Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	Louis Fine
Director of Technical Services . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P.Eng.
Economist . . . . .	Josephine Grimshaw
Statistician . . . . .	Alice M. Buscombe

## Apprenticeship Branch

Director . . . . .	D. C. McNeill
Assistant to Director . . . . .	B. W. Eck

## Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman . . . . .	A. L. Lacey
Members . . . . .	J. S. Barclay D. B. Shaw

## Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	L. J. Hutchinson
Examiner of Welding . . . . .	A. S. Thomson
Examiner of Reports and Designs . . . . .	W. Stonehouse

## Elevator Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	F. W. Ehmke
Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. W. Ockwell
Engineer . . . . .	J. O. Wainman, P.Eng.

## Factory Inspection Branch and Composite Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector, Department of Labour . . . . .	E. H. Gilbert
Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	Ronald Turton
Examiner of Plans . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P.Eng.

## The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Officer . . . . .	J. F. Nutland
-------------------	---------------

## Fair Employment Practices Branch

Director . . . . .	Louis Fine
--------------------	------------

## Industry and Labour Board

Chairman . . . . .	Eric Billington
Members . . . . .	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

## Minimum Wage Branch

Director . . . . .	E. G. Gibb
--------------------	------------

## Office of the Athletics Commissioner

Athletics Commissioner . . . . .	L. M. McKenzie
----------------------------------	----------------

## The Ontario Anti- Discrimination Commission

Chairman . . . . .	Louis Fine
Members . . . . .	Gordon L. Greenaway J. F. Nutland

## Ontario Labour Relations Board\*

Chairman . . . . .	Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
Vice-chairman . . . . .	G. W. T. Reed
Registrar . . . . .	A. M. Brunskill
Deputy Registrar . . . . .	Mary Calarco

\*The other members of the Board are:

Representatives of Employers . . . . .	Herbert F. Irwin R. W. Teagle Colin C. Young
--	--

Representatives of Employees . . . . .	David B. Archer Edmund Boyer G. Russell Harvey
--	--





## **PART I - TEXT**



# **FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH**

The Factory Inspection Branch is established for the administration and enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Under this Act, inspectors check regularly the working conditions and safety measures employed in all factories, shops, restaurants, and office buildings, in Ontario to make sure that the proper protection is afforded the safety, health, and welfare, of the persons employed in, or having access to, these types of industrial and commercial establishments. Investigation of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is also a responsibility of the inspection staff under the legislation. The inspectorate organized into a departmental inspection service called the Composite Inspection Branch has the additional duty of inspecting industrial and commercial establishments to ensure that the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department are adhered to.

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial buildings to be constructed, reconstructed, or altered, come under the jurisdiction of the Branch. An engineering staff that includes professional engineers is responsible for this work.

## **INSPECTION SERVICE**

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, several changes took place again in the personnel of the inspection staff. Two inspectors resigned during the period, 3 retired, and 1 was transferred to another branch of the Department. Ten new inspectors were appointed to the staff during 1958-59.

The inspection staff at the close of the fiscal year 1958-59 was made up of the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, 2 supervising inspectors, 13 female inspectors, and 39 male inspectors. Inspections of foundries are made by 2 of the male inspectors. Three other of the male inspectors inspect grain elevators. Two of these 3 inspectors are also concerned with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons working in compressed air and in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams; this type of construction has increased rapidly in Ontario during recent years as a result of the expansion of water, sewage, and hydro facilities. The 2 senior inspectors trained during the previous fiscal year to assist the Chief Inspector in supervising the work of the inspectors and in the administration of the Branch in general took over their new duties officially during the fiscal year under review. The supervision exercised by these 2 inspectors brings about a closer liaison between the Toronto office and the inspectors, particularly those working from the Department's offices located in various parts of the province.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 7 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant, whose duties are described under the section entitled "Plan Examination for Industrial Building". One new engineer was appointed during 1958-59.

## **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

Industry, in recent years, has tended to re-locate in the suburban areas of the province, thus relieving inspection problems within the cities and towns but necessitating alteration of district boundaries so that the Branch's inspection services may be more evenly distributed to include the new industrial areas. A part of this work of altering district boundaries was done during the fiscal year 1958-59.

A survey was made of industrial expansion in the northern part of the province during 1958-59, and, as a result, a new district was established to cover the Sault Ste. Marie, Elliot Lake, and Sudbury, areas, thus raising to 35 the number of inspection districts into which the province is divided for purposes of inspecting industry and commerce in Ontario. Two additional inspectors were assigned to these areas, where previously there had been 1.

Close surveillance continued during the fiscal year of the area affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway so that a new district may be quickly and efficiently established to take care of the increased demands for inspection services when they may be required. At present, inspection duties in the area are shared by the inspectors assigned to 2 adjacent districts, the boundaries of which include this area.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, total inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose again to reach a new peak of 53,410, an increase of more than 7 per cent over the previous record established in 1957-58. As in the previous fiscal year, this increase took place in the face of substantial changes occurring on the inspection staff which, in turn, added to the responsibilities of the senior inspectors who were required to assist in the training of the persons newly appointed to the inspection staff. The 53,410 inspections involved first inspections during the fiscal year of 44,349 industrial and commercial establishments as compared with first inspections of 40,152 of the same type of establishments during 1957-58. Second or repeat inspections of the 44,349 establishments totalled 9,061 during 1958-59. In the case of some of the large plants in the province, of which there are many, an inspection may take 2 or 3 days to 2 weeks or more to complete, and this inspection is counted as one for statistical purposes. In addition to the 53,410 inspections made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors made 5,335 inspections under other Acts administered by the Department, bringing the total inspections for the fiscal year under review to 58,745 which is the largest number of inspections made in any fiscal year (see Table A-2, pages 82, 83).

There were 24,650 directions issued by inspectors to employers and to owners of the buildings inspected during the fiscal year under review for the correction of conditions that the inspectors considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, the premises (see Table A-2a, pages 84, 85). This is a rise of some 7 per cent above the number of directions issued by inspectors during 1957-58. While this increase in directions is approximately the same as that reported in inspections over the previous fiscal year, the larger number of establishments visited during 1958-59 accounts for only part of the increase in directions issued; the continued efforts of the inspectors to prevent accidents occurring in industry are also responsible for the larger number of directions issued. During the fiscal year under review, inspectors found 84 machines that were unguarded or inadequately guarded and were, thus, a source of danger to the safety of the operators. The inspector making the inspection in each case tagged the machine involved with a notice to the



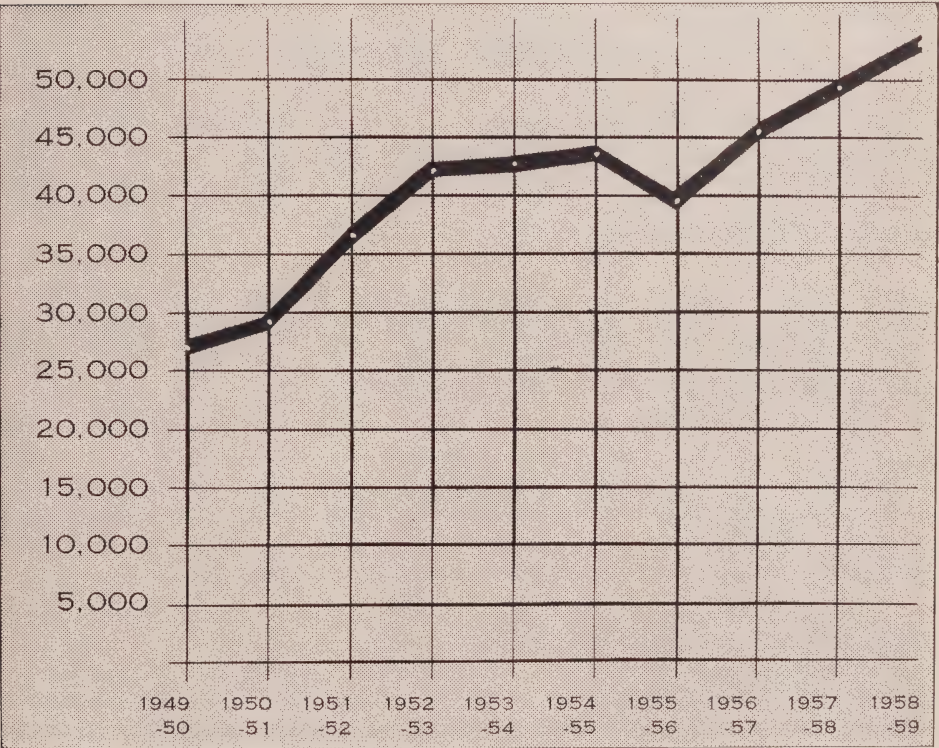
effect that the use of the machine was to be discontinued immediately until the direction for the repair or adjustment of the machine, or for the proper guarding of the machine, had been complied with to his satisfaction. It was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some cases where an employer did not carry out the inspector's directions.

During the fiscal year 1958-59, as in previous fiscal years, the services of the inspectors were frequently requested by employers to assist them with their technical problems of operation, of providing their machinery with proper guarding devices, and of planning the lay-out of the machinery, exit facilities, proper ventilation, and other equipment, in their plants. The advice of the inspectors was also sought by prospective occupants of existing buildings as to the suitability of the premises for the proposed occupancy.

During their inspection work in 1958-59 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors discovered 2,188 violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 4; The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, 23; The Department of Labour Act, 1; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 544; The Industrial Standards Act, 3; The Minimum Wage Act, 1,517—the majority of these violations was failure of employers to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, 82; The Schools Administration Act, 1954, 14. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 187 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review of alleged unsatisfactory or unsafe working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 211 complaints investigated in 1957-58. Of the 187 complaints,

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Includes repeat inspections.

investigation disclosed that 103 of the complaints were justified; inspection did not substantiate the remaining 84. These complaints concerned: child labour—5 of 9 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; excess hours—5 of 10 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards and exits—5 of 8 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—20 of 29 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—21 of 37 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—1 of 5 complaints received was substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—27 of 52 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—2 of 4 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—17 of 33 complaints received were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspection staff on the request of the supervising coroner for Ontario and municipal police authorities investigated several fatalities resulting from accidents and gave evidence at inquests held on the fatalities.

**Child Labour.**—During the fiscal year 1958–59, inspection disclosed 16 young persons under 14 years of age employed in industry in violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (see Table A–2c, page 88). These young persons were employed as messengers, office boys, and stock clerks, and in delivery and in setting up pins in bowling alleys. In 7 of the 16 cases, prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved who had been previously advised that the employment of child labour was a violation of the Act.

**Certificates of Inspection.**—During the fiscal year 1958–59, there were 1,457 certificates of inspection issued for the operation of new factories. The manufacturing industry was involved in 1,158 of the 1,457 certificates issued, transportation, storage and communication industries involved in 25, trade in 212, and service industries, 62.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The total number of persons injured in accidents and explosions, or suffering an industrial disease, reported to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act dropped during the fiscal year 1958–59 to 8,327 from 9,266 for the previous fiscal year. This total of 8,327 is 22 per cent below the number for 1952–53, the highest point reached in persons reported injured in accidents under the Act during the fifties, however, the number of fatalities, being 44, arising out of these 8,327 accidents is an increase over the number for the previous fiscal year. Of the 8,327 persons injured, 7,581 were men, 44 being fatally injured, and 746 were women; no women were fatally injured (see Table A–1, pages 80, 81). Over a quarter of the 8,327 persons injured suffered from sprains and strains.

Of these 8,327 persons injured, 141 were cases of industrial diseases, 115 men being affected and 26 women affected; the industry in which most of the industrial diseases occurred was transportation equipment. Of the 141 cases of industrial diseases, 130 were cases of persons affected by dermatitis and other skin diseases, 5 were cases of undulant fever, 4 were silicosis, and the remaining 2 were pneumoconiosis and tuberculosis. The 1 case of pneumoconiosis was fatal to a man.

In addition to these 8,327 persons reported injured, there were 535 other persons reported injured in accidents that occurred on premises, or resulted from operations, that did not come under the Act; these were investigated by the inspectors at the request of provincial and municipal authorities. These additional 535 persons made a total of 8,862 persons injured in accidents reported to the Chief Inspector. Twenty of the additional 535 persons were men fatally injured.



## HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

There was a total of 770,546 persons employed in the 44,349 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1958-59, 548,468 of these employees were men and 222,078 were women. The majority of these employees, about 71 per cent, worked 40 to 44 hours a week and some 17 per cent worked 45 to 48 hours a week (see Table A-2b, pages 86, 87). Authorizations for the work of about 3 per cent of the 770,546 employees employed in excess of 48 hours a week were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. A very small number, well below 1 per cent, of the 770,546 employees were not over 16 years of age in the case of male employees and not over 18 years of age in the case of female employees (see Table A-2c, page 88).

In the case of hours of employment, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed, and the hours of the day during which they may be employed, in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. unless a special permit is issued under the Act in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

### EMERGENCY OVERTIME

An inspector may give permission in writing to an employer authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in his factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act, where there is an accident to motive power in the factory or the machinery in the factory is unworkable, or where the customs or exigencies of the trade require it. This permission, however, may not provide for employment earlier than 6 a.m.; it allows employment after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m.

The number of permits of this type issued during the year ending December 31, 1958, increased to 1,676 from 1,518 for the previous year, but is almost 6 per cent below the 1,780 issued in 1953 which is the largest number issued in the fifties. The 1,676 permits were issued to 611 different employers, a decrease of some 7 per cent below the number of employers receiving this type of permit during the previous year (see Table A-3, page 89). Each of the 1,676 permits allowed overtime work to be performed by the female persons and youths in the employ of the employers on 36 occasions during the year.

On expiration of a permit, it is returned to the Branch with a record of its use.

### DOUBLE SHIFT

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed on 1 of the 2 shifts worked during the day. The hours of labour for these employees, however, may not exceed 8 for each shift and the 2 shifts may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for their employment during emergency overtime in order to control the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work and to provide employment for more persons.

There were 512 employers granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1958, a decrease of about 7 per cent from the high peak of 1957. There were 754 permits issued to the 512 employers allowed to operate double shifts (see Table A-3, page 89), which is almost 14 per cent below the number issued during the previous year.

## EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS

**Late Hours (Restaurants).**—On April 1, 1958, a new procedure was begun for the issuance of permits to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over; these permits do not apply to female persons under 18 years of age. There are 3 types of restaurant permits issued under the procedure, namely "A", "B", and "C", types. The "A" permit allows employment until 2 a.m. but guarantees an employee employed to this hour with a minimum of wages for at least 5 hours of work even if the employer requires the employee for a shorter period of time. The "B" permit allows employment between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. of the following day but the employee may not commence her employment after 11 p.m. nor end her employment before 7 a.m. and may not be employed for more than 8 hours. The "C" permit allows employment to commence before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and, unless public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the immediate vicinity of the restaurant is regularly available to the employee to enable her to reach her place of employment by 6 a.m., private transportation is to be provided by the employer. "A" and "B" permits are issued for the period April 1 to March 31 of the following year when they are renewed. It is not necessary to renew a "C" permit unless there is a new owner of the restaurant; however, this type of permit is to be returned to the Chief Inspector when it is no longer required. In the case of the "A" and "B" permits, an employer is required to provide the employee with safe and proper transportation to her home, if for any reason she is required to leave the employer's premises between midnight and 6 a.m.

During the fiscal year 1958–59, the total of these 3 types of permits was 1,167, 811 "A" permits, 166 "B" permits, and 190 "C" permits.

**Night Shifts for Women.**—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths, where he is satisfied that their health, welfare, and safety, will not be adversely affected or endangered, upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1958, for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 104 employers in the manufacturing industry, 2 employers in wholesale trade, and 2 in personal service (see Table A-3, page 89).

It was necessary, in each of the cases involving the issuance of these permits, where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, or where the employees were represented by some other association, for the union or association to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers receiving these permits: 2 or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises for the employees; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees employed on the shift; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

## HOME-WORK

During the year ending December 31, 1958, there were 429 permits issued to employers and 3,927 permits issued to home-workers (see Table A-4, page 90); comparable figures for 1957 were 424 permits to employers and 3,520 permits to

home-workers. The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his home, at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

Most of the work performed by home-workers is concerned with making doll clothing, sewing on garments and draperies, lining boxes with cloth, sorting and boxing greeting cards, assembling jewellery, carding buttons, stringing tags, and packaging small articles. Home-workers are usually persons who have acquired a skill during some earlier period of employment in industry and who, because of responsibilities at home or some physical disability, are unable to accept employment in a factory or to work during the daily hours established by an employer. Inspection is made of the home or other premises of a home-worker to ascertain that there is no communicable disease on the premises and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.

## **PLAN EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING**

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial building under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act is the main activity of the engineering staff of the Branch. While the engineers concentrate their efforts upon the technical problems of construction and hazards that may arise out of proposed processes, they endeavour to follow up this work with inspection of the building during or following construction, reconstruction, or alteration, to determine that the standards of the plans as approved for the health, safety, and welfare, of employees have been fulfilled completely. These inspections are valuable to the engineer in that he learns from his examination of the safety features installed in actual construction how, in examining plans of other construction, he may improve his recommendations for higher standards of safety without reducing production.

### **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED**

The number of drawings and specifications approved rose again during 1958-59 to reach a new all-time peak of 2,137, an increase of almost 5 per cent over the previous peak year of 1957-58. The number of drawings and specifications approved has increased each fiscal year commencing with 1955-56 and, during these last 4 years, has been greater than during any previous fiscal period.

Estimated value of proposed construction represented by these approvals also rose during the fiscal year under review to establish a new high amounting to \$213,245,100, that is almost 50 per cent above the value of proposed construction for 1957-58 and some 13 per cent higher than the previous record year of 1956-57.

Approvals for construction costing \$100,000 or more rose during 1958-59 to 335 from 326 for the previous fiscal year. This is the second largest number of approvals of this type for any fiscal year, being only 4 per cent below the all-time high reached in 1956-57.

**Fees.**—The increase in the number of drawings and specifications approved and in estimated value of proposed construction is reflected in an increase of fees paid for approvals during the fiscal year 1958-59 when a new all-time high of \$195,363 was reached, this being close to 33 per cent over the amount for 1957-58 and 2 per cent above the previous record for 1956-57.

The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid for the approval of the drawings and specifications of 5 building projects; this, too, establishes a new record. This fee is paid where the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000. No fee is paid



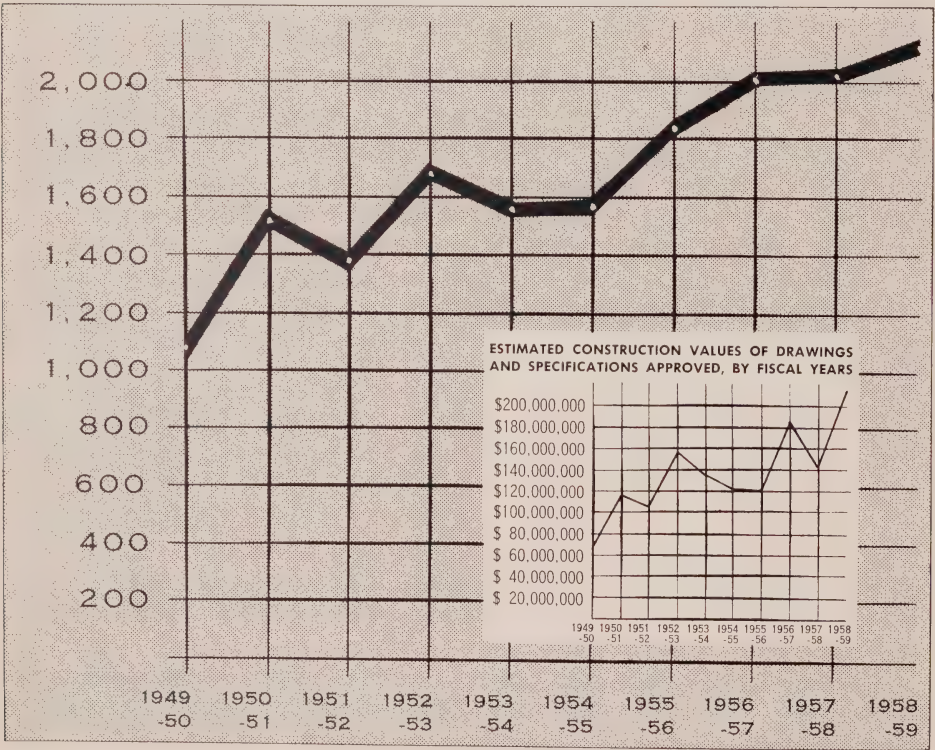
for the approval of drawings and specifications where the estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000.

**Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.**—Although the manufacturing industry, as is usually the case in approvals of drawings and specifications, accounted for the large majority of the work performed during the fiscal year 1958–59, the number of approvals dropped to 1,223 from 1,278 for the previous fiscal year and estimated expenditure decreased to \$65,870,300 from \$88,671,800; estimated expenditure by this industry represented only 30.89 per cent of the total cost of construction approved during 1958–59 as compared with 62.05 per cent for 1957–58 (see Table A-5, page 91). Finance, insurance and real estate industry, however, rose sharply in approvals to 305 from 205 and in estimated expenditure from \$19,811,300 to \$53,933,100 representing 25.29 per cent of the total cost of construction approved during 1958–59. Total estimated expenditures for each of all other industries also increased during the fiscal year under review from the previous fiscal period, with a particularly large increase also being apparent in the industry of public utility operation. These advances in values are mainly accounted for by several multi-million dollar projects being planned for the industries.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was, for the fourth consecutive year, iron and steel products where the estimated value of construction was \$11,807,700 accounting for 5.54 per cent of all construction values for the fiscal year under review; foods and beverages with estimated expenditures of \$10,710,700 followed closely in second place. Both these amounts, however, were below the figures for the 2 groups for the previous fiscal period.

During the fiscal year 1958–59, drawings and specifications were approved of a

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS



building to house the first Canadian nuclear-powered electrical generating plant. The design provided protection for the safety and health of employees not only from the ordinary hazards arising from the generation of steam and electricity but also from more complex hazards associated with ionizing radiation.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing buildings.

## **INTERVIEWS**

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners, concerned with the proposed building. These meetings are described as "interviews" for the purposes of this annual report, and many of them take place prior to the submission of drawings and specifications for approval, with the result, fewer changes are needed to the drawings and specifications to make them conform to accepted standards and it is, thus, possible for approval to be obtained more quickly.

During the fiscal year 1958-59, these meetings totalled 1,756 in respect of the 2,137 drawings and specifications approved during the period, as compared with 1,743 interviews on 2,037 drawings and specifications approved during the previous fiscal year.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the engineers made 609 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections. There were 647 inspections of this type made during 1957-58.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

Technical information, including drawings, has been compiled in bulletin form by the engineering staff on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As part of their efforts towards accident prevention in industry, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees to bring about improvements in safety standards. Committees on which the engineers serve are concerned with the dust-explosion hazard in grain elevators and with revisions to the Toronto Building By-law, the National Building Code of Canada 1953, and certain of the codes of the Canadian Standards Association.

An engineer delivered lectures at the newly-opened Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire

departments. This course is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal and an engineer of the Department participates in the lectures each year. The subjects of the lectures by the Department's engineer dealt with the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, including exit facilities as they relate to factories and mercantile buildings.

The engineers investigated the causes of the collapse of several buildings occurring during the winter months. Included in these were the unfortunate cases of collapse of buildings at Britannia and Listowel, and, though the type of building involved in the 2 accidents does not come under the jurisdiction of the engineering staff, the information obtained on the causes of collapse was applicable to structures of similar size and construction used for factory purposes.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, there were 26 charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, as compared with 17 in 1957-58. Out of the 26 charges, there were 19 convictions; 7 of these concerned child labour, 7 concerned unguarded and dangerous machinery, 4 late or excess hours, and 1 improper exit facilities from premises. Of the remaining 7 charges, 4 were withdrawn and 3 dismissed.

Fines totalling \$240 were levied by the courts in these cases.

## **GENERAL**

The annual conference of inspectors was held in January, 1959. Speakers addressed the conference on various subjects of inspection dealing with practices and procedures, problems encountered by inspectors in the field, machine guarding in the pulp and paper industry, the printing industry, and the steel and sheet metal industries, and inspection of fire protection features and construction generally of factories and commercial buildings. There was general discussion of new processes being used and developed in industry, including chemical and radio-active processes, that are hazardous to the health and safety of the worker; policy of the standard practices to be followed by industry in respect of these matters was adopted. The Department of Labour for Manitoba was represented at the conference at the invitation of the Department extended through the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to provincial governments to send representatives to the conference.

Many new developments and techniques in the guarding of punch presses were advanced during the fiscal year 1958-59 as a result of the application by inspectors of the provisions of the Canadian Standards Association's Code Z-142 for the Guarding of Punch Presses at Point of Operation. This code is not statutory in its effect in Ontario, however, its application by industry has produced more effective guarding of punch presses, thus raising safety standards in the use of punch presses to the principles set by the code.

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, and the supervising inspectors, gave addresses to employer-employee groups and other organizations on the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in industry.

During the fiscal year under review, the Branch was host to a number of persons, some representing departments of labour of other governments, who wished to study the methods and procedures practised by the Department in its work of enforcing legislation and carrying out inspections and investigations.



# **BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS**

The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, and is composed of not less than 3 members, 1 of them is designated as chairman of the Board, and all are officers of the Department and, therefore, full-time civil servants.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators and to report on the examinations to the Minister of Labour with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. Part of the Board's work is also concerned with the registration of plants and the inspection of premises where a plant is being installed or operated.

## **REGISTRATION OF PLANTS**

The Board, as well as registering plants as required by the Act, registers smaller plants that are not subject to the legislation but whose owners request their registration. Under certain conditions, the Board will register separately all plants located on the same premises.

### **CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

The number of certificates of registration issued by the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners of plants dropped during the fiscal year 1958-59 to 698 from the all-time high of 1,808 reached in 1957-58, but is the second largest number of certificates to be issued in any fiscal year. The high registration for 1957-58 included 819 certificates replacing certificates issued previously; no fee was charged for these replacements which are issued under the Board's new system of recording the registration of power plants in operation in Ontario.

Of the 698 certificates of registration issued during 1958-59, 458 were certificates for new plants, 208 were certificates for re-registration of plants, 8 were duplicates of certificates, and 24 were replacement certificates. At March 31, 1959, there were 5,849 plants registered with the Board; this number includes plants not subject to the Act but registered by the Board at the request of the owners.

## **EXAMINATIONS**

The number of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators examined by the Board during 1958-59 totalled 3,725, a decrease of almost 4 per cent from the peak year of 1957-58 but the second largest number of

persons examined in a fiscal year by the Board. The total of 3,725 includes applicants for certificates who had previously failed to pass an examination as well as those examined in their classification for the first time.

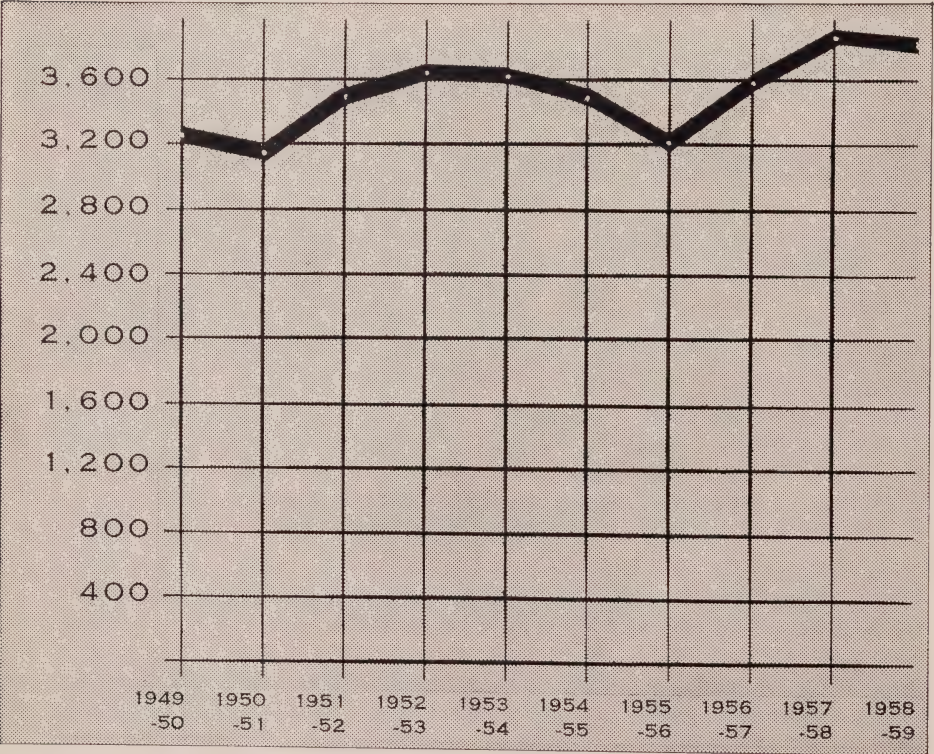
Of the 3,725 applicants before the Board for examination, 2,122 were examined in the City of Toronto and 1,603 were examined in 35 other centres in Ontario (see Table B-1, page 92). There were 135 applicants for stationary engineer (first class) certificates among the 3,725 examined by the Board; this is the largest number of applicants for this classification of certificate examined in a fiscal year.

About 43 per cent of the applicants examined during 1958-59 did not obtain the minimum percentage on their statutory examination required by the regulations. This, however, is the lowest percentage of applicants examined to fail in several years, and is attributed to the assistance for candidates for examinations that has been developed by the Board during recent years.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, the Board examined the qualifications of 19 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Seventeen of the applicants passed the examinations, but 10 of these applicants were examined more than once during the fiscal year before they passed an examination; subsequently, a certificate of competency was issued to each of the 17 successful applicants.

The Board continued its work during the fiscal year under review of revising material relating to the examination of operating engineers and operators; more examination

APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION EXAMINED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, BY FISCAL YEARS





papers have been rewritten and directives designed to assist candidates to prepare for their examinations have been made available and distributed in large numbers. The text-book, Basic Power Plant Engineering, prepared in 1957-58 was published during the fiscal year and was in great demand. The work of revising the text-book, Refrigeration and Air Compression, was completed by the Board during 1958-59 and was available in February 1959. The revision contains a number of new sketches and lay-out drawings of equipment and simplified descriptive wording. This book was first published in the thirties.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

### **APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES**

Total applications for certificates of qualification to the Board declined slightly during 1958-59 to 1,827 from 1,887 for the previous fiscal year, but is the second largest number of applications received by the Board in a fiscal year. Of the 1,827, the Board accepted 1,631 and refused 196 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of previous training and experience as prescribed by the regulations.

In addition, 963 applicants for certificates, who had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board, requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all these requests.

### **ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES**

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to operating engineers and operators rose again during 1958-59, to a new high of 24,998, an increase of 2 per cent over the previous peak reached in 1957-58 (see Table B-2, page 93). Of the 24,998 certificates issued, 22,828 were renewal certificates; 814 of the persons renewing their certificates stated they were unemployed. There were 1,609 certificates refused during the fiscal year owing to the applicants failing to pass the Board's examination.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Board received reports of 1,091 violations of the Act and regulations, 1,007 violations being reported by departmental inspectors and 84 by individuals and organizations outside the Department. Of the 1,007 violations reported by departmental inspectors, 809 of them were reported by the inspectors on the Board's staff, 182 by inspectors with the Composite Inspection Branch, and 16 by inspectors with the Boiler Inspection Branch.

The Board found in the majority of these violations that the persons who had failed to keep to the requirements of the legislation were co-operative in making whatever changes were necessary without delay. Correction of 976 of the 1,091 violations was brought about during the fiscal year under review, some by means of correspondence between the Board and the persons concerned. Others, however, required further investigation by the Board in the form of discussions with the parties concerned and visits

to the power plants involved by a member of the Board, or by the Board's inspectors. It is of interest that all of these corrections of violations were brought about without recourse to prosecution; prosecution proceedings were commenced in a few cases, but, because of the parties concerned finally complying with the legislation, the Board did not find it necessary to complete the prosecution. The Board was still investigating the remaining 115 of the 1,091 violations at March 31, 1959.

As in previous fiscal years, the members of the Board were able to assist many plant owners during 1958-59 with the problems that arose out of the operation of their plants. In many of these cases, the suggestions of the Board resulted in the plants involved being operated more safely and efficiently.

## **REVENUE**

The net revenue collected under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, again increased substantially during the fiscal year 1958-59 to reach a new peak of \$89,729.91 (see Table B-3, page 93).

# **BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH**

The Boiler Inspection Branch is concerned with the administration of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Included in the duties of the Branch are the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, and the investigation of notification of an explosion or rupture of a boiler or pressure vessel or of an accident arising out of the operation or use of one of these vessels. All persons carrying out an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency. The inspectors of the Branch also make inspections under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

No boiler or pressure vessel may be operated or used unless a certificate of inspection or a certificate of approval has been issued for that purpose.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination for approval of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and fittings, to be constructed for use in Ontario, and of plants to be installed in the province. All designs approved are registered in the Branch.

The Branch is also responsible for testing the qualifications of welding operators and for the approval of the procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers or pressure vessels.

## **INSPECTION**

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

There were 3 inspectors appointed to the staff during the fiscal year 1958–59 to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Two of these appointments filled vacancies on the inspection staff that occurred during the fiscal year as a result of a resignation and a retirement.

At March 31, 1959, there were 34 inspectors including the Chief Inspector and those concerned primarily with the examination of welders and of reports and designs.

### **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

District boundaries were altered in eastern Ontario during the fiscal year 1958–59, and a new division, Cornwall, was made, bringing to 17 the number of inspection districts into which Ontario is divided for purposes of inspecting boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, in the province. At March 31, 1959, the districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were as follows: Cornwall, 1; Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 2; Kenora, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 3; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 1; St. Catharines, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 13; Windsor, 2.



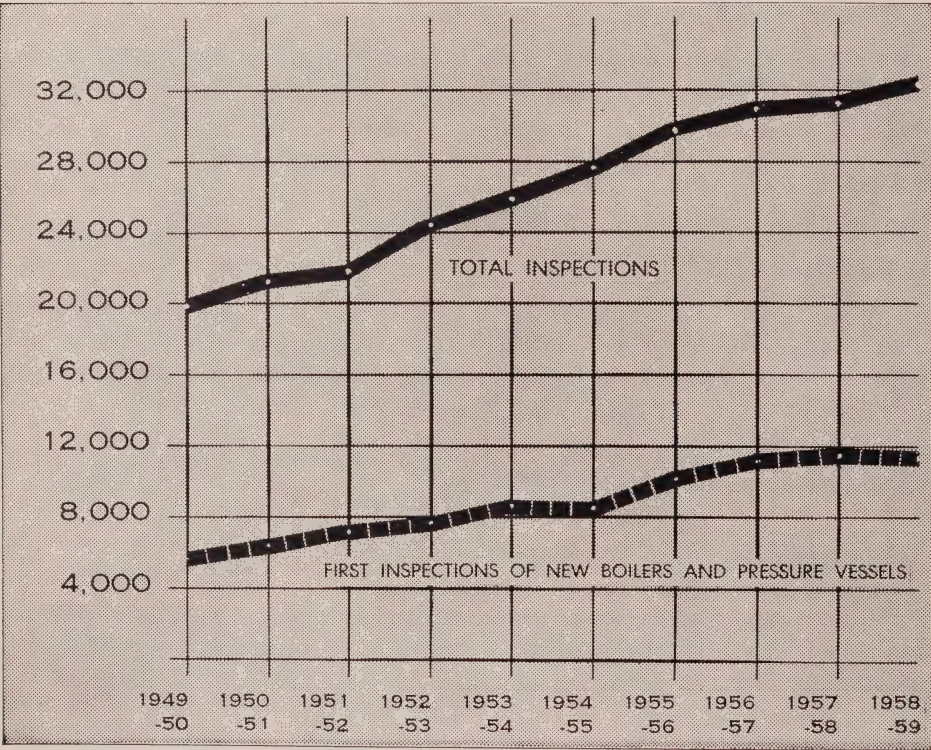
# INSPECTIONS

Total of all types of inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, rose again during the fiscal year 1958-59 to reach a new peak of 32,278 (see Table C-1, page 94), an increase of almost 3 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Inspections of boilers and pressure-piping increased numerically during the fiscal year while those of new and used pressure vessels declined; total annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels advanced almost 12 per cent. Records indicate that the boilers and pressure vessels manufactured and put into operation and use during the fiscal year were generally smaller in size than those coming within the inspection service of the Branch during the previous fiscal year. The work-load carried by the inspection staff was very heavy during the period under review arising out of industrial development in the province; the laying of gas pipe-lines has substantially increased the demands upon the services of the inspectorate.

Services to industry were expanded during 1958-59 with the establishment of a new procedure whereby boilers and pressure vessels in operation and use in the province are being examined to ascertain that they have had the benefit of the services of a person qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in Ontario.

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the inspectors made 24 investigations under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. In each case the inspector made a report of his investigation direct to the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers.

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*"Total inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

**Certificates of Competency.**—The number of first certificates of competency issued to persons qualified to make inspections under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, rose during 1958–59 to 182, a new high in certificates of competency issued in a fiscal year and an increase of 22 per cent over the number issued during the previous fiscal year. These 182 certificates brought the total number of first certificates of competency issued under the Act to 670 at March 31, 1959. Of the 182 certificates issued, 49 certificates were issued with examination and 133 without examination. The latter certificates were issued to persons who were qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in another province of Canada or whose qualifications were established by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors. Renewals of certificates of competency also reached a new peak during the fiscal year, rising to 147 from 129 for the previous fiscal year (see Table C–3, page 94).

No certificates of competency were suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Labour during the fiscal year under review.

During the fiscal year 1958–59, 16 holders of certificates of competency were late in applying for renewal of the certificates; the certificates were not renewed until the late-application fees had been paid.

**Certificates of Inspection and Approval.**—An increase is reported in the number of certificates of inspection and certificates of approval issued during the fiscal year 1958–59 over figures for the previous fiscal year. Certificates of inspection rose to 17,472 to establish a new high peak for this type of certificate, and certificates of approval numbered 2,434 which is only some 2 per cent below the high point of 1956–57 (see Table C–2, page 94). These statistics do not include certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

**Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.**—During the fiscal year 1958–59, 34 boilers, 32 pressure vessels, and 1 refrigeration system, were condemned by inspectors who, after inspection, were satisfied that they could no longer be operated or used safely. In each case, the inspector sealed the pressure parts with a seal or label indicating that they were condemned and took possession of the certificate of inspection.

## **APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS**

Applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, rose slightly during 1958–59 to 2,239 from 2,220, being less than 1 per cent below the peak year of 1956–57. It was necessary to return 82 of the 2,239 designs for correction; 80 of the 82 designs were corrected in accordance with the suggestions of the examiner and were approved. The remaining 2 of the 82 designs were not submitted again by the manufacturer; the examiner had advised they were not practicable for manufacture.

Unless a change in standards renders a registered design obsolete or unsafe, a manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from the design provided they are constructed in conformity with the approved design and no substitution is made in the material called for by the design.



## TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS

The number of welding operators tested dropped about 11 per cent during the fiscal year 1958-59, to 5,475 from the high peak reached during the previous fiscal year, but is the second highest number of persons tested as welding operators in any fiscal year (see Table C-4, page 95). The decrease is accounted for by fewer persons being tested in the metallic-arc process; the number of persons tested in the oxygen-acetylene process was the same as for the previous year. However, a comparison of the figures for the 2 years reveals that during the fiscal year 1958-59 a larger percentage of persons was successful in passing the qualification tests than in the previous fiscal year. An identification card was issued to each of the welding operators successful in passing the qualification tests in 1958-59. Of the 5,475 welding operators tested during 1958-59, 749 were employed in the construction of oil and gas pipe-lines.

**Welding Procedures.**—During the fiscal year 1958-59, 204 new procedures to be followed by manufacturers in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels were approved, bringing the total number of procedures approved under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, to 855.

## INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Chief Inspector was notified of 8 explosions of boilers and pressure vessels and accidents arising out of the operation or use of vessels, as compared with 4 in 1957-58. Eight persons were injured as a result of the 8 accidents, 3 of the 8 fatally. Five boilers and 3 pressure vessels were involved (see Table C-5, page 95). Each accident was investigated to determine its cause.

The most serious of the explosions involved a hot-water heating boiler located in an apartment building. The explosion developed from over pressure caused by the failure of 1 or more of the protective devices on the boiler. One person was killed in the explosion, and there was considerable property damage. A person died of burns he sustained as a result of feeding a highly volatile material to the furnace of a boiler in another accident reported to the Chief Inspector. One person was injured in each of the other 3 accidents reported involving boilers. In the 3 accidents involving pressure vessels, 1 person was injured in each of 2, and in the third, a person subsequently died from his injuries when the securing bolts on the charging door of a rendering tank failed and the substance being treated escaped and scalded the operator.

## PROSECUTIONS

There were 4 charges laid in court for violations of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during 1958-59, with 4 convictions.

## REVENUE

Revenue earned dropped during 1958-59 to \$187,497.40 from the high peak reached in 1957-58 (see Table C-6, page 95).

# ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

The Elevator Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953. This legislation brings under provincial control the licensing and regulating of elevators and certain other types of lifts except for passenger-elevators in Toronto and freight-elevators in municipal buildings in Toronto which are exempt from the Act by regulations.

The duties of the Branch include inspection of elevators and lifts and investigation of failure of equipment or of accidents arising out of the use of an elevating device. All persons making an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency.

Licences are issued from the Branch for the operation of elevators and lifts, and registration is made annually of all persons carrying on work in Ontario of constructing, installing, altering, repairing, maintaining, servicing, or testing, elevators and lifts.

The Branch is also responsible for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of new installations or major alterations of elevators and lifts.

## INSPECTION

### INSPECTION STAFF

No change occurred in the personnel of the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1958-59. This staff consisted of 9 inspectors including the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector at March 31, 1959.

For purposes of elevator inspection, Ontario has been divided into 8 districts, the City of Toronto consisting of 4 of the districts, and to each district 1 inspector has been assigned. Four inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto, 1 from the Hamilton office, 1 from the London office, and 1 from the office located in Ottawa. Inspections of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area are performed by an inspector attached to the Department's composite inspection staff which is concerned primarily with the inspection of working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings.

In addition to the inspectors, there is 1 professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.

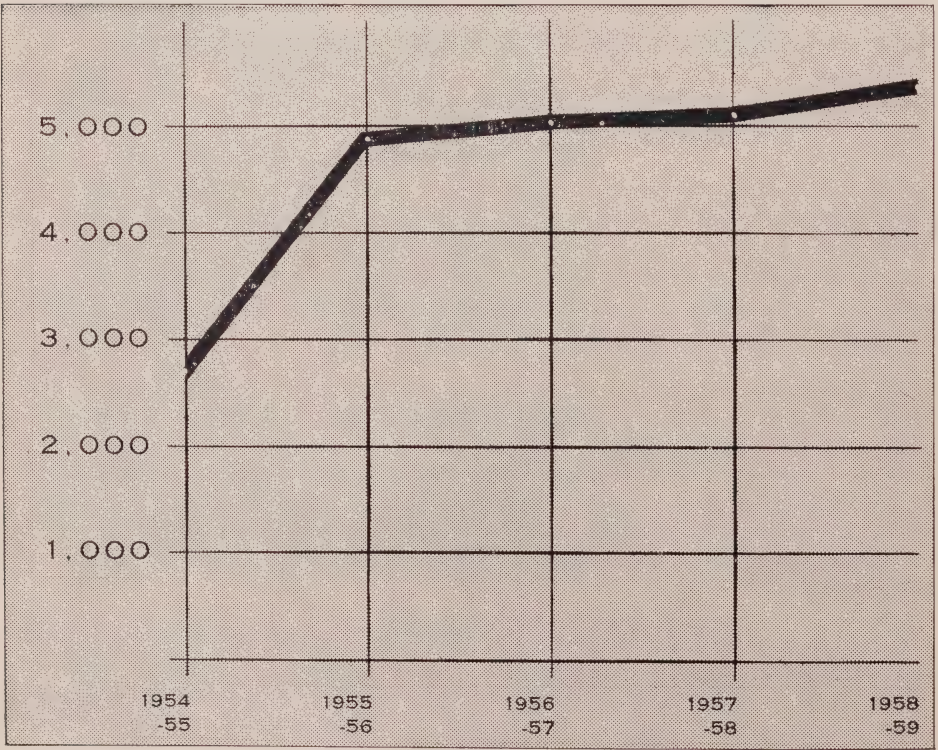
# INSPECTIONS

Total inspections made under the Act rose again during the fiscal year 1958-59 to reach a new high of 5,374, an increase of 5 per cent over the number of inspections made during the previous fiscal year and almost double the total inspections made during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954-55. The 5,374 inspections were made up of annual inspections, inspections after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspections of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections (see Table D-1, page 96). Of these latter inspections, some 12 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 5,374 inspections, there were 118 inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act.

In making the 5,374 inspections, the inspectors issued 12,440 directions, as compared with 13,534 directions resulting from 5,103 inspections made in 1957-58, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected or to the effect that applications for licences were to be made for the installations. Of the 12,440 directions, more than 8,800 concerned freight-elevators and over 2,000, passenger-elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices in 1958-59, the inspectors found 124 installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down and not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely. The alterations required to 42 of the 124 installations shut down were

INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATORS AND LIFTS, BY FISCAL YEARS





of a nature that removed the installations from service only temporarily, and 25 of these were in operation again by March 31, 1959, after their condition had been inspected carefully; 22 of the 25 installations were freight-elevators. The remaining 82 of the 124 installations shut down needed alterations that were so extensive it is expected their removal from service will be permanent. Investigation during the fiscal year revealed that 144 installations which had been licensed under the Act had been dismantled by owners, 19 of which were replaced with new installations; 99 had been freight-elevators and 11 passenger-elevators, 15 of the replacements being freight-elevators and 4, passenger-elevators. Of the 124 installations, 90 were freight-elevators, 6 were passenger-elevators, and the remaining 28 were other types of elevating devices.

**Certificates of Competency.**—During 1958–59, there were 81 certificates of competency issued to persons making inspections of elevating devices, 77 being renewal certificates, 3 first certificates, and 1 being a duplicate (see Table D–2, page 96). Of the 77 renewal certificates, 11 were to persons employed in the Department, 9 being to inspectors with the Branch, 1 to the engineer with the Branch, and 1 to the inspector on the Department's composite inspection staff who inspects elevating devices in the Port Arthur area. Of the 3 first certificates issued, all were issued to persons who had been successful in passing an examination; 1 of these persons failed the first time he tried an examination, but passed his second examination. These 3 persons were not employed in the Department. In addition to these 3 persons, there was 1 person who failed an examination and did not try another one during the fiscal year under review.

## LICENCES

The total of initial, renewal, and duplicate, licences granted for all types of elevating devices during the fiscal year 1958–59 was 7,951, an increase of some 4 per cent over the 7,595 granted in 1957–58 and about 5 per cent less than the peak reached during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954–55. Of the 7,951 licences granted, 1,713 were for passenger-elevators and 4,894 for freight-elevators (see Table D–3, page 97).

Total renewals of licences granted for all types of elevating devices rose during 1958–59 to reach a new peak of 7,470 which is 4 per cent above the number granted during the previous fiscal year and is slightly higher than the previous record established in 1956–57. Initial licences granted rose 16 per cent during the fiscal year under review in comparison with the number granted during 1957–58; this increase is accounted for primarily by a large number of apartment buildings being opened during the fiscal year in which elevators subject to the Act and regulations were installed. Duplicates of licences granted during 1958–59 dropped to 15 from 26 for 1957–58. There were 168 licences transferred during the fiscal year, 136 of them involving freight-elevators. No licences were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

## DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The total number of drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices approved rose during 1958–59 to 462 from 411 for 1957–58; this is the second largest number of drawings and specifications approved in a

fiscal year, being about 2 per cent below the peak year of 1955-56. Approvals of drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of passenger-elevators are primarily responsible for the increase; these increased almost 66 per cent over the number approved during the previous fiscal year while this type of approvals of freight-elevators dropped about 25 per cent. Of the 462 drawings and specifications approved, 405 were of new installations and 57 of major alterations (see Table D-4, page 97). About 19 per cent of the approvals of new installations concerned freight-elevators and 54 per cent, passenger-elevators.

One of the approvals of new installations was of a ski tow of a T-bar type; the drawings and specifications of this ski tow were the first of this type to be examined under the Act.

Of the 462 drawings and specifications approved during 1958-59, 446 were received in the fiscal year under review and 16 were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Examination of an additional 81 drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1958-59.

## ACCIDENTS

During the fiscal year 1958-59, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 323 persons, 220 being female persons and 103, male persons (see Table D-5, pages 98, 99). Many of the injuries were of a minor type and none of them resulted in the death of any person; 1958-59 was the second fiscal year there was no fatal accident on an elevating device since the legislation came into force in 1954-55. Of the 323 persons injured, 86 were not more than 14 years of age, and 60 of the 86 were not more than 6 years of age. Thirty-nine of the children were girls and 47 were boys. The total of 323 persons injured was 3 per cent below the number injured during the previous fiscal year and some 12 per cent less than the high peak of 1955-56. In addition to these 323 persons injured, there were reports of 72 other persons injured on passenger-elevators that did not come under the Act.

Almost 92 per cent, or 297, of the 323 persons injured were riding escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking care in using the escalators or by some other element that did not involve any defect in the installations. Of the persons injured on escalators, 18 per cent were pushed or trampled and about 25 per cent lost their balance. In addition to the 297 persons injured on escalators, 104 persons who were not injured were involved in accidents on escalators.

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the inspectors investigated 19 of the accidents reported causing injury to 19 persons, 2 were female persons and 17, male; 14 of the latter were injured on freight-elevators (see Table D-5a, page 100). There were also 8 accidents investigated during the fiscal year of equipment failure; 7 of these involved freight-elevators and 1 a passenger-elevator. There were no persons injured in these accidents. Although all accidents causing injury to persons are not investigated, it is usual for any accident involving the failure of equipment or an accident resulting in serious injury to, or the death of, a person to be investigated to determine its cause.



## **REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS**

Registrations of contractors rose slightly during 1958-59 to 86 from 72 for the previous fiscal year. Nineteen of the 86 were contractors registering for the first time under the Act (see Table D-6, page 100). The registration of 1 contractor was suspended during the fiscal year under review for failure to comply with the regulations made under the Act; the registration was re-instated by the end of the fiscal year after the contractor had complied with the regulations.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, there were 6 charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, as follows: 3 for operation of an elevating device without a licence; 3 for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe manner. There were 3 convictions; 2 charges were dismissed and 1 was withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$55 were levied by the courts.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned during the fiscal year 1958-59 under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, totalled \$87,987.71 (see Table D-7, page 101).

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Chief Inspector continued as a member of the subcommittee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association which is working on a revision of the association's safety code for passenger- and freight-elevators.

## TECHNICAL SERVICES

A close working relationship is maintained within the Department in the development of technical services by providing for direct supervision of departmental programmes and policies involving the protection of the health and safety of persons who may be subject to industrial hazards, under a Director of Technical Services. This work has become increasingly important and of constant concern as industry has expanded in the province in recent years.

Consideration of industrial problems brings the Department into contact with other departments of Government and outside organizations concerned with safety and health. Progress is being made in drafting regulations under The Department of Labour Act for the control of sources of ionizing radiation used in industry and commerce. For some time, this field of operation had not progressed as quickly as the Department desired owing to the difficulty of fixing minimum standards for safe exposure to radiation, but, recently, national committees established standards which are being used as a basis for the regulations. The drafting of the regulations is being done in co-operation with the Industrial Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health.

Co-operation has been extended to the Ontario Fuel Board which has consulted with the Department in drafting regulations respecting the construction of pipe-lines for the transmission and distribution of natural gas. Co-ordination has been brought about of the inspection services of the Department with those of the Board, and the types of inspection to be done by each have been carefully studied in the Department; their responsibilities were drafted and officially agreed upon by the Ministers concerned on February 23, 1959.

One of 2 persons representing the Government of Ontario on the Reactor Safety Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Control Board is the Director who attended the meetings of the committee held during the fiscal year 1958-59 in Ottawa and also in Hamilton and Peterborough. This committee reports to the Board on all reactors in Ontario except those at Chalk River which are operated by a Crown company, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Departmental representation on this committee, from the committee's inception during 1956-57, has provided effective liaison between the Department and the designers of the pressure vessels of the nuclear reactor being constructed for The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, thus furnishing authoritative guidance on matters essential to industrial safety.

Particular effort has been made during the fiscal year under review to make sure that boilers and pressure vessels in operation in schools, theatres, hotels, and apartment

buildings, in the province are subject to annual inspection so that any hazardous conditions may be detected and direction given for their correction. This work has involved the co-operation of other departments of the Ontario Government and has proved very successful.

During the fiscal year, the Department's technical services were extended to the federal Government and the International Union of Operating Engineers in connection with the construction of the trans-Canada pipe-lines. It was alleged by the union that preferential treatment was given by contractors in the employment of operating engineers and hoisting engineers from outside Canada. The Department was instrumental in resolving the problem.

The enforcement of The Trench Excavators' Protection Act, 1954, has been of immeasurable assistance in providing safer working conditions in the type of construction covered by the legislation. There has been a large number of installations of new sewage and waterworks in the province in recent years; the hazards from this type of construction can be very great. Prosecutions have been instituted under the legislation by various municipalities during the fiscal year, particularly by the townships of North York and Scarborough; in all of these cases, the Department has provided advice to the municipalities concerned. At March 31, 1959, the councils of 898 municipalities had appointed inspectors to enforce the Act in their municipalities.

Meetings were held during the fiscal year under review with representatives of the Institute of Power Engineers, operating engineers' unions, and manufacturers of compressors and other similar equipment, on The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. This activity was very beneficial and has improved co-operation between the interested groups and the Department.

The branches specifically concerned with the responsibilities of the Department of a technical nature are the Boiler Inspection Branch, the Elevator Inspection Branch, the Factory Inspection Branch, and the branch dealing with the examination of operating engineers and other matters relating to power plants handled by the Board established for the purpose; the work of these branches during the fiscal year 1958-59 is dealt with in other sections of this annual report of the Department. Their services are co-ordinated and integrated wherever possible. During the fiscal year 1958-59, the inspectors with these branches were each furnished with safety helmets and glasses, and it is their duty to wear this equipment in the performance of their work under certain circumstances.

## CONCILIATION SERVICES

Conciliation services as established under The Labour Relations Act are primarily concerned with assisting employers and trade unions to negotiate collective agreements, after the parties themselves have bargained together unsuccessfully, and request conciliation services. Applications for conciliation services are filed with the Ontario Labour Relations Board either by the trade union, the employer, or by both parties jointly. Where the Board grants requests for these services the Act provides for a 2-level conciliation procedure to assist labour and management in reaching agreement. At the first level, conciliation services are provided by the conciliation officers of the Department; at the second level, the Act provides for the establishment of conciliation boards.

Conciliation officers are appointed by the Minister of Labour to effect collective agreements following reference of applications to him by the Board. These officers are permanent employees of the Department, working under the direction of the Chief Conciliation Officer. At March 31, 1959, there were 14 officers, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, attached to this permanent conciliation service. Largely because of the collective agreements effected by conciliation officers, the majority of disputes coming into conciliation do not proceed beyond this first level. In recent years, only between one-quarter and one-third of disputes in conciliation have completed the full 2-level conciliation process.

The second level of conciliation begins when the officer reports to the Minister that he has been unable to effect a collective agreement, and the Minister informs the parties that he has decided to establish or not to establish a conciliation board. By direction of the Minister, it is the Deputy Minister's Office which administers that part of the Act which sets forth the procedure for the establishment of conciliation boards. Conciliation boards are tripartite, consisting of 1 member representing the employer, 1 representing the trade union, and a chairman. The representatives of the employer and trade union have the opportunity of choosing the chairman, but if they cannot agree, then the Minister will make the selection, with the assistance of the Deputy Minister, from a roster of persons available for these duties which the Deputy Minister maintains. Not until the members of the conciliation board, including the chairman, have been formally appointed by the Minister, and the parties so informed, is the conciliation board established. The submission of the conciliation board's report to the Minister on the results of its endeavours to bring the parties to agreement ends the formal conciliation procedure under the Act.

The conciliation services of the Department are often extended beyond these formal procedures, however. Under certain circumstances, the services of the conciliation officers are made available for the negotiation of collective agreements, even though formal procedures have been exhausted, and though there is no precise statutory provision for the formal appointment of an officer. Assistance provided in settling a strike which has occurred over the negotiation of a collective agreement, and which may affect several thousand workers, is probably the most important instance of this type of conciliation activity. Conciliation of this type is usually undertaken at the request of either, or both, of the parties, and if both parties are willing to accept the services.



If the Minister feels that a dispute is seriously affecting the public interest, however, he may intervene on his own initiative and request the parties to meet with the Chief Conciliation Officer, or any of the officers. On occasion, the Minister may himself participate in the negotiations.

Related to the main work of effecting collective agreements are the services the officers extend, on request, to management and labour, to help them resolve various problems which may arise out of a collective bargaining relationship, apart from those connected with the actual negotiation of collective agreements.

In addition to the main work of assisting labour and management to negotiate collective agreements, the conciliation officers have an important role in the administration of the unfair practices provisions of The Labour Relations Act. The officers are responsible under the Act for the first step in the procedure of inquiring into complaints that persons have been refused employment, discharged, discriminated against, threatened, coerced, intimidated or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act. The officers report to the Minister the results of their efforts, and where they have been unable to settle the matters at issue, the Minister may appoint a commissioner to make further inquiries. A commissioner reports the results of his inquiry to the Minister, and where he finds that the complaint is supported by the evidence, he recommends to the Minister the course that ought to be taken. The Minister in turn issues whatever orders he believes necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the commissioner. As in the case of conciliation boards, the procedures in the Act concerning the appointment of commissioners are administered by the Deputy Minister's Office.

## **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATION OFFICER**

### **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT**

#### **TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

The work-load on the services of conciliation officers in 1958-59 in terms of disputes to be dealt with and appointments made was the heaviest since the present Act came into operation. Appointments of conciliation officers by the Minister to effect collective agreements rose to a new peak of 1,771 in the fiscal year 1958-59, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous record of 1,549 appointments set in 1957-58. During the fiscal year under review, the conciliation officers also operated under 157 appointments carried over from 1957-58, bringing the total of appointments to be dealt with during 1958-59 to 1,928. The conciliation officers filed reports with the Minister in 1,777 of these 1,928 appointments during the fiscal year; 151 appointments were still pending at March 31, 1959 (see Table E-1, page 102).

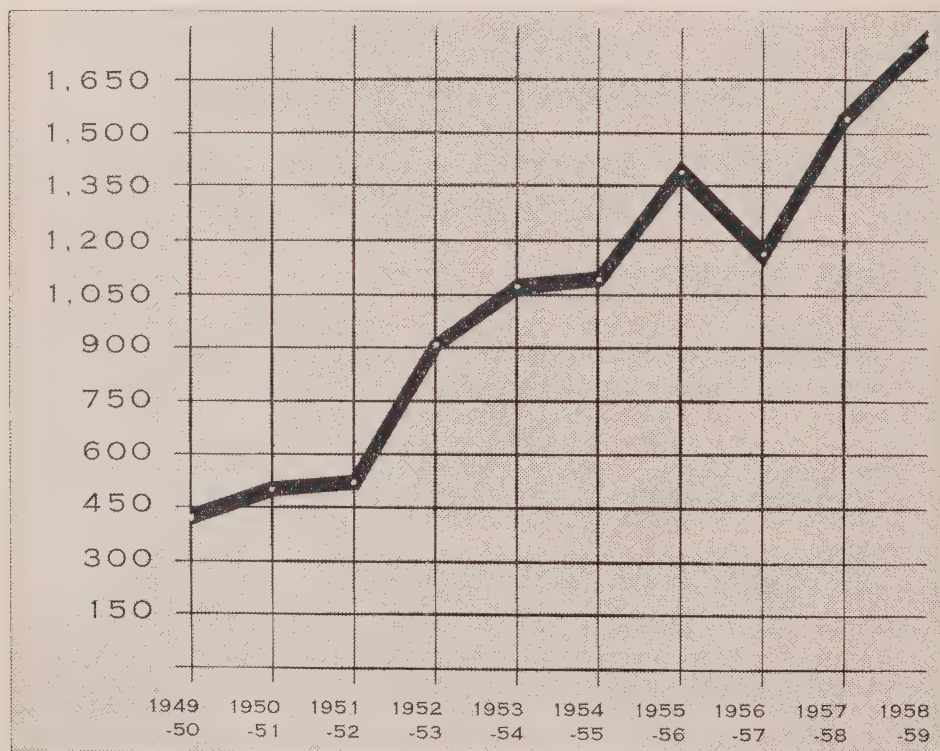
In many instances, however, more than 1 official appointment was made in relation to 1 collective bargaining dispute. A separate appointment of a conciliation officer is formally made for each collective agreement to be negotiated, and where employers bargain together in groups, as is customary in such industries as printing, hotel and restaurant operations, trucking, and many branches of construction, 1 dispute may involve a large number of separate agreements and a corresponding number of appointments of conciliation officers.



Because of the incidence of group collective bargaining, the number of appointments of conciliation officers in 1958-59 differed substantially from the number of collective bargaining disputes. There were in fact 1,165 disputes involved in the total of 1,771 appointments of officers made in that fiscal year. Most of these disputes, 1,092, concerned the negotiation of a single collective agreement, but 73 disputes in which there was some form of group collective bargaining consolidated 679 agreements and the same number of appointments of officers. The 124 disputes involved in the appointments carried over from the previous fiscal year brought the total of disputes dealt with by the officers to 1,289, an increase of almost 12 per cent above the record number of disputes dealt with in the previous fiscal year.

This substantial increase in the number of disputes was accompanied by a spectacular rise in the number of employees directly involved. Between 1957-58 and 1958-59, the number of employees in disputes dealt with by conciliation officers doubled, increasing from 123,950 in 1957-58 to 247,900 in 1958-59, the number in 1958-59 surpassing the previous record number of employees affected by disputes set in 1956-57. These very wide fluctuations in the number of employees directly affected by disputes dealt with by conciliation officers from year to year is, in part, a reflection of the growing trend towards signing collective agreements for 2 years, or even for longer periods, especially in large establishments employing several thousand workers. Many disputes appearing in conciliation in 1958-59 were concerned with collective agreements in large firms which had been signed in 1956-57, and which came up for renewal during the fiscal year being reviewed. Among the larger disputes were those in primary iron

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act.

and steel, base metal mining, pulp and paper, hydro-electric power, automobile and aircraft manufacture, and some large municipal organizations. There were also a number of large disputes where there was group collective bargaining in the construction and transportation industries, each involving many agreements and several thousand workers.

Generally, the conciliation officers were able to keep pace with their greatly increased work-load in 1958-59, 1,151 of the 1,289 disputes being disposed of by the officers filing reports to the Minister on the results of their efforts to effect collective agreements, as required under the Act. This is an increase of 12 per cent over the number of disputes disposed of in the previous fiscal year and is proportional to the increase in the conciliation work-load over the same period. Some 236,100 employees were involved in the disputes disposed of by the conciliation officers. At the close of the fiscal year, 138 disputes were pending in the Chief Conciliation Officer's division of the Department.

Conciliation officers reported to the Minister they had been successful in effecting collective agreements in the majority of disputes they disposed of during the fiscal year. Officers effected agreements in 623 disputes, or 54 per cent, of the total disposed of; 23 of these disputes involved group collective bargaining, and incorporated 234 appointments and separate collective agreements. Some 63,900 employees were covered by the 623 agreements effected by the officers. Included in the total of agreements effected were those involving larger establishments producing pulp and paper, rubber products, aluminum products and aircraft, as well as large-group agreements in printing and construction industries.

There remained 528 disputes in which the officers reported to the Minister that no collective agreements had been effected. Not all of these disputes were passed on to further conciliation, however. A total of 104 disputes not settled by the officers were closed out at the end of the first level of conciliation, when the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, informed the parties that he did not think it advisable to set up a conciliation board. In the main, these disputes were small, and directly affected only 5,300 employees. Eleven small disputes, involving 1,400 employees, lapsed during the fiscal year, while the officers were still operating under their original appointments.

In 413 of the disputes, involving 165,500 employees, where the conciliation officers did not effect agreements, the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, took steps to set up conciliation boards. Group collective bargaining appeared in some form in 40 of these disputes, involving 434 appointments of officers and the same number of collective agreements. In many instances, where only a single conciliation board was required to deal with a multiple-agreement dispute, the officer was instrumental in persuading the employers concerned to group together for purposes of further conciliation and negotiation. The officer's role in helping reduce the number of conciliation boards required was important where the tradition of group collective bargaining was not firmly established. In some cases also, the officer was able to persuade a firm to agree to 1 conciliation board to assist in the negotiations of separate agreements in several of its plants.

## **TO INQUIRE INTO COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR PRACTICES**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into a complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the unfair practices provisions of the Act declined to 102 from 117 (revised) for the previous fiscal year. Officers also functioned during the period under review under 4 (revised) appointments carried over from 1957-58, making a total of 106 appointments dealt with during the fiscal year 1958-59.

In each of 66 of these appointments, the conciliation officer reported to the Minister that a settlement of the matter at issue had been reached, and that no further action was required; in 34 appointments, the conciliation officer reported that he was unable to effect a settlement. Of the remaining 6 complaints, 2 were withdrawn, and 4 were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **OTHER SERVICES OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN EFFECTING COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

Judging by both the number of disputes and the number of employees directly affected, conciliation to effect collective agreements in addition to that provided by the formal procedures of the Act played a considerably larger role in the work of the conciliation officers during the fiscal year 1958-59 than has usually been the case in recent years. In the fiscal year under review, this additional conciliation was found necessary in 31 disputes, directly affecting some 42,600 employees. A number of these disputes were in key industries throughout the province, and all of them involved the re-entry of the officers into the dispute after formal procedures had been exhausted without agreement being reached.

In 11 of these disputes, covering 13,900 employees, where conciliation officers had re-entered after a conciliation board had reported, they were able to bring the parties to an agreement before the right to strike had been exercised. One of these agreements was province-wide, covering approximately 10,000 employees in hydro-electric power establishments and plants. Agreements reached with the aid of informal conciliation in 2 disputes in the mining industry each affected just over 1,000 employees.

There were strikes over the making of collective agreements in 20 disputes, affecting 28,700 employees, before conciliation officers re-entered the cases. The majority of these employees, some 28,400, were directly affected by 17 disputes where strikes had occurred after a conciliation board report had been submitted to the Minister. In 15 of these disputes affecting all but 200 of these employees, the officers were able to settle the strike by the negotiation of a collective agreement; in 2 small disputes, the officers reported they were unsuccessful in effecting an agreement.

The largest of these disputes in which agreement was reached after a strike with the further assistance of a conciliation officer was that in base metal mining, which alone involved directly over 16,000 employees. Another important strike settled in this manner occurred in the primary iron and steel industry, which directly affected about 7,500 employees. A collective agreement was also negotiated, and a strike settled, in brewers' warehouse establishments throughout the province. About 1,200 employees were directly involved in this strike, and indirectly an estimated 1,000 more employees were affected in other sections of the industry.

Two small disputes were settled by conciliation officers and in another no agreement was effected where strikes had occurred after the Minister had informed the parties that no conciliation board was to be established.

There are other circumstances in which officers will extend conciliation services for the negotiation of collective agreements, apart from re-entry into disputes already processed. Because the procedure is informal, these circumstances may vary from year to year. During the fiscal year 1958-59, this informal conciliation concerned the negotiation of collective agreements between unions and employers in establishments not covered by The Labour Relations Act. In 2 cases of this type, where assistance was requested, the officer reported that an agreement was reached; in another, however, the officer was not successful in effecting an agreement.



# OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION BOARDS

As reported in the section on the work of the Office of the Chief Conciliation Officer, in the fiscal year 1958-59 there were 413 disputes in which the Minister, on the basis of the conciliation officers' reports, began proceedings to set up conciliation boards, working through the Deputy Minister's Office. In addition, there were 76 disputes carried over from the previous fiscal year, in which initial steps had been taken to set up conciliation boards, but in which boards had not been established, making a total of 489 disputes to be dealt with by the Deputy Minister's Office during the fiscal year. Some 173,100 employees were directly affected by these disputes (see Table E-2, page 103).

There were 389 disputes, affecting some 155,900 employees, in which conciliation boards were formally established during 1958-59. Three small disputes lapsed during the fiscal year under review before conciliation boards could be established, and in 46 disputes the process of establishing conciliation boards was still under way at the close of the fiscal year.

**Additional Collective Agreements Effected by Conciliation Officers before Establishment of Conciliation Boards.**—In the remaining 51 disputes, involving 10,500 employees, initial steps had been taken to establish conciliation boards but the full conciliation board process was not completed. It was unnecessary to establish conciliation boards because agreements were effected, either with the further assistance of a conciliation officer, or on the basis of the proposals for settlement an officer had made to the parties. In many of these cases the parties asked the officer to provide further assistance in negotiating an agreement, even though a conciliation board was in process of being established; in 1 of these disputes, a strike had occurred. In recent years, an average of between 10 and 12 per cent of disputes are normally settled by this further assistance of conciliation officers.

## OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS

The prime responsibility of conciliation boards under the Act is to bring the parties to agreement on the matters at issue between them. A statement of these issues is transmitted to the board by the Minister, through the Deputy Minister's Office, as soon as it is established. Including the 389 disputes where conciliation boards were established during the fiscal year 1958-59, and 51 disputes carried over from 1957-58, conciliation boards dealt with a total of 440 disputes in 1958-59, affecting some 164,800 employees. Conciliation boards reported to the Minister in 373 disputes; 67 disputes were still pending before conciliation boards at March 31, 1959 (see Table E-2, page 103).

In 153 disputes, conciliation boards reported to the Minister that they were able to bring the parties to agreement in the matters at issue between them. About 31,800 employees were affected by these agreements. Included in the total of disputes settled by boards were some in large establishments in meat packing, and pulp and paper, large chain retail grocery establishments, two large agreements covering employees in municipal government, and a large-group agreement in the trucking industry.

Conciliation boards reported that they were unable to bring the parties to agreement in 220 disputes, affecting 110,900 employees. These included disputes in the automobile industry, primary iron and steel, and base metal mining, each of which involved several thousand employees. In many of these disputes where the conciliation boards did not effect an immediate agreement, they made recommendations for the future settlement.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS**

Commissioners appointed by the Minister through the Deputy Minister's Office dealt with 38 cases of unfair practices during 1958-59, where complaints had been made that a person had been dealt with contrary to the Act. Almost all of these cases concerned complaints that employees had allegedly been discharged for engaging in union activities. In 34 of these cases, the commissioners were appointed during the fiscal year under review, following reports of conciliation officers; in the remaining 4 cases the commissioners were appointed in the previous fiscal year, but did not report until some time in 1958-59.

In 25 cases, commissioners reported that the complaints were not supported by the evidence and in 12 cases sufficient evidence was found to support the complaints. In 7 of the 12 cases where the commissioner appointed sustained the complaint, the matter was adjusted by the party concerned, and no order was necessary, and in 5 cases the Minister issued an order necessary to carry the commissioners' recommendations into effect.

At March 31, 1959, 1 unfair practices case was still pending before a commissioner.



# ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature. This Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and replaced the Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of The High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

The Board is composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, 2 members representative of employers, and 2 members representative of employees, all of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Under an amendment to the Act which came into force early in the fiscal year 1958-59, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was empowered to appoint additional members who were to act as members of the Board only on the request of the chairman or vice-chairman. Two additional members were appointed during the fiscal year under review, 1 representative of employers and 1 representative of employees.

At the end of March, 1959, a further amendment to the Act came into force which permitted the enlargement of the Board by the appointment of one or more deputy vice-chairmen as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem proper. Appointment of a deputy vice-chairman was not made until after the close of the fiscal year.

Under the amendment of 1959 to the Act, the provisions were continued which permitted the Board to sit in 2 or more divisions simultaneously so long as a quorum of the Board is present in each division. A quorum of the Board now consists of the chairman or the vice-chairman or a deputy vice-chairman, 1 member representative of employers and 1 member representative of employees.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations as to successor status, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who, it is alleged, have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

## APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD

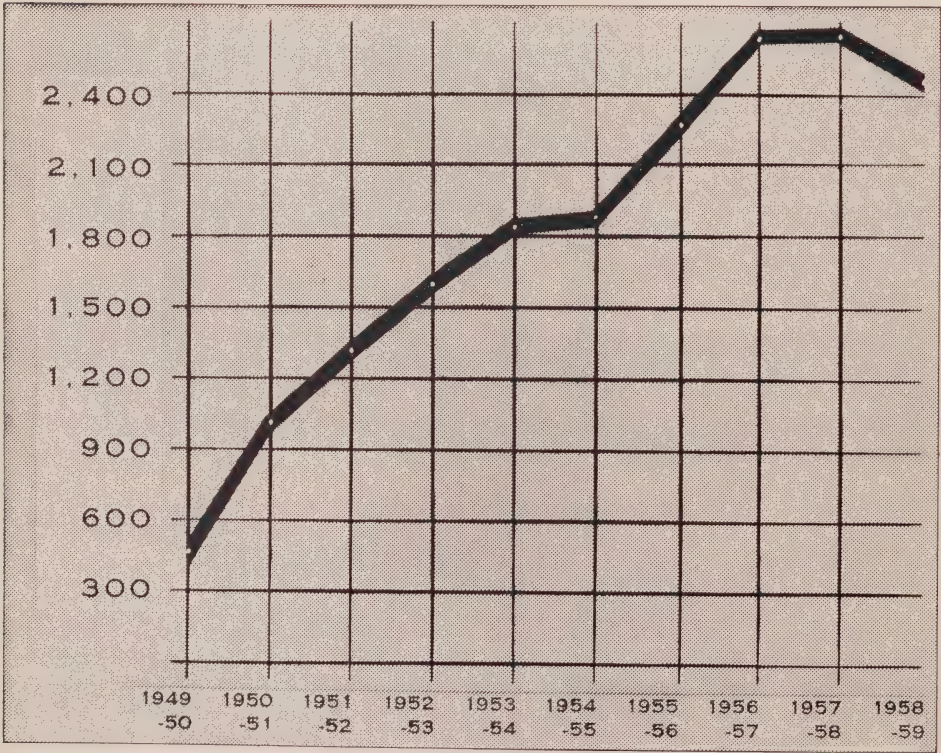
In 1958-59, total applications of all types filed with the Board fell to 2,466, 7 per cent below the total filed in the previous fiscal year. This decline in total applications, the first in the fifties, reflected a continuing drop in applications for certification as bargaining agent, which was not offset by a rise in applications for conciliation services as had been the case in 1957-58. Applications for conciliation form the largest single

group of applications, followed by applications for certification; together they account for about 90 per cent of the total applications filed with the Board (see Table F-1, page 104). As far as applications for conciliation are concerned, the Board acts largely as a screening agency, making sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services, and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act particularly those relating to the timeliness of the application. Processing applications for certification, on the other hand, constitutes the major part of the Board's work-load.

Applications for certification filed with the Board fell to 802 for the fiscal year under review, 13 per cent below the total filed in 1957-58. This marked the second successive year, following the peak in 1956-57, when applications for certification filed showed a substantial decline.

Nevertheless, the Board's work-load continued heavy. Though fewer in number, certification cases tended to be more complex than in earlier years. For one thing, the Board more frequently encountered difficulties in determining bargaining units, that is, in defining which employees, or classifications of employees, involved in the individual case form a group appropriate for collective bargaining. There were also more difficulties in the representation phase of certification proceedings in which the Board ascertains the amount of support for the applicant union among the employees in the unit. This increase in representation problems was closely related to the fact that documentary evidence of employees' opposition to the applicant union was filed in a higher proportion of cases than in earlier years.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS





## HEARINGS OF THE BOARD

One indication of the growing complexity of processing certification cases in the fiscal year 1958-59 was the increase in the number of cases listed for hearings, or continuation of hearings, at the public sessions of the Board devoted to hearing evidence and arguments on matters before it. Thus, in the fiscal year under review, there were 1,290 separate cases listed for hearings, or continuation of hearings, at Board sessions, as compared with 1,213 in the previous fiscal year when the number of applications for certification as bargaining agent filed was considerably higher. These comparisons indicate that a larger proportion of the cases required more than 1 hearing before they could be disposed of by the Board. The bulk of the cases heard by the Board are in fact certification cases, since cases other than certification as bargaining agent and conciliation services form a small percentage of the total dealt with, and conciliation cases are not usually listed for hearing. Unless either party requests a hearing, or unless in the Board's opinion there are special circumstances which warrant a hearing of the case, conciliation applications are processed by the Board on the basis of documentary evidence alone.

## CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT

The number of applications for certification as bargaining agent filed each year with the Board is primarily a reflection of union organizing activity. In 1958-59, as in previous fiscal years, the list of unions making use of the Board's services to establish bargaining rights was a long one, and included all major affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress, as well as leading unaffiliated international and national trade unions, and some employees' associations. As has been the case since its formation, unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress filed the majority of applications for certification, accounting for 661 out of the total of 802 certification applications filed in 1958-59. Unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 129 applications, and employees' associations filed 12. While many unions have filed applications for certification, a small group of unions have been especially prominent in certification proceedings in the past few years. In 1958-59, however, there was a slackening off in the number of applications for certification filed by those unions who have been particularly active before the Board, and increases in certification applications filed by other unions beginning to make more use of the Board's services were not sufficient to offset this downward trend.

In addition to the 802 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during 1958-59, the Board processed 142 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 944 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal period under review. A total of 824 of these applications were disposed of by a final decision of the Board during the fiscal year, some 13 per cent fewer than the number disposed of in 1957-58; 120 applications for certification were still pending at March 31, 1959.

Though the number of applications disposed of by the Board followed the downward trend in applications filed, there was no significant change in the main characteristics of the Board's dispositions; in particular, the proportion of certification applications granted by the Board continued very close to that of previous years. In 1958-59, 598 applications, or almost three-quarters of the applications for certification disposed of, were granted by the Board. Applications dismissed totalled 152, or 18 per cent of certification applications disposed of. It is worth noting that in a number of instances, where the application for certification is dismissed, the bargaining rights of an incumbent union have been maintained. The remaining 74 applications for certification were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Since the typical bargaining unit remained small, with about 10 or fewer employees in the unit in half the cases disposed of by the Board, the total number of employees involved in certification applications was not large in comparison with the numbers affected by conciliation proceedings. In 1958-59, approximately 21,000 employees were involved in applications for certification disposed of during the fiscal year, less than 10 per cent of the number of employees affected by conciliation proceedings during the same period. About 14,000 of these 21,000 employees were directly affected by applications granted by the Board.

## **CONCILIATION SERVICES**

The count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board amounted to 1,437 in 1958-59. The great majority of these applications, 1,292, were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. Of the remaining 145, 138 were filed by unaffiliated international and national trade unions, and 7 were filed by employees' associations.

It should be noted that in many instances a number of individual applications for conciliation can arise out of 1 collective bargaining dispute. This is especially true in such industries as construction, printing and publishing, and in some branches of the service industry, where it has been the established practice for employers to bargain as a group with the union concerned, though a separate application for conciliation may be filed on behalf of each individual firm in the group. Because of this group collective bargaining, a count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board would differ substantially from the count of individual collective bargaining disputes involved.

In addition to the 1,437 applications for conciliation services filed, there were 85 conciliation applications carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,522 applications for conciliation dealt with by the Board during the period under review. As is usually the case with this type of application, the large majority were referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. A total of 1,364 were so referred, 6 were dismissed, and 83 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In many cases where the application was withdrawn by leave of the Board, a collective agreement had been reached by the parties and conciliation services were not needed. In all, a total of 1,453 applications for conciliation were thus disposed of by the Board in 1958-59; 69 applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS**

Applications for the termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board rose to 97 in the fiscal year 1958-59 from 78 in the previous fiscal year. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress held the bargaining rights in 86 of these applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions held the bargaining rights in 11.

In addition to the 97 applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year, the Board dealt with 21 applications of this type carried over from the previous year, making a total of 118 applications for termination of bargaining rights dealt with during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 95 were disposed of by the Board during 1958-59, 26 being granted, 58 dismissed, and 11 withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 23 applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1959.

## **DECLARATION CONCERNING STATUS OF SUCCESSOR TRADE UNION**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, there were only 6 applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union filed with the Board. All of these

applications were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. One application of this type had been carried over from 1957–58, making a total of 7 applications concerning successor status dealt with during 1958–59. In 5 of these applications an affirmative declaration was issued by the Board and 2 were dismissed.

### **DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL**

Applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed with the Board in 1958–59 rose to 30 from 25 in the previous fiscal year. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates were involved in all of the applications for strike unlawful filed with the Board. Three of these 30 applications were granted, 3 were dismissed, and 19 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. Five were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1958–59, 5 applications for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful were filed with the Board. Two of these were withdrawn and 3 were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

### **CONSENT TO PROSECUTE**

There were 72 applications for consent to prosecute filed with the Board during 1958–59, as compared with 115 in the previous fiscal year.

Of these 72 applications, 41 were filed by employers and almost all of these were applications for consent to prosecute persons or unions for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that a single work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to prosecute, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute. In 1958–59 for example, 20 of these applications for consent to prosecute were filed in connection with 2 cases in which applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful had also been filed.

Thirty-one applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to prosecute employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates filed 24 of these applications for consent to prosecute and unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 7.

Three applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total of applications of this type before the Board during 1958–59 to 75. Fifty-one of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. As is usually the case in applications of this type, the majority, 36 in all, were withdrawn by leave of the Board; 8 were granted, and 7 were dismissed. The remaining 24 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

### **OTHER APPLICATIONS**

Under section 68 of the Act, there were 12 applications filed during 1958–59, all involving affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. Nine of these applications concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act; 3 concerned other matters covered by the section.

In addition to these 12 applications filed during the fiscal year, there were 2 carried over from the previous fiscal period, making a total of 14 applications of this type dealt with by the Board during 1958–59. In 3 of these applications, the Board issued a declaration clarifying the status of the persons in question. Three applications were



dismissed, and 1 withdrawn by leave of the Board; the remaining 7 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

There were 4 applications filed with the Board during 1958-59 for early termination of collective agreements, all by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. All of these applications were granted during the fiscal year.

There was 1 application for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during 1958-59 by an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress; it was still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **REPRESENTATION VOTES**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, 182 representation votes were conducted by the direction of the Board. Approximately 5,800 employees were involved in these proceedings.

# **THE ONTARIO ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMISSION**

The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission is constituted by The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission Act, 1958. This legislation was passed at the 1958 session of the Ontario Legislature and came into force on May 26, 1958. The Commission is composed of 3 members who were appointed on January 20, 1959, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department and, therefore, full-time civil servants. A secretary of the Commission has also been appointed.

The Act provides the Commission with the following functions: to advise the Minister of Labour in the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, and The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954; to make recommendations to the Minister designed to improve the administration of these Acts; and to develop and conduct an educational programme designed to give the public knowledge of the Acts and to promote the elimination of discriminatory practices.

The Commission held its first meeting on February 25, 1959, at which time the Commission determined to meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month and to receive any submissions and representations which outside parties might, from time to time, bring to its attention. Discussion of the Commission's projected programme commenced at its inaugural meeting and continued at the succeeding 2 meetings held during the fiscal year 1958-59.

Two educational pamphlets were prepared during the fiscal year 1958-59 setting out the provisions of Ontario's Anti-Discrimination Code. The first pamphlet entitled, Social Justice in Ontario in Jobs, Public Accommodation, Female Remuneration, was addressed to members of the public with the aim of acquainting them with their rights under the code. The second brochure, No Discrimination in Ontario in Jobs, Public Accommodation, Female Remuneration, was produced primarily for the information of employers, providers of public accommodation and services, and others to whom the provisions of the code apply. Both pamphlets were circulated as widely as possible during the fiscal year under review.

Details of the work performed under the 3 Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1958, to March 31, 1959, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## **FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH**

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration

Act, 1951. The former Statute is designed to aid in the elimination of discriminatory practices in hiring, discharging, and other conditions of employment, and in trade union membership, on grounds of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. The latter Act entitles women in employment to equal pay with men who do the same work in the same establishment.

The primary duty of the Branch is concerned with inquiries into complaints of contraventions of these Acts. The first step in an investigation of this type is taken by a conciliation officer appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the Director of the Branch to make an inquiry into a complaint, and the officer's efforts are directed towards effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. A commission may be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, to deal with a complaint that is not settled by an officer.

In handling a complaint under either Act, the conciliation officer inquiring into the complaint also endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and, also, to make plain to any employer involved in a complaint the duty of following the legislation. A conciliation officer explained this anti-discrimination legislation at conferences held in the cities of Hamilton and Windsor during the fiscal year 1958-59 by organizations concerned with the promotion of fair practices.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951**

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act declined slightly during the fiscal year 1958-59 to 15 from 17 for 1957-58, bringing the total number of appointments under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951-52 to 123. The conciliation officers reported to the Director on 14 of the 15 appointments during the fiscal year under review; a settlement of the matter complained of was effected in 13 of the appointments and the complaint involved in the other 1 was dismissed. There was 1 appointment undisposed of at March 31, 1959. Each of the 15 appointments involved 1 complaint (see Table G-1, page 105).

To the 15 complaints received during the fiscal year under review, there were added 4 complaints carried over from 1957-58 bringing the total number of complaints to be dealt with by conciliation officers during 1958-59 to 19. These 4 complaints were of discrimination expressed by employment applications; 3 were settled and 1 dismissed.

The inquiry that follows the receipt of a complaint that 1 of the prohibitions outlined by the legislation has failed to be observed is directed first to establishing that there is validity for the complaint and, second, where a violation of the Act appears to have taken place, to effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. Thus, of the 18 appointments reported on by conciliation officers during 1958-59, the complaints involved in 2 of the appointments were dismissed. One, where a person complained she had been discharged from employment because of her nationality, inquiry revealed the Act did not apply to the employing organization because it was a philanthropic organization and was not operated for private profit. In any case, there was no evidence that the complainant had been discharged because of her nationality. The other complaint dismissed was carried over from the previous fiscal year; in this case, the employer discontinued his business, and, consequently, the complaint was dismissed.

In another 3 of the 18 appointments dealing with discharge from employment, settlement of the matter complained of was effected after inquiry into each complaint revealed no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the complaints; race was given as the cause of discrimination in 1 complaint, colour in 1 of the other 2, and nationality in the third. In the complaint where colour was given as the reason for discharge from employment, the employer agreed to consider the complainant for further employment because a misunderstanding had occurred as to the real reason for the dismissal.

In each of the remaining 13 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed effected a settlement of the matter complained of to the satisfaction of the parties concerned; 11 of these, 3 carried over from the previous fiscal year, dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications, 1 with a complaint of discrimination in an advertisement, and 1 with a complaint of refusal of employment. As a result of the efforts of the conciliation officers the employers concerned with the application forms removed the questions from the forms causing complaint and the person placing the advertisement for publication, and the persons publishing it, agreed to delete any expression of discrimination in future from similar types of advertisements.

During the period that this legislation has been in force, there has never been a complaint received under the Act of discrimination against a person in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment, or of a trade union practising discrimination against a person, because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

The Branch finds that many forms of application for employment still contain questions that are contrary to the principles of the Act, and it was, therefore, considered expeditious to continue during the fiscal year under review, as in previous fiscal years, the work of inviting employers to submit their employment applications for screening for any contravention of the Act. This work has been instrumental in eliminating cause for many complaints under the Act.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1958-59.

## **2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951**

There was 1 appointment of a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint received under this Act during the fiscal year 1958-59. The inquiry into the complaint revealed the differential in the rate of pay between the female employee making the complaint and male employees was the result of actual differences in job content. There have been 123 complaints involving 11 employers received under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951-52.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1958-59.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1958-59 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.



# **THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954**

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 is a measure to promote observance of the principle in Ontario that places to which the public is customarily admitted be open to all without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. Discriminatory practices are, thus, prohibited against a person desiring accommodation, services, or facilities, available in such places as hotels, holiday resorts, restaurants, and shops or stores of any kind; discrimination indicated by signs and other representations concerning admission to public establishments is also prohibited.

Action on complaints that a contravention of the legislation has occurred is taken at the direction of the Minister of Labour by an officer in the public service who is a member of the staff of the Department, and who has been designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enforce the Act. At all times, in discharging his duties under the legislation, the officer endeavours to bring about understanding of its fundamental qualities so that the circumstances that may show adequate grounds for complaint under the Act are clear to the parties concerned. The officer explained this anti-discrimination legislation at conferences held in the cities of Hamilton and Windsor during the fiscal year 1958-59 by organizations concerned with the promotion of fair practices.

## **COMPLAINTS**

The number of all complaints received by the Minister dropped during the fiscal year 1958-59 to 7 from 20 for 1957-58, bringing the total number of all complaints received to 65 since the Act came into force during 1954-55.

Of the 7 complaints received during 1958-59, 2 were complaints of accommodation denied, 3 of services denied, and 2 charged discriminatory phrases appeared in circulars distributed by summer resorts. Colour was the cause of discrimination given in the 3 complaints of services denied and race in the other 4 complaints (see Table H-1, page 106). Causes of complaints from Jewish people are classified under race. At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the 7 complaints and effected a settlement of the matter complained of in 4; the cause of discrimination in 3 being race. As a result of the officer's inquiry into 1 of the 2 complaints of accommodation denied, it was dismissed, there being no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the complaint. Two of the complaints of services denied were undisposed of at March 31, 1959.

To the 7 complaints received during the fiscal year under review, there were added 5 complaints carried over from 1957-58, bringing the total number of complaints to be dealt with by the officer during 1958-59 to 12. Three of the complaints carried over from the previous fiscal period were of services denied and 2 of facilities denied because of colour; the 5 complaints were dismissed, not sufficient evidence being revealed on investigation to support the complaints.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1958-59.



There were several communications received by the officer during 1958-59, as in previous fiscal periods, by telephone and through the mail alleging that discrimination had been practised and while the information provided showed that the complaints were not justified under the Act, the officer discussed the legislation with the complainants to endeavour to clarify its provisions.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1958-59 for an offence under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954.

# INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department and, therefore, full-time civil servants.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are The Apprenticeship Act administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Minimum Wage Act administered through the Minimum Wage Branch.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1958-59, there were 93 of these meetings held under the 4 Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 14; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 44; The Industrial Standards Act, 32; The Minimum Wage Act, 3. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the 4 Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, these interviews totalled 401.

Details of the work performed under the 4 Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1958, to March 31, 1959, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

The Apprenticeship Branch administers The Apprenticeship Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. The primary function of the Branch under this legislation is to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries. Along with this work, the Branch is required to keep a register of every contract of apprenticeship entered into by apprentices and to supervise through its inspection staff the progress being made in their chosen trade by the apprentices under contract.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination of the qualifications of persons engaged in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, and the issuance of certificates of qualification to persons in these trades, and, subsequently, the renewal of these certificates.

Supervision of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades is also a responsibility of the Branch; licences are issued to trade schools permitting their operation.

In this section reporting on the work performed in the Apprenticeship Branch during the fiscal year 1958-59, "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, hairdresser, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

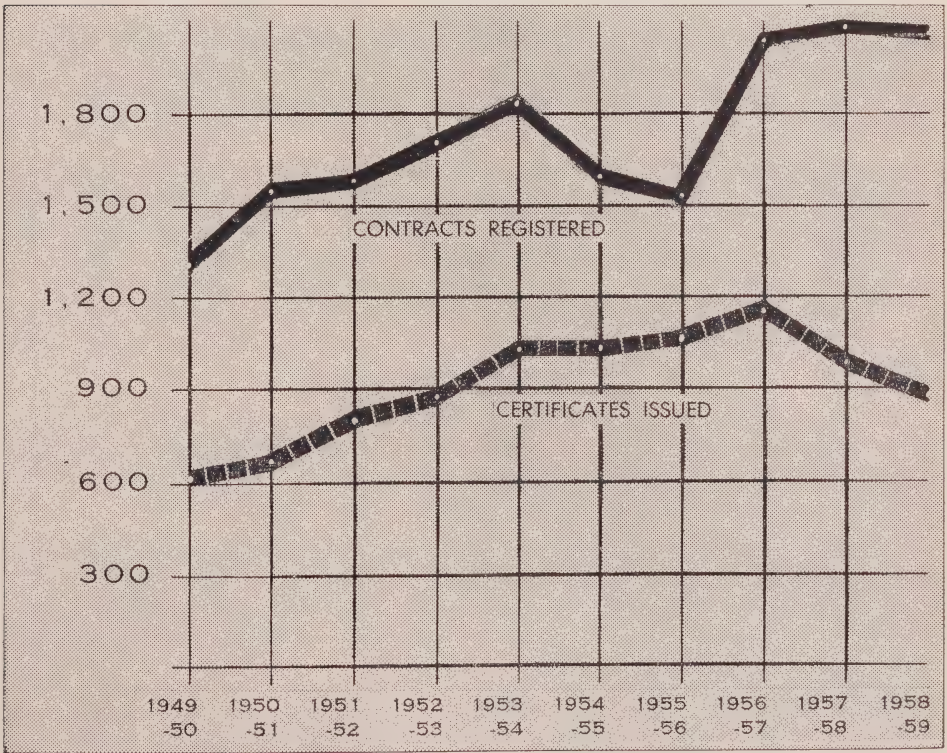
## CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP

### DESIGNATED TRADES

A slight decrease of 1 per cent occurred in total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship during the fiscal year 1958-59 from the high peak of 2,089 for the previous fiscal year. The total of 2,064 for 1958-59, however, is the second largest number of registrations of contracts in a fiscal year.

A decrease in registrations in 5 of the designated building trades and in 3 branches of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer accounts for the decline in total

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS





registrations. In the case of the designated building trades, lower registrations are explained in part by severe winter weather slowing down the work of construction and by work stoppages in construction trades occurring in the province during the fiscal year under review. In comparison with previous fiscal years registrations for the designated trade of plasterer advanced substantially during 1958-59; those for the designated trades of bricklayer and plumber show an increase. A small increase is recorded in the designated trade of carpenter over registrations for 1957-58, however, registrations in this trade during the fiscal year under review and the previous one were not on the high level of earlier fiscal years. It is of interest that while registrations in the designated trade of electrician dropped during 1958-59 to 337 from 365 for the previous fiscal year, the total registration in this trade during the fiscal year was greater than in any other designated trade and was almost a third of the total registrations for all designated building trades.

The total registration of persons in the designated building trades as apprentices during the fiscal year 1958-59 was 1,080, a slight decrease of about 1 per cent from the high point reached in 1957-58 but the second highest number of total registrations for the designated building trades for any fiscal year; the total of apprentices registered in these trades at March 31, 1959, was, thus, brought to 3,250.

Registrations of contracts in the designated trade of barber more than doubled during the fiscal year under review, rising to 23 from 10 for the previous fiscal year, and is the largest registration to be recorded for the trade since the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40 when registrations were 32 and 30, respectively, the highest points to be reached for any fiscal year. Registrations of contracts in this trade continuing at a low level for so many years clearly indicate that sufficient persons are not entering the trade by way of apprenticeship training to furnish the trade with adequate numbers of skilled journeymen. Trade schools licensed to train persons in the skills of the trade provide the only other means of entry. Apprentices registered in this trade at March 31, 1959, totalled 34.

Records for the designated trade of hairdresser show an increase of 55 per cent in registrations of contracts for the fiscal year 1958-59 over the previous fiscal year, the total registrations rising to 171 from 110. Total contracts in force at March 31, 1959, in this trade were 284.

The general decline in the automobile industry that marked the fiscal year 1957-58 continued during the fiscal year under review and is reflected in a further decrease in registrations of contracts of apprenticeship. Registrations dropped to 787, being about 9 per cent below 1957-58 and 16 per cent less than the peak year of 1956-57. Decreases in registrations took place in each of the branches of motor mechanic, body repairer, and electrical- and fuel-system repairer, of the designated trade; a very slight increase occurred in the branch of metal-worker. There were 2,560 apprentices under contract in the trade at the close of the fiscal year.

Various organizations concerned with the automobile industry have been very helpful to the Branch during the fiscal year in its efforts to promote apprentice training in the trade; it is hoped that this assistance will continue and there will, consequently, be an increase in the number of registrations of contracts of apprenticeship.

There was a decline in the registration of contracts of apprenticeship in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment during this second year of registration for the trade; 3 persons registered as apprentices in the trade as compared with 6 for 1957-58. There were 9 apprentices under contract of apprenticeship at March 31, 1959.

There were 6,137 contracts of apprenticeship in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1959, as compared with 5,776 at March 31, 1958 (see tables I-1 to I-1b,

pages 107 to 109). Of the 6,137 persons under contract, 70 were registered as apprentices of the Ontario Apprenticeship Institute; 67 were apprentices in the designated building trades and 3 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. The Institute was incorporated July 21, 1943.

Apprentices registered in all designated trades since the Act came into force in 1928 have reached the total of 26,940. Of this total, the Ontario Government was the employer in 347 of the contracts of apprenticeship and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 48. In the case of the contracts entered into by the Ontario Government, 196 persons registered in the designated building trades with the Department of Public Works and 151 apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; 142 of the latter apprentices registered with the Department of Highways and 9 with the Department of Lands and Forests.

## **OTHER TRADES**

Total registrations in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act totalled 151 for the fiscal year 1958-59, dropping for the second time from the all-time high of 1956-57. This total is 31 per cent below the number of registrations for the previous fiscal year and about 45 per cent below registrations for 1956-57.

The trades involved in the 151 registrations, and the number of persons who registered in each during 1958-59, were as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 3; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 4; cabinet-maker, 1; diesel mechanic, 1; electrical apparatus repair electrician, 2; electrician (plant), 43; furniture finisher, 1; instrument-mechanic, 11; lather, 18; machinist, 4; machinist (automobile), 2; millwright, 16; pattern-maker, 2; pipe fitter, 5; plate-worker, 1; printer, 4; production-methods worker, 1; rigger, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 4; structural steel draftsman, 9; structural steel mechanic, 1; tool- and die maker, 14; welder, 3. Thirty-four contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1959, there were 539 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 547 at March 31, 1958. There has been a total of 1,831 contracts registered in these trades.

Assistance in developing new systems of training apprentices was provided by the Branch during 1958-59 to 7 industrial firms, 2 labour organizations, and to a thermo-electric generating station of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, where previously there had not been any formal programme of apprentice training.

# **SCHOOL TRAINING**

## **DESIGNATED TRADES**

Enrolment in full-time educational day-classes of apprentices registered in designated trades rose 23 per cent in 1958-59 to 2,442 from 1,981 in 1957-58, and is only about a fifth of 1 per cent below the all-time high reached by enrolment figures in 1954-55. This increase reflects the rise in the number of contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated building trades and in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer during the fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58; employers, too, engaged in these trades have shown more interest in school training in recent years, realizing the benefits to be derived by their apprentices from this form of instruction, and are making greater efforts to arrange for their apprentices to attend day classes.



Of the 2,442 apprentices enrolled, 1,675 were registered in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayer, 60; carpenter, 156; electrician, 611; painter and decorator, 27; plasterer, 35; plumber, 378; sheet metal worker, 232; steamfitter, 176. An increase in enrolment is reported for each of these trades as compared with 1957-58, except in the designated trade of painter and decorator where no change occurred in the number attending day classes, in fact, the number has now remained the same for 4 fiscal years.

The remaining 767 of the 2,442 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. This figure represents an all-time high in enrolment for the trade, being 19 per cent above enrolment during 1957-58; in fact, there has been a rise each fiscal year in enrolment for the trade since the fiscal year 1948-49 except in 1956-57 when there was a decrease from the previous fiscal year. Only apprentices engaged in Branch A and Branch B, the trades of motor mechanic and body repairer respectively, are notified to attend day classes. Of the 767 apprentices in the designated trade attending day classes, 669 were registered in Branch A, an increase of 12 per cent over figures for 1957-58, and 98 in Branch B which is more than double the number for the previous fiscal year.

The 2,442 apprentices attended day classes in 4 groups, each for 10 weeks, and, as in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

For the fiscal year 1958-59, an apprentice registered in the designated trade of steamfitter won the award donated by the Ontario Association of Architects of a diamond pin and scroll, and the award from the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario of a complete kit of electricians' tools was, of course, presented to an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician. An apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award but only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award; only apprentices who have attended day classes for the second time during their apprenticeship may compete for these awards.

The Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award of \$400 was won by an apprentice in the designated trade of sheet metal worker who, of the apprentices in all designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship during the year ending December 31, 1958, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1958, to March, 1959. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, barber, and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, 67 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: lather, 30; structural steel draftsman, 37.

# CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP

## DESIGNATED TRADES

The number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period decreased in the fiscal year 1958-59 to 1,184 from the all-time high of 1,282 for the previous fiscal year. Apprentices completing their term of apprenticeship and receiving certificates of apprenticeship show a decline for the second consecutive year from the peak reached in 1956-57 and accounts for the drop in total completions; unfortunately, the number who completed their training unsatisfactorily and were not eligible for certificates rose to a new high. Fewer certificates of apprenticeship were issued in all designated building trades during 1958-59 than in the previous fiscal year, except in the trades of painter and decorator and plumber where slight rises occurred and in the trade of mason in which 1 certificate was issued during both fiscal years. A decline is also reported in 3 of the 4 branches of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer with a slight increase in Branch D, metal-worker. A decrease is also reported in the number of certificates of apprenticeship issued in the designated trade of barber, and in the designated trade of hairdresser the number of certificates issued rose 34 per cent. Of the 1,184 apprentices completing their apprenticeship period, 879 received certificates of apprenticeship; 480 of the 879 were registered in the designated building trades, 343 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 5 in the designated trade of barber, and 51 in the designated trade of hairdresser (see Table I-1, page 107).

## OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1958-59, 125 persons received certificates of apprenticeship on completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 2; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 8; cabinet-maker, 2; diesel mechanic, 1; electrical apparatus repair electrician, 1; electrician (plant), 12; instrument-mechanic, 7; instrument- and tool-maker, 1; lather, 18; machine fitter, 1; machinist, 12; marble and tile setter, 1; mechanical fitter, 4; millwright, 3; moulder, 1; pattern-maker, 1; pipe fitter, 3; plumber (plant), 2; printer, 1; production-methods worker, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 2; steamfitter (plant), 2; steam power-house mechanic, 4; steel-worker, 1; structural steel draftsman, 13; tool- and die maker, 17; welder, 4.

# CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

The total number of candidates examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, rose again during 1958-59 to reach a new peak of 4,599, or 8 per cent above the number examined during the previous fiscal year. Substantial increases are recorded in the number of candidates examined in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser but a decrease occurred in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. Of the 4,599 candidates examined, 1,996 were examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 676 for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber, and 1,927 in the designated trade of hairdresser (see tables I-2 and I-2a, pages 109 and 110).

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to persons in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, rose during the fiscal year 1958-59 to a new high of 43,134, being some 4 per cent above the number issued in the

previous fiscal year. Of the 43,134 certificates issued, 27,140 were to persons employed in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 4,743 to persons employed in the designated trade of barber, and 11,251 to persons in the designated trade of hairdresser. The totals for each of the 3 trades show increases over the comparable figures for 1957-58. Certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Of the total of all certificates of qualification issued during the fiscal year under review, 3,150 were first certificates and, except for 32, were issued after examination, 39,810 were renewals, and the remaining 174 included duplicates and certificates issued for miscellaneous reasons (see Table I-3, page 111). The increase in total of all certificates of qualification issued in the 3 trades is primarily accounted for by a 5 per cent rise in total renewal certificates issued; the number of first certificates issued in the designated trade of hairdresser also rose but dropped in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer and barber.

## TRADE SCHOOLS

At December 31, 1958, 27 licences for barber and hairdresser trade schools were in force, 24 being renewals and 3 being for trade schools newly established during the year, 1 a barber trade school and 2 hairdresser trade schools. Of the 27 licences, 24 were for hairdresser trade schools and 3 were for barber trade schools (see Table I-4, page 111).

There was a total of 2,104 contracts for instruction entered into between students and these 27 trade schools during the year ending December 31, 1958, as compared with 1,744 contracts involving 25 trade schools for the previous year. Of the 2,104 contracts, 1,942 were made by hairdresser trade schools and 162 by barber trade schools. Added to the 2,104 contracts, there were 1,111 contracts in force at the beginning of 1958, 1,070 with hairdresser trade schools and 41 with barber trade schools, making a total of 3,215 contracts to be dealt with by the Branch during the year as compared with 2,656 contracts for the previous year. Of these 3,215 contracts, 1,497 were completed and 1,497 students were examined for the first time in 1958, 109 were in the trade of barber and 1,388 in the trade of hairdresser. Of the remaining 1,718 contracts, 357 were cancelled and 1,361 remained in force at December 31, 1958 (see Table I-4a, page 111).

In addition to the 1,497 students examined for the first time in 1958, there were 9 persons failing in previous years who were re-examined during the year, making a total of 1,506 persons whose knowledge of and skill in their trade were examined during 1958. Of this number, 1,271 were recommended for a certificate of qualification, 93 in the designated trade of barber and 1,178 in the designated trade of hairdresser. The remaining 235 persons, 20 in the trade of barber and 215 in the trade of hairdresser, failed and were recommended for re-examination. On re-examination of 172 of the 235 persons in 1958, 127 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 13 in the trade of barber and 114 in the trade of hairdresser, and 45 were again recommended for re-examination. Thus, of the 1,506 persons examined during the year, 1,398 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 106 in the designated trade of barber and 1,292 in the designated trade of hairdresser; the remaining 108 persons will be notified for examination in another year (see Table I-4b, page 112).



During the fiscal year 1958-59, 56 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser and 6 with a certificate of qualification in the designated trade of barber applied to the Industry and Labour Board to instruct in trade schools concerned with training persons in their respective trades. All of these persons, except for 1 holding a certificate for the designated trade of hairdresser, satisfied the Board of their competence to act as instructors in their respective trades.

## **PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board for the different designated trades were most co-operative during the fiscal year 1958-59, showing interest in and support of the Branch's efforts to promote apprentice training and to bring about higher standards in the designated trades. Each advisory committee met on several occasions during the fiscal year under review.

There were 5 provincial advisory committees at March 31, 1959, 1 for the designated building trades and 1 each for the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, motor vehicle repairer, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. There is an equal number of employers and employees on each advisory committee. The Director represents the Department on each advisory committee and, in the case of the advisory committee for the designated building trades, an official of the Department of Education acts as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated building trades.

The provincial advisory committee for the designated trade of hairdresser participated with the Branch in arranging special courses to be taken by persons employed as instructors in hairdresser trade schools and in improving the system of examining those applying for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser.

## **LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES**

At March 31, 1959, there were 63 local apprenticeship committees under The Apprenticeship Act for defined areas of the province. These committees advise and assist the provincial advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship for the particular designated trade or group of designated trades in the area which they represent. Local apprenticeship committees are appointed by the provincial advisory committees, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board.

Of the 63 committees, 16 are concerned with the designated building trades and 47 with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

The Director attended the meetings of several of these committees held during the fiscal year under review.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1958-59 was \$61,787.65 (see Table I-5, page 112). The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.



## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Director was present at several meetings and conferences held by various organizations in and out of the province for the purpose of promoting interest in the work being done in apprentice training and outlining the development in this field in Ontario.

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, a new Director of Apprenticeship was appointed to fill the position vacated by the retiring Director. One inspector was made assistant to the Director, 1 retired, 2 resigned, and 6 new inspectors were appointed to the staff during the fiscal year 1958-59; 1 of the new inspectors had formerly been attached to the Department's composite inspection staff.

In addition to the Director and his assistant, there were at March 31, 1959, 15 inspectors including a female inspector whose duties are concerned with the designated trade of hairdresser.

## **THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT**

Under the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working-week of 48 hours. The Act also provides employees with at least 1 week of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

The heavy work-load carried by the Industry and Labour Board in the administration of this legislation continued during the fiscal year 1958-59. In addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone through the mail, and over the counter. It was possible for the Board to settle many of these cases quickly; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

## **HOURS OF WORK**

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1958, and March 31, 1959, was 94 which involved 472 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1958-59 for extended working hours for the employees of 57 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 854 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

Where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 183 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 2,987 employees.

## **VACATIONS WITH PAY**

The system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry from July 1, 1944, the date the Act came into force, to July 1, 1947, and from that date to industry generally.

The statistical material in this annual report on vacation with pay does not in any way indicate the vacation benefits enjoyed by employees who were employed permanently by their employers and were not subject to the credit-stamp system.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS**

There have been 3,702,476 vacation-with-pay stamp books issued by the Board from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1959. Of this number, 246,624 were issued during the fiscal year 1958-59, this is a decline of almost 23 per cent from the number issued during the previous fiscal year and about 24 per cent below the peak year of 1956-57. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of 35 cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

There were 67 stamp books traced in the fiscal year 1958-59 through the Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books. There were 198 stamp books reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS**

The total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1959, was \$108,289,469.19. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$10,531,702.62, being the fourth largest amount of credit stamps purchased during a fiscal year and a decrease of almost 23 per cent below the high peak reached in 1957-58.

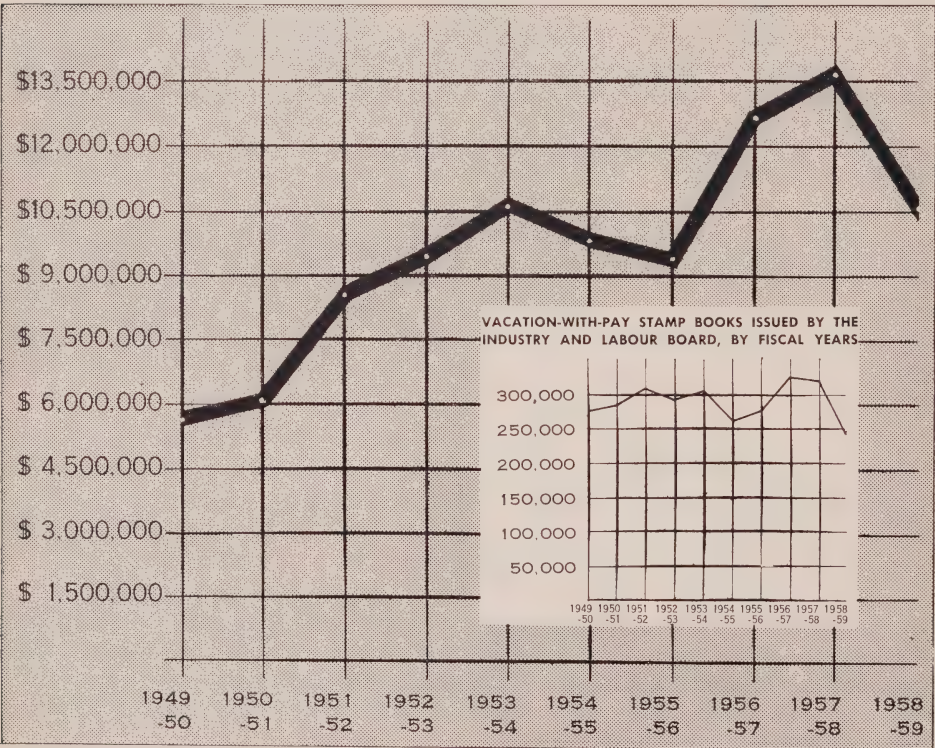
Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained by employers from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

## INSPECTION OF RECORDS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, the Industry and Labour Board received many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 2,837 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for 33 where, in each case, a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

To these complaints there was added the work of screening 5,072 alleged violations reported to the Board by departmental inspectors. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS





## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1958–59, the following 33 charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act were made against employers, with 28 convictions: failure to produce records, 9; failure to give vacation pay, 18; failure to comply with the Act and regulations in respect of working hours, 6.

Three of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were withdrawn, and 1 of the charges of failure to produce records and 1 charge of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed.

## **DELEGATIONS**

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Industry and Labour Board received 44 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 26; concerning vacations with pay, 18.

## **THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT**

The Industrial Standards Act establishes a procedure for a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour to be brought into force for an industry within a designated zone or zones where the schedule has been agreed to at a conference by the employers and employees engaged in the industry within the zone.

Zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister of Labour, and a conference is convened by an industrial standards officer authorized to do so by the Minister, upon the petition of representatives of the employers or employees in the industry concerned within the designated zone. Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has authority to determine and designate which industries are interprovincially competitive, and in these cases the Board may approve provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Act also provides for the Minister to establish an advisory committee for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies to carry out various duties prescribed by the Act. A committee is composed of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman.

## **ZONES AND INDUSTRIES**

During the fiscal year 1958–59, 1 new zone area, the Sault Ste. Marie Zone, was designated and defined to apply to the barbering industry, and the definitions of 4 zones were amended to enlarge, in each case, the amount of area included in the zones. Three of the 4 zones amended are applicable to the barbering industry and the other applies to construction industries.



There have been 101 areas designated as zones, 27 applying to construction industries and 74 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone which applies to 5 clothing industries designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries, and defined.

## **INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES**

During previous fiscal years, the Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive.

## **CONFERENCES**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, 25 petitions for conferences were made under the Act (see Table J-1, page 113). Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each of 24 of the 25 petitions, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference in respect of 22 petitions; the Minister did not authorize a conference for the other 2 petitions. The remaining 1 petition of the 25 petitions was undisposed of by the Board at the end of the fiscal year.

Twenty-four conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1958-59, resulting in 15 schedules being revoked and replaced by new schedules, 1 of which came into force after the end of the fiscal year under review, and, in addition, 5 schedules being brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedules had existed. There were schedules submitted by 3 of the 24 conferences that were not, in the opinion of the Minister, agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and the Minister did not approve of them; in the case of 2 of these, schedules were already in force and they remained operative. One conference did not submit a schedule to the Minister and the schedule already in force remained operative (see Table J-1a, page 114).

The conference for the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, Kitchener-Waterloo zone, adjourned and not reconvened during 1957-58 was reconvened in 1958-59 and a schedule was brought into force. Previously, no schedule had existed (records revised).

## **SCHEDULES**

### **AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES**

There were no orders made by the Industry and Labour Board during the fiscal year 1958-59 amending any schedules.

### **SCHEDULES IN FORCE**

During 1958-59, 23 schedules came into force and, in coming into force, revoked and replaced 16 schedules already in force. Eighteen of the 23 schedules were for

construction industries, 4 for the barbering industry, and 1 for the ladies' cloak and suit industry. Of the 18 schedules for construction industries, there were 4 each for the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry and the painting and decorating industry, 3 each for the electrical repair-and-construction industry and the plastering industry, 2 for the plumbing and heating industry, and 1 each for the carpentry industry and sheet-metal-work construction industry. Seven of the 23 schedules were for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedules had existed.

At the close of the fiscal year 1958-59 there were 135 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act (see Table J-2, pages 114 to 117).

## **VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Industry and Labour Board required 81 employers to pay to the Board arrears of wages totalling \$19,063.43 that were owing to 507 employees.

Of the total amount, the Board directed that \$11,630.07 collected from 60 employers be paid to 202 employees entitled to the wages, and \$3,473.70 collected from 22 employers and affecting 161 employees be forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$3,959.66 collected from 13 employers and involving 144 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1958-59 pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows and affected employers and employees in the numbers shown: barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto Zone—employers, 1, employees, 4; bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; carpentry industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 6, employees, 48; Windsor zone—employers, 9, employees, 20; electrical repair-and-construction industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 4, employees, 6; Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone—employers, 1, employees, 7; men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone—employers, 1, employees, 20; painting and decorating industry, Toronto zone—employers, 40, employees, 305; plastering industry, Kitchener-Waterloo zone—employers, 3, employees, 8; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 4; Toronto zone—employers, 10, employees, 70; Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; plumbing and heating industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 10; sheet-metal-work construction industry, Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 1.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$868.01 collected from 6 employers in arrears of wages and involving 13 employees had not been disbursed. Of this amount, the Board directed during 1958-59 that \$693.69 collected from 3 employers be paid to 7 employees entitled to it and \$174.32 collected from 3 employers and affecting 6 employees be forfeited to the Crown.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, there were 67 prosecutions instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of schedules for industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Metropolitan Toronto

zone, 8; bricklaying and stonemasonry industry—Ottawa zone, 1, Windsor zone, 3; carpentry industry—Windsor zone, 2; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 43; lathing industry—Ottawa zone, 1; painting and decorating industry—Hamilton zone, 1, Toronto zone, 3; plastering industry—Kitchener—Waterloo zone, 3, Ottawa zone, 2.

There were 27 convictions. Four charges were withdrawn, 1 case was dismissed, and 35 were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Fines totalling \$711 were levied by the courts. Eight appeals were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone; all were dismissed.

## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

There were 10 advisory committees established during the fiscal year 1958–59, 6 of which applied to schedules for construction industries and 4 to schedules for the barbering industry.

Since the fiscal year 1952–53 when a procedure was started for establishing advisory committees by ministerial orders to March 31, 1959, 71 committees have been established, 50 applying to schedules for construction industries, 16 to schedules for the barbering industry, and 5 to schedules for clothing industries.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

### **APPEALS**

During the fiscal year 1958–59, an employer aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee on the amount he was to be assessed on arrears of wages owing appealed from the decision to the Industry and Labour Board. The Board, after hearing the appeal, determined the assessment should be reduced. The employer in this case was subject to the schedule for the painting and decorating industry for the Toronto zone.

## **MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH**

The Minimum Wage Branch administers The Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. Minimum weekly wages, and certain other conditions of employment relating to minimum wages, are established for female employees by orders made by the Board under the Act, and it is the responsibility of the Branch to enforce these orders as well as the Act.

## **INSPECTIONS**

As in previous fiscal years, the records of employers employing female persons were examined during the fiscal year 1958–59 through the inspection service extended

to the Department by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the particular purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act and minimum-wage orders. All violations reported by the Commission were carefully investigated.

The Commission also reported to the Branch the names and addresses of 22,602 employers in the province of whom the Commission considered the Branch had no record. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 12,756 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 214 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the orders was sent together with a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. The names and addresses of 1,603 additional employers were submitted by Department of Labour inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which requires every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the orders to the employer directing him to post it immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Questionnaires were completed and returned to the Branch by 10,359 employers during the fiscal year 1958-59, 6,887 of the employers reported employing a total of 25,122 female persons. Study of the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 32 female employees by 25 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case (see Table K-1, page 118).

## **VIOLATIONS**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

In addition to the underpayment of 32 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires described above, there were 20 complaints received during the fiscal year 1958-59 from female employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders.

Arrears of wages amounting to \$525.49 were collected from 9 employers on behalf of these 20 employees.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

There was 1 charge laid in court for violations of The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1958-59. The charge was withdrawn after full settlement of arrears of wages owing had been made.

## **HOME-WORK**

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 439 firms during the fiscal year 1958-59, as compared with 411 firms in the previous fiscal year.



## **HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES**

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the Industry and Labour Board granted 1 employer written permission to pay 1 female employee who was handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

Two permits involving 3 handicapped female employees which had been issued previously expired during the fiscal year under review, leaving in force at March 31, 1959, 4 permits involving 4 handicapped female employees. Each permit allowed the employer to pay to the employees wages that were fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

# OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made under the Act. In its administrative principles this legislation provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to issue licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions, and to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres, associations of amateur sportsmen, and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities.

During the fiscal year 1958-59, new equipment was donated to 431 associations sponsoring such minor amateur sport as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, football, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, soft-ball, track- and field-events, volley-ball, and wrestling; about 38,000 athletes were connected with these associations. Donations in the form of trophies and crests were also made during the fiscal year under review for persons and teams winning Ontario championships.

A grant of \$2,500 was made, during 1958-59, toward the expenses of the Belleville-McFarlands Hockey Team competing at the World Hockey Tournament held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and one of \$10,000 to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada in respect of the games held in Cardiff, Wales, in 1958. A grant of \$1,000 was also made to the Listowel Disaster Benefit Fund.

## LICENCES

The total of all types of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner during 1958-59 for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling dropped about 13 per cent from the total number issued during the previous fiscal year, and, consequently, the

amount of revenue derived from fees for all types of licences issued during the fiscal year under review decreased from 1957-58 (see tables L-1 and L-2, page 119). The decline is largely accounted for in a drop in licences issued for professional wrestling; the types of licences showing decreases were Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2, to take part in exhibitions, and to referee exhibitions. Declines also occurred in the number of licences issued for amateur boxing and wrestling and for persons to act as a second at professional boxing contests and exhibitions.

## **FINES**

No person was fined for any violation of The Athletics Control Act or regulations during the fiscal year 1958-59.

## **REVENUE**

In addition to the revenue shown in Table L-2, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1958-59 amounted to \$19,982.69 as compared with \$24,306.02 for the previous fiscal period.

## **PART II - TABLES**





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Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	28		5	4	3		6	33	2	102	31	13	16	14
2	Cranes and derricks.....			1							18	3		2	
3	Elevators.....														
4	Engines and cars.....							2			8	3	1	1	2
5	Electricity.....	1		1							5	1	1	4	
6	Explosions.....			2			1				5	1			
7	Falling objects.....	74	3	22	15	22	4	54	64	10	334	132	23	81	55
8	Falls of persons.....	106	3	18	15	30	13	37	70	18	202	96	13	61	45
9	Missiles.....	9		9	1	2		16	16	1	73	38	9	21	18
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	1						2	2		16	6		2	3
11	Infected wounds.....	29		11	3	5	7	17	14	4	60	34	8	21	11
12	Jammed between articles.....	28	1	13	9	6		25	25	5	163	50	12	24	22
13	Hand tools.....	25		8	3	3	4	7			20	13	3	3	4
14	Sprains and strains.....	173	4	70	37	66	10	73	160	54	668	280	60	156	139
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting...	13	1	2	1	6	1	9	9		9	6	1	6	6
16	Presses and dies.....							3			48	22	7	26	
17	Paper machinery.....								70	21					
18	Metal machinery.....										65	17	8	18	
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....							71							
20	Textile machinery.....					43	16								
21	Other machinery.....	45	4		29	3	3	4	6	6	37	43	6	35	15
22	Centrifugal machinery.....														
23	Rubber machinery.....			35											
24	Machinery connections.....	12		8	2	13	1	20	22	4	135	42	15	35	11
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	106	4	25	22	38	9	63	71	28	280	136	25	86	67
26	Scalpings.....	1													
27	Trucking.....	1		1		1		1	3		8	2		4	3
28	Fumes.....	2		3					4		12	1		5	2
29	Industrial diseases.....	17		9	3	8		2	5	25	29	1	13	16	
30	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>433</b>
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	89					1	62	58	38	92	10	2	7	15
32	<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>448</b>

<sup>1</sup>These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

## INSPECTION BRANCH

Y CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1959<sup>1</sup>

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total	Female		Male		Number
No.	No.	No.		Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication		Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	
8	10	7	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	311	15	.....	292	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	23	2	2
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	9	9	5
.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	1	.....	20	.....	6
2	8	8	2	10	2	.....	2	1	5	80	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	1,023	43	.....	974	6	7
13	33	9	1	20	4	.....	1	3	70	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	897	127	.....	767	3	8
2	11	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	237	6	.....	230	1	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	35	.....	10
1	2	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	283	41	.....	242	.....	11
2	5	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	3	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	436	22	.....	413	1	12
.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	17	.....	135	.....	13
18	61	22	2	29	4	.....	4	15	166	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2,288	153	.....	2,135	.....	14
2	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	90	7	.....	83	.....	15
.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	21	.....	91	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	10	.....	80	1	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	17	.....	89	2	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	2	.....	69	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	20	.....	39	.....	20
2	14	22	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	315	61	.....	253	1	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3	.....	32	.....	22
1	6	12	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	22	.....	326	1	24
7	23	14	.....	9	2	.....	3	9	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	1,141	131	.....	1,005	5	25
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	26
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	31	1	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	30	5	28
1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	141	26	.....	114	1	29
59	195	109	9	111	22	.....	18	48	597	.....	9	.....	.....	1	9	65	8,327	746	.....	7,537	44	30
11	6	3	58	5	.....	1	45	2	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	13	535	3	.....	512	20	31
70	201	112	67	116	22	1	63	50	601	.....	20	.....	.....	1	11	78	8,862	749	.....	8,049	64	32

Building Act.



TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprentice- ship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	25,044	6,575	31,619	101	109
2	Foods and beverages .....	3,281	724	4,005	2	17
3	Tobacco and tobacco products .....	32	9	41	.....	.....
4	Rubber products .....	193	82	275	.....	.....
5	Leather products .....	421	153	574	.....	1
6	Textile products, (except clothing) .....	556	157	713	.....	2
7	Clothing (textile and fur) .....	1,430	531	1,961	.....	2
8	Wood products .....	2,397	490	2,887	.....	12
9	Paper products .....	410	150	560	1	.....
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries .....	1,079	243	1,322	.....	2
11	Iron and steel products .....	3,207	1,432	4,639	4	14
12	Transportation equipment .....	8,114	962	9,076	92	46
13	Non-ferrous metal products .....	541	486	1,027	.....	2
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies .....	781	340	1,121	2	1
15	Non-metallic mineral products .....	698	204	902	.....	4
16	Products of petroleum and coal .....	252	49	301	.....	.....
17	Chemical products .....	734	247	981	.....	1
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	918	316	1,234	.....	5
19	<b>Construction</b> .....	641	103	744	11	2
20	<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	980	185	1,165	1	6
21	Transportation .....	502	65	567	.....	6
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) .....	354	113	467	1	.....
23	Communication .....	124	7	131	.....	.....
24	<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	175	33	208	1	1
25	<b>Trade</b> .....	11,280	1,203	12,483	20	38
26	Wholesale trade .....	2,324	380	2,704	1	10
27	Retail trade .....	8,956	823	9,779	19	28
28	<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	448	69	517	3	2
29	<b>Service</b> .....	5,519	871	6,390	787	7
30	Community or public service .....	69	6	75	4	.....
31	Government service .....	333	66	399	1	1
32	Recreation service .....	153	9	162	.....	.....
33	Business service .....	156	18	174	2	.....
34	Personal service .....	4,808	772	5,580	780	6
35	<b>Unclassified</b> .....	262	22	284	1	264
36	<b>Total</b> .....	44,349	9,061	53,410	925	429

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department<sup>2</sup>Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1959  
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections¹						Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act²	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act, 1953	Total		
	817	1	74	108	1,210	32,829	1
	59		10	30	118	4,123	2
						41	3
						275	4
	21	1	3	7	33	607	5
	21		2	10	35	748	6
	385		6	4	397	2,358	7
	66		5	10	93	2,980	8
	4		1	4	10	570	9
	6		1	1	10	1,332	10
	55		8	13	94	4,733	11
	116			7	261	9,337	12
	9		2	1	14	1,041	13
	14				17	1,138	14
	28		1	7	40	942	15
	5				5	306	16
	8		2	5	16	997	17
	20		33	9	67	1,301	18
1,077	520	21	1	3	1,635	2,379	19
	153		1	3	164	1,329	20
	133			2	141	708	21
	4		1		6	473	22
	16			1	17	148	23
	5				7	215	24
	461	2	46	12	579	13,062	25
	96		6	6	119	2,823	26
	365	2	40	6	460	10,239	27
	17		6	2	30	547	28
	408	7	120	10	1,339	7,729	29
	15		8	3	30	105	30
	26				28	427	31
	16		3	1	20	182	32
	32		4		38	212	33
	319	7	105	6	1,223	6,803	34
	99		7		371	655	35
1,077	2,480	31	255	138	5,335	58,745	36

of Labour.  
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing .....	136	226	362	2,405	652	136	5,294
2	Foods and beverages.....	33	11	44	230	80	50	760
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				1			9
4	Rubber products.....	1		1	24	2	2	24
5	Leather products.....	2	1	3	69	10	9	92
6	Textile products, (except clothing)...	2	3	5	70	24	8	151
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	7		7	287	7	6	72
8	Wood products.....	10	9	19	276	56	10	999
9	Paper products.....	1	1	2	59	4	4	222
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	2	2	4	111	17	8	143
11	Iron and steel products.....	9	29	38	289	120	15	1,181
12	Transportation equipment.....	47	139	186	572	190	9	567
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	4	3	7	59	18	5	190
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	6	6	12	78	24		244
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	8	11	50	38		250
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....				11	9		24
17	Chemical products.....	1	5	6	79	28	9	136
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8	9	17	140	25	1	230
19	Construction.....	2	5	7	35	31	1	95
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	4	15	19	96	26	23	81
21	Transportation.....	3	13	16	35	9	1	27
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)...	1	2	3	52	14	21	50
23	Communication.....				9	3	1	4
24	Public Utility Operation.....		1	1	22	4		29
25	Trade.....	36	108	144	525	129	39	436
26	Wholesale trade.....	13	9	22	164	59	11	169
27	Retail trade.....	23	99	122	361	70	28	267
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2		2	82	46	10	
29	Service.....	15	7	22	152	72	4	162
30	Community or public service.....	1		1	7	2		3
31	Government service.....	2	1	3	17	25		31
32	Recreation service.....				16	8		6
33	Business service.....				14	7		11
34	Personal service.....	12	6	18	98	30	4	111
35	Unclassified.....				10	1	1	10
36	Total.....	195	362	557	3,327	961	214	6,107

<sup>1</sup>Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1959

Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
20	381	609	676	10	540	107	281	1,536	9	4,390	17,408	1
2	43	24	103	..... 1	73 1	22	21	353 3	1	719 2	2,525 17	2 3
.....	.....	2	8	.....	4	1	4	8	.....	26	106	4
2	3	5	21	.....	29	7	31	.....	.....	79	360	5
.....	2	17	14	1	16	6	24	7	.....	114	459	6
2	7	17	54	.....	61	15	36	4	1	349	925	7
5	24	47	84	.....	74	7	14	189	2	485	2,291	8
.....	5	12	8	.....	6	3	25	2	.....	131	483	9
1	6	25	25	2	28	1	15	4	.....	181	571	10
2	66	138	109	.....	84	10	33	77	.....	598	2,760	11
3	157	156	125	6	82	14	6	806	4	838	3,721	12
2	9	53	32	.....	5	4	12	3	.....	138	537	13
.....	19	35	18	.....	13	2	32	6	.....	137	620	14
.....	9	15	26	.....	16	.....	2	55	.....	134	606	15
.....	6	1	6	.....	23	.....	.....	11	.....	60	151	16
.....	10	37	14	.....	7	5	6	7	.....	166	510	17
1	15	25	29	.....	18	10	20	1	1	233	766	18
1	7	9	10	.....	20	.....	.....	40	.....	84	340	19
2	27	27	10	.....	23	1	.....	83	1	214	633	20
1	10	7	8	.....	17	1	.....	45	1	85	263	21
1	17	20	2	.....	6	.....	.....	34	.....	116	336	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	34	23
.....	.....	4	2	.....	5	6	.....	5	.....	38	116	24
4	66	44	133	4	273	71	4	752	11	1,294	3,929	25
1	8	12	24	.....	54	10	4	132	.....	333	1,003	26
3	58	32	109	4	219	61	.....	620	11	961	2,926	27
2	2	7	10	.....	28	.....	.....	2	.....	46	237	28
6	22	23	74	1	121	11	5	137	8	1,114	1,934	29
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	31	30
.....	2	2	7	.....	5	3	.....	4	.....	31	130	31
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	16	56	32
1	.....	3	2	1	6	.....	1	1	.....	25	72	33
5	19	13	65	.....	110	8	2	129	4	1,029	1,645	34
.....	2	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	53	35
35	507	724	917	15	1,018	196	290	2,555	29	7,198	24,650	36

building.



TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing .....	2,844	16,587	5,001	105,361	914	17,800	88	3,836	8,847	143,584
2	Foods and beverages .....	433	1,933	800	15,244	367	5,915	56	3,222	1,656	26,314
3	Tobacco and tobacco products ..	4	95	14	1,839	.....	.....	1	32	19	1,966
4	Rubber products .....	25	367	50	1,852	6	486	.....	.....	81	2,705
5	Leather products .....	26	96	178	3,503	63	2,616	.....	.....	267	6,215
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	32	195	210	5,654	68	1,815	.....	.....	310	7,664
7	Clothing (textile and fur) .....	54	661	804	20,313	71	2,593	2	40	931	23,607
8	Wood products .....	233	548	306	2,179	98	987	13	75	650	3,789
9	Paper products .....	37	543	195	5,144	19	443	.....	.....	251	6,130
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries .....	216	2,248	381	5,569	20	101	.....	.....	617	7,918
11	Iron and steel products .....	608	3,418	585	9,240	65	767	4	139	1,262	13,564
12	Transportation equipment .....	555	1,724	318	5,222	46	288	6	14	925	7,248
13	Non-ferrous metal products .....	25	454	163	3,147	15	152	2	4	205	3,757
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	164	1,178	304	13,391	21	996	3	219	492	15,784
15	Non-metallic mineral products ..	128	594	103	1,877	17	142	.....	.....	248	2,613
16	Products of petroleum and coal ..	42	374	25	81	2	30	.....	.....	69	485
17	Chemical products .....	179	1,573	210	4,794	3	14	1	91	393	6,472
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	83	586	355	6,312	33	455	.....	.....	471	7,353
19	Construction .....	190	419	74	207	4	15	.....	.....	268	641
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication .....	226	1,133	154	1,561	23	91	7	18	410	2,803
21	Transportation .....	120	553	63	125	11	58	.....	.....	194	736
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	68	225	41	290	7	9	3	4	119	528
23	Communication .....	38	355	50	1,146	5	24	4	14	97	1,539
24	Public Utility Operation .....	32	248	17	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	818
25	Trade .....	1,658	7,730	936	21,049	940	5,930	58	260	3,592	34,969
26	Wholesale trade .....	709	2,987	445	2,944	74	661	14	172	1,242	6,764
27	Retail trade .....	949	4,743	491	18,105	866	5,269	44	88	2,350	28,205
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	71	4,983	15	264	1	1	.....	.....	87	5,248
29	Service .....	566	2,223	1,296	9,754	1,442	7,916	76	257	3,380	20,150
30	Community or public service .....	12	113	14	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	473
31	Government service .....	16	423	4	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	682
32	Recreation service .....	26	95	16	78	4	8	.....	.....	46	181
33	Business service .....	46	269	26	320	1	4	.....	.....	73	593
34	Personal service .....	466	1,323	1,236	8,737	1,437	7,904	76	257	3,215	18,221
35	Unclassified .....	28	8,988	99	4,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	13,865
36	Total .....	5,615	42,311	7,592	143,643	3,324	31,753	229	4,371	16,760	222,078

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1959

Male											Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total		Total Employees	
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
678	12,070	8,395	347,020	4,846	70,305	1,484	14,084	15,403	443,479	587,063	
90	660	941	32,209	978	14,135	295	3,870	2,304	50,874	77,188	
1	23	15	1,672	2	827	2	515	20	3,037	5,003	
10	331	70	10,920	38	813	9	78	127	12,142	14,847	
10	57	180	3,776	83	3,966			273	7,799	14,014	
14	102	232	7,516	83	2,590	7	256	336	10,464	18,128	
28	183	828	10,420	88	1,606	2	7	946	12,216	35,823	
23	148	768	14,763	594	11,738	178	3,240	1,563	29,889	33,678	
7	220	214	21,199	36	836	2	14	259	22,269	28,399	
131	5,068	603	11,822	73	559	3	6	810	17,455	25,373	
85	2,698	1,619	91,152	584	11,962	73	630	2,361	106,442	120,006	
108	213	852	51,647	1,787	13,171	832	4,363	3,579	69,394	76,642	
12	48	327	12,869	97	946	1	8	437	13,871	17,628	
41	884	344	33,021	66	1,302	3	18	454	35,225	51,009	
21	212	329	12,682	153	3,433	56	957	559	17,284	19,897	
5	131	207	4,125	46	173	11	53	269	4,482	4,967	
55	891	400	18,044	37	624	7	53	499	19,612	26,084	
37	201	466	9,183	101	1,624	3	16	607	11,024	18,377	
23	270	130	7,462	97	1,823	42	508	292	10,063	10,704	
38	453	384	10,814	242	4,854	83	950	747	17,071	19,874	
11	109	184	6,207	184	4,551	48	755	427	11,622	12,358	
19	113	143	2,696	56	297	35	195	253	3,301	3,829	
8	231	57	1,911	2	6			67	2,148	3,687	
2	79	104	3,006	21	107	4	16	131	3,208	4,026	
740	3,277	2,682	26,646	3,007	17,583	681	2,949	7,110	50,455	85,424	
257	1,692	1,063	12,441	421	4,397	115	1,243	1,856	19,773	26,537	
483	1,585	1,619	14,205	2,586	13,186	566	1,706	5,254	30,682	58,887	
50	2,568	60	750	48	205	4	37	162	3,560	8,808	
187	1,401	950	8,382	1,013	5,366	65	246	2,215	15,395	35,545	
5	119	25	637	5	33			35	789	1,262	
9	288	61	2,165	11	58	7	32	88	2,543	3,225	
42	406	29	332	12	96	2	6	85	840	1,021	
22	340	57	634	9	89	1	9	89	1,072	1,665	
109	248	778	4,614	976	5,090	55	199	1,918	10,151	28,372	
21	2,522	71	2,715					92	5,237	19,102	
1,739	22,640	12,776	406,795	9,274	100,243	2,363	18,790	26,152	548,468	770,546	

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,  
BY SEX AND AGE—1959**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>143,408</b>	<b>176</b>		<b>143,584</b>	<b>443,341</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>443,479</b>	<b>587,063</b>
Foods and beverages .....	26,261	53		26,314	50,843	31		50,874	77,188
Tobacco and tobacco products .....	1,966			1,966	3,037			3,037	5,003
Rubber products .....	2,704	1		2,705	12,141	1		12,142	14,847
Leather products .....	6,196	19		6,215	7,786	13		7,799	14,014
Textile products, (except clothing) ..	7,656	8		7,664	10,456	8		10,464	18,128
Clothing (textile and fur) .....	23,557	50		23,607	12,204	12		12,216	35,823
Wood products .....	3,785	4		3,789	29,870	18	1	29,889	33,678
Paper products .....	6,123	7		6,130	22,265	4		22,269	28,399
Printing, publishing and allied industries .....	7,912	6		7,918	17,442	13		17,455	25,373
Iron and steel products .....	13,559	5		13,564	106,437	5		106,442	120,006
Transportation equipment .....	7,247	1		7,248	69,381	10	3	69,394	76,642
Non-ferrous metal products .....	3,755	2		3,757	13,868	3		13,871	17,628
Electrical apparatus and supplies ..	15,774	10		15,784	35,224	1		35,225	51,009
Non-metallic mineral products .....	2,613			2,613	17,284			17,284	19,897
Products of petroleum and coal .....	485			485	4,482			4,482	4,967
Chemical products .....	6,470	2		6,472	19,608	4		19,612	26,084
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	7,345	8		7,353	11,013	11		11,024	18,377
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>641</b>			<b>641</b>	<b>10,063</b>			<b>10,063</b>	<b>10,704</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and     Communication</b> .....	<b>2,803</b>			<b>2,803</b>	<b>17,071</b>			<b>17,071</b>	<b>19,874</b>
Transportation .....	736			736	11,622			11,622	12,358
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	528			528	3,301			3,301	3,829
Communication .....	1,539			1,539	2,148			2,148	3,687
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>818</b>			<b>818</b>	<b>3,208</b>			<b>3,208</b>	<b>4,026</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>34,838</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34,969</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50,455</b>	<b>85,424</b>
Wholesale trade .....	6,756	8		6,764	19,767	6		19,773	26,537
Retail trade .....	28,082	122	1	28,205	30,516	160	6	30,682	58,887
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b>	<b>5,248</b>			<b>5,248</b>	<b>3,560</b>			<b>3,560</b>	<b>8,808</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>20,093</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>15,315</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15,395</b>	<b>35,545</b>
Community or public service .....	473			473	788	1		789	1,262
Government service .....	682			682	2,543			2,543	3,225
Recreation service .....	177	4		181	798	40	2	840	1,021
Business service .....	593			593	1,072			1,072	1,665
Personal service .....	18,168	52	1	18,221	10,114	35	2	10,151	28,372
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>13,862</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>13,865</b>	<b>5,237</b>			<b>5,237</b>	<b>19,102</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>221,711</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>222,078</b>	<b>548,078</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>548,468</b>	<b>770,546</b>

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY OVERTIME,  
DOUBLE-SHIFT WORK, AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1958<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Emergency Overtime <sup>2</sup>		Double Shift <sup>3</sup>		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved <sup>4</sup>
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>515</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>104</b>
Foods and beverages.....	70	167	85	127	48
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1	1	6	11	8
Rubber products.....	3	6	14	20	1
Leather products.....	20	35	6	6	1
Textile products, (except clothing).....	30	77	59	86	10
Clothing (textile and fur).....	97	126	25	44	3
Wood products.....	15	43	9	11	1
Paper products.....	45	92	46	66	5
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	59	284	29	33	5
Iron and steel products.....	30	75	61	70	3
Transportation equipment.....	7	14	15	22	4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	22	55	19	24	3
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	49	223	24	85	1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	5	5	11	15	5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	4	1	1	
Chemical products.....	16	39	26	35	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..	44	123	41	47	6
<b>Construction</b> .....					
<b>Transportation, Storage and   Communication</b> .....			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
Transportation.....					
Storage, (including grain elevators).....			2	2	
Communication.....					
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....					
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>47</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>
Wholesale trade.....	30	54	5	5	2
Retail trade.....	17	84	4	14	
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....					
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>47</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>
Community or public service.....					
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....	1	1	2	2	
Personal service.....	46	124	21	25	2
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>611</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>108</b>

<sup>1</sup>Refer to text, commencing page 19.

<sup>2</sup>Section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m. of the same day.

<sup>3</sup>Section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

<sup>4</sup>Section 31a provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during hours other than those prescribed in sections 29, 30, and 31, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.



**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS,  
BY INDUSTRY—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1958**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>352</b>	<b>3,601</b>
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	1	9
Leather products.....	26	230
Textile products, (except clothing).....	49	381
Clothing (textile and fur).....	160	1,295
Wood products.....	9	7
Paper products.....	10	122
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	14	308
Iron and steel products.....	5	13
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup> .....		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	21	317
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	4	10
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	6
Products of petroleum and coal <sup>1</sup> .....		
Chemical products.....	4	7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	48	896
<b>Construction</b> .....		
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....		
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>56</b>	<b>283</b>
Wholesale trade.....	15	118
Retail trade.....	41	165
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....		
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	3	1
Personal service.....	1	1
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>429</b>	<b>3,927</b>

<sup>1</sup>In previous annual reports, any permits shown issued under this classification should have been classified under miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS  
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1959**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>1,223</b>	<b>65,870,300</b>	<b>30.89</b>
Foods and beverages.....	201	10,710,700	5.02
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	8	7,243,000	3.40
Rubber products.....	14	1,814,200	.85
Leather products.....	11	436,200	.20
Textile products, (except clothing).....	17	504,300	.23
Clothing (textile and fur).....	17	886,000	.42
Wood products.....	96	3,190,000	1.50
Paper products.....	36	3,322,700	1.56
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	44	2,202,600	1.03
Iron and steel products.....	245	11,807,700	5.54
Transportation equipment.....	193	5,917,700	2.78
Non-ferrous metal products.....	35	1,231,000	.58
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	48	3,293,600	1.54
Non-metallic mineral products.....	69	2,791,900	1.31
Products of petroleum and coal.....	26	1,682,000	.79
Chemical products.....	112	6,566,100	3.08
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	51	2,270,600	1.06
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>66</b>	<b>1,510,100</b>	<b>.71</b>
General contractors.....	47	937,300	.44
Special trade contractors.....	19	572,800	.27
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>119</b>	<b>11,498,300</b>	<b>5.39</b>
Transportation.....	33	3,436,500	1.61
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	59	2,918,700	1.37
Communication.....	27	5,143,100	2.41
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>43</b>	<b>39,862,400</b>	<b>18.69</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>252</b>	<b>18,432,400</b>	<b>8.64</b>
Wholesale trade.....	126	5,289,300	2.48
Retail trade.....	126	13,143,100	6.16
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>305</b>	<b>53,933,100</b>	<b>25.29</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>129</b>	<b>22,138,500</b>	<b>10.39</b>
Community or public service.....	10	5,053,000	2.37
Government service.....	48	12,275,500	5.76
Recreation service.....	29	2,219,400	1.04
Business service.....	13	1,946,500	.91
Personal service.....	29	644,100	.31
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,137</b>	<b>213,245,100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1959

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Number	Com-pressor operator	Refrigeration operator		Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
			B class	A class	fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	3	4		17	14	3		3	6		50
Blind River.....	1	7			16	17	11			2		53
Brantford.....	2				12	6	5			3		26
Brockville.....	1				2	12	3			3		20
Chatham.....	1	1	1		23	19	2			5		51
Cornwall.....	1		1		10	5	4			3		23
Fort Frances.....	1				4	2	1			6		13
Geraldton.....	1									5		5
Guelph.....	1		12									12
Haileybury.....	1	1			3	3				2		9
Hamilton.....	3	3	3		29	23	10	7	2	1		78
Huntsville.....	1				5	2						7
Kapuskasing.....	1				7	9	1			7		24
Kenora.....	1	1			12	9	2		2	8		34
Kingston.....	1				12	6	2			3		23
Kirkland Lake.....	2	5			8	8	1			3		25
Kitchener.....	2				21	19	9	3		7		59
London.....	2		2		28	25	21	1	1	13		91
Nanticoke.....	1									2		2
Niagara Falls.....	2	1	1		12	16	8			4		42
Nipigon.....	1									1		1
Orillia.....	1				8	6	1		2	3		20
Ottawa.....	3				99	98	39	2	1	22		261
Owen Sound.....	1				6	9	1			3		19
Pembroke.....	1				4	9	4			1		18
Peterborough.....	2	1	1		11	17	7			5	2	44
Port Arthur.....	3	7			66	39	27	6	2	37		184
St. Catharines.....	2				5	9	6	6	1	5		32
Sarnia.....	2	9	1	2	23	12	2	2		3		54
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	1	2		19	20	10	4		12		68
Smooth Rock Falls.....	1				6							6
Sudbury.....	2	3	3		32	32	8			10		88
Timmins.....	2	6			18	10	9			9		52
Whitby.....	1				1							1
Windsor.....	2	1	2		32	35	19	13		6		108
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	54	50	33	2	551	491	216	44	14	200	2	1,603
Total, Toronto.....	(a)	33	32	2	790	600	300	91	9	264	1	2,122
Grand Total.....	54	83	65	4	1,341	1,091	516	135	23	464	3	3,725

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on a Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1959

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	35	17			329	381	31
Refrigeration operator:							
B class .....	27	14			325	366	24
A class .....	4				2	6	
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class .....	767	202	7	11	7,606	8,593	372
Third class .....	281	204	5	10	6,252	6,752	606
Second class .....	45	112	4	2	2,405	2,568	359
First class .....	2	21		1	475	499	112
Hoisting engineer .....	6	5		1	973	985	12
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).	297	75		12	3,650	4,034	92
Traction engineer .....	2			1	519	522	1
Hoisting and traction engineer .....					292	292	
Total .....	1,466	650	16	38	22,828	24,998 <sup>1</sup>	1,609

<sup>1</sup>In addition, there were 698 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 25,696 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

TABLE B-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1959

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$74,736.10
Certificates of plant registration .....		3,101.00
		\$77,837.10
2. Text-books .....		13,506.00
3. Miscellaneous .....		140.66
Gross Revenue .....		\$91,483.76
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$ 1,586.30
Certificates of plant registration .....		58.00
		\$ 1,644.30
2. Text-books .....		14.50
3. Miscellaneous .....		95.05
Total Refunds .....		1,753.85
Net Revenue .....		\$89,729.91



## C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

### TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS—1959

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,269	631	2,996
Pressure vessels.....	9,182	562	7,337
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,451<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>10,333</b>
Pressure-piping.....	656 <sup>1,2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 8,645 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 92 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

### TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1959

Classification of Certificate	Number
<b>Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels</b> .....	<b>2,434</b>
<b>Certificates of Inspection</b> .....	<b>17,472</b>
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	7,469
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	1,065
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,938 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection</b> .....	<b>66</b>

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 2,131 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 6,807 certificates issued from the office.

### TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1959

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	3	.....	3	.....
Persons other than inspectors.....	46	133	179	147
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>49</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>147</b>

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1959

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	4,063	970	5,033
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	294	148	442
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>5,475</b>

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1959

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boiler.....	5	2	3	5
Pressure vessel.....	3	1	2	3
Pressure-piping.....				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1959

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Fees.....</b>	<b>179,107.00</b>
Approval and registration of designs.....	19,932.00
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	70,514.00
Pressure-piping.....	5,612.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	10,253.50
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	39,810.50
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	4,854.00
Certificates of competency.....	756.00
Tests of welding operators.....	27,375.00
<b>Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....</b>	<b>8,302.40</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA).....</b>	<b>88.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>187,497.40</b>

## D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS  
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1959**

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	677	47	724	24	212	11	204	1,175
Hand-power passenger.....	57		57		1		7	65
Freight.....	2,254	25	2,279	39	96	37	572	3,023
Hand-power freight.....	91		91	4		1	93	189
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	398	3	401	3	73	1	82	560
Hand-power Class A.....	23		23				7	30
Class B.....	73	2	75	3	6	2	32	118
Hand-power Class B.....	6		6					6
Escalator—One.....	32		32	1	8		3	44
Escalator-series.....	6		6					6 <sup>1</sup>
Manlift.....	40		40	2	3		6	51
Incline Lift.....	14	1	15		1		13	29
Ski Tow.....	56		56		8		14	78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>5,374</b>

<sup>1</sup>Involves the inspection of 12 escalator units.

**TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1959**

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....				11		11
Persons other than inspectors.....		3	3	66	1	70
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1959

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	201	1,505	7	1,713		23
Hand-power passenger.....	3	60		63		
Freight.....	116	4,770	8	4,894		136
Hand-power freight.....	4	30		34		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	93	742		835		6
Hand-power Class A.....	1	6		7		
Class B.....	16	92		108		
Hand-power Class B.....	1	2		3		
Escalator—One.....	5	42		47		
Escalator-series.....		30		30		
Manlift.....	1	115		116		2
Incline Lift.....	2	32		34		
Ski Tow.....	23	44		67		1
Total.....	466	7,470	15	7,951		168

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES  
APPROVED—1959

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	221	13	234		
Hand-power passenger.....	3		3		
Freight.....	77	38	115		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	71	3	74		
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	5	2	7		
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	10		10		
Escalator-series.....	2		2		
Manlift.....	2	1	3		
Incline Lift.....	3		3		
Ski Tow.....	11		11		
Total.....	405	57	462		

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger-elevator:										
Landing.....										
In car.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Freight-elevator:										
Landing.....				1		2		1		1
In car.....				1		1				2
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....			2	1		1				
Landing—lower.....			10	1	2				1	
Stairs.....			17	3	14	8	1	1	15	3
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....				1						
Landing—lower.....										
Machine area.....										
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>



ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1959

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
				1				1	1			
	4	1	2	1				13	2		11	
	3		1					8			8	
	1		1					2			2	
						1		1			1	
4	2	1	4	6	1			22	13		9	
2	8	6	3	15	5	2	1	56	38		18	
25	14	17	11	56	13	21		219	166		53	
								1			1	
31	32	25	22	79	20	23	1	323	220		103	

**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED CAUSING INJURY—1959**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	1	1				1
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	14			14		14
Hand-power freight.....						
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	1			1		1
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....						
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	2	1		1		2
Escalator-series.....						
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....						
Ski Tow.....	1			1		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>19</b>

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS  
OF CONTRACTORS—1959**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Contractor <sup>1</sup>	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1959	1960	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	19	34	9	62
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....		19	1	20
20 or more.....		2	2	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>86</b>

<sup>1</sup>During 12-month period preceding contractor's application for registration.

<sup>2</sup>Includes contractors who before making application for registration did not carry on work as contractors and employed no elevator-mechanics.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1959

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Licences</b> .....	<b>38,831.00</b>
Initial licences.....	1,958.00
Renewal of licences.....	36,508.00
Transfer of licences.....	350.00
Duplicate of licences.....	15.00
<b>Certificates of Competency</b> .....	<b>228.00</b>
First certificates.....	30.00
Renewal of certificates.....	198.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications</b> .....	<b>7,348.00</b>
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	7,348.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors</b> .....	<b>1,765.00</b>
First annual registration.....	175.00
Subsequent registration.....	1,590.00
<b>Duplicate Notices in Form of Metal Plate</b> .....	<b>271.00</b>
<b>Inspections</b> .....	<b>39,135.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b> .....	<b>383.06</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)</b> .....	<b>21.75</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>4.90</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>87,987.71</b>

## E—CONCILIATION SERVICES

**TABLE E-1.—APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT  
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS DISPOSED OF BY  
CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1959**

	Appointments	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appointments of Conciliation Officers:				
During 1959.....	1,771	1,165	239,600	1,771
Carried over from 1958.....	157	124	8,300	157
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>247,900</b>	<b>1,928</b>
Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers:				
Collective agreements effected.....	834	623	63,900	834
Conciliation boards to be established.....	807	413	165,500	807
Conciliation boards not to be established.....	112	104	5,300	112
Lapsed.....	24	11	1,400	24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>236,100</b>	<b>1,777</b>
Appointments Undisposed of at March 31, 1959...	151	138	11,800	151

**TABLE E-2.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS  
UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1959<sup>1</sup>**

	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Establishment of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes Referred:			
During 1959.....	413	165,500	807
Carried over from 1958.....	76	7,600	107
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>489</b>	<b>173,100</b>	<b>914</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Collective agreements effected with further assistance of conciliation officers before boards established.....	51	10,500	90
Lapsed before boards established.....	3	200	3
Boards established.....	389	155,900	768
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>443</b>	<b>166,600</b>	<b>861</b>
Disputes in Process at March 31, 1959.....	46	6,500	53
<b>Operation of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes where Boards Established:			
During 1959.....	389	155,900	768
Prior to 1959.....	51	8,900	112
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>440</b>	<b>164,800</b>	<b>880</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Agreements directly effected.....	153	31,800	355
Agreements not effected.....	220	110,900	438
Lapsed.....			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>373</b>	<b>142,700</b>	<b>793</b>
Disputes Undisposed of at March 31, 1959.....	67	22,100	87

<sup>1</sup>Boards are in the process of being established while the procedures under section 15 of the Act are being complied with. This section provides for the appointment of the members and chairman of a board and is administered from the Office of the Deputy Minister. A board is deemed to have been established when its members have been appointed and notice of their names has been given to the parties.



# F—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE F-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD—1959

Type of Application	Number of Appli- cations	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1959
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1959.....	802	525	108	69	100
Carried over from 1958.....	142	73	44	5	20
Total.....	944	598	152	74	120
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1959.....	1,437	1,296	6	67	68
Carried over from 1958.....	85	68	.....	16	1
Total.....	1,522	1,364	6	83	69
Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1959.....	97	20	48	10	19
Carried over from 1958.....	21	6	10	1	4
Total.....	118	26	58	11	23
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1959.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
Carried over from 1958.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	5	2	.....	.....
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:					
Filed during 1959.....	35 <sup>1</sup>	3	3	21	8
Carried over from 1958.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	35	3	3	21	8
Consent to Prosecute:					
Filed during 1959.....	72	7	6	35	24
Carried over from 1958.....	3	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	75	8	7	36	24
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1959.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from 1958.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Applications under Section 68 of the Act <sup>2</sup> :					
Filed during 1959.....	12 <sup>3</sup>	1	3	1	7
Carried over from 1958.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14	3	3	1	7
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1959.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Carried over from 1958.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous:					
Filed during 1959.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from 1958.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All types of applications filed during 1959..	2,466	1,860	176	203	227
All types of applications carried over from 1958.....	254	151	55	23	25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>252</b>

<sup>1</sup>Five of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful: 2 withdrawn, 3 undisposed of at March 31, 1959.

<sup>2</sup>The Labour Relations Act.

<sup>3</sup>Nine of these concerned an issue as to whether a person is an employee.

# G—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

TABLE G-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1959

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Complaints Dismissed	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1959
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancestry	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.
Refused employment	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Discharged.....	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Discriminated against in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment....											
Excluded from membership, expelled, suspended, or discriminated against by trade union....											
Discrimination expressed by											
(a) applications for employment...	8 <sup>1</sup>	2	6	.....	4	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....
(b) advertisements	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....											
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup>In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

<sup>2</sup>In addition, settlement was effected of 3 complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications carried over from the previous fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup>In addition, 1 complaint of discrimination expressed by an employment application carried over from the previous fiscal year was dismissed.

# H—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

TABLE H-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACT—1959

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1959	Prosecutions
Nature	Num- ber	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	An- cestry	Place of origin					
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied												
(a) accommodation . . . . .	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
(b) services . . . . .	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
(c) facilities . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) sign . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation .	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>3</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>1<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2</b>	.....

<sup>1</sup>In addition, the 3 complaints of services denied and the 2 complaints of facilities denied because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year were dismissed.

# I—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

TABLE I-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1959

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1958	March 31, 1959
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>1,080</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>3,250</b>
Bricklayer.....	39	9	22	16	132	124
Carpenter.....	113	23	58	21	320	331
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	337	72	142	18	913	1,018
Mason.....	2	.....	1	2	9	8
Painter and decorator.....	28	12	14	5	67	64
Plasterer.....	62	5	6	15	56	92
Plumber.....	265	44	141	21	779	838
Sheet metal worker.....	127	28	53	16	371	401
Steamfitter.....	107	34	43	11	355	374
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>787</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>2,560</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	642	200	276	140	2,046	2,072
Branch B—body repairer.....	102	39	51	25	390	377
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	11	7	8	5	61	52
Branch D—metal-worker.....	32	11	8	6	52	59
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> .....	<b>3</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Barber</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>171</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,064</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>6,137</b>

TABLE I-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1959

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>405</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>3,250</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	13	20	37	54	.....	124
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	47	86	107	91	.....	331
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	117	275	339	287	.....	1,018
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	1	4	1	2	.....	8
Painter and decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	12	16	15	21	.....	64
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	40	20	18	14	.....	92
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	84	175	219	182	178	838
Sheet metal worker <sup>1</sup> .....	56	107	120	118	.....	401
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	35	102	90	96	51	374
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>239</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>2,560</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	199	395	571	464	443	2,072
Branch B—body repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	26	45	109	105	92	377
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	8	8	17	11	8	52
Branch D—metal-worker <sup>3</sup> .....	6	24	29	.....	.....	59
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	<b>7</b>	.....	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Barber</b> <sup>5</sup> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	.....	.....	<b>34</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>81</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>92</b>	.....	.....	<b>284</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>733</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>6,137</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.



**TABLE I-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
FROM 1928 TO 1959, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1959
	During 1959	1928-1959	During 1959	1928-1959	During 1959	1928-1959	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	39	893	9	148	38	621	124
Carpenter.....	113	1,898	23	413	79	1,154	331
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	337	3,848	72	601	160	2,229	1,018
Mason.....	2	62	.....	13	3	41	8
Painter and decorator.....	28	476	12	140	19	272	64
Plasterer.....	62	488	5	70	21	326	92
Plumber.....	265	3,338	44	696	162	1,804	838
Sheet metal worker.....	127	1,472	28	275	69	796	401
Steamfitter.....	107	1,107	34	266	54	467	374
Total.....	1,080	13,582	227	2,622	605	7,710	3,250
Comparative totals, 1958.....	1,093	12,502	245	2,395	683	7,105	3,002
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
Branch A—motor mechanic... ..	642	8,795	200	2,292	416	4,431	2,072
Branch B—body repairer.....	102	1,408	39	361	76	670	377
Branch C—electrical- and fuel- system repairer... ..	11	450	7	136	13	262	52
Branch D—metal-worker.....	32	96	11	17	14	20	59
Total.....	787	10,749	257	2,806	519	5,383	2,560
Comparative totals, 1958.....	870	9,962	274	2,549	541	4,864	2,549
Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refriger- ating Equipment.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Comparative totals, 1958.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Barber.....	23	187	2	33	5	120	34
Comparative totals, 1958.....	10	164	2	31	9	115	18
Hairdresser.....	171	2,413	33	755	55	1,374	284
Comparative totals, 1958.....	110	2,242	41	722	49	1,319	201
<b>Grand totals all trades, 1959</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>26,940</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>6,137</b>
<b>Comparative grand totals all trades, 1958.....</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>24,876</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>13,403</b>	<b>5,776</b>

**TABLE I-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1959**

Designated Trade (see details in Table I-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,088	908	1,996
2. Barber.....	403	273	676
3. Hairdresser.....	927	1,000	1,927
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>4,599</b>

**TABLE 1-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1959**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>195</b>	<b>1,996</b>
Barrie.....	2	27
Belleville.....	1	18
Brantford.....	1	19
Chatham.....	3	46
Clinton.....	2	24
Fort Frances.....	1	7
Guelph.....	3	33
Hamilton.....	3	59
Kapuskasing.....	2	16
Kenora.....	1	15
Kingston.....	4	47
Kirkland Lake.....	1	15
Kitchener.....	1	20
London.....	6	92
North Bay.....	3	38
Oshawa.....	1	13
Ottawa.....	5	115
Owen Sound.....	2	23
Peterborough.....	2	26
Port Arthur.....	3	31
Renfrew.....	1	9
St. Catharines.....	1	27
Sarnia.....	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	45
Sudbury.....	3	61
Timmins.....	4	22
Toronto.....	131	1,088
Windsor.....	5	59
<b>2. Barber</b> .....	<b>222</b>	<b>676</b>
Barrie.....	8	8
Belleville.....	2	2
Brantford.....	3	3
Cornwall.....	9	9
Fort William.....	10	10
Hamilton.....	33	33
Kingston.....	3	3
Lindsay.....	8	8
London.....	16	16
Niagara Falls.....	18	18
Ottawa.....	40	40
Renfrew.....	1	1
Sarnia.....	2	2
Sault Ste. Marie.....	6	6
Stratford.....	3	3
Sudbury.....	13	13
Timmins.....	5	5
Toronto.....	25	403
Windsor.....	7	83
Woodstock.....	10	10
<b>3. Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>76</b>	<b>1,927</b>
Hamilton.....	19	477
London.....	8	162
North Bay.....	5	120
Ottawa.....	5	99
Sudbury.....	1	10
Toronto.....	32	927
Windsor.....	6	132
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>493</b>	<b>4,599</b>

**TABLE I-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1959**

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	7	1,207	1,214	25,814	39	73	27,140
Barber.....	7	405	412	4,314	10	7	4,743
Hairdresser.....	18 <sup>1</sup>	1,506	1,524	9,682	18	27	11,251
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>39,810</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>43,134</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 11 certificates of qualification to persons who held current certificates in the trade issued by another province of Canada.

**TABLE I-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1958**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1957	December 31, 1958
Designated Trade:	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	1	2	2	3
Hairdresser.....	2	22	23	24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>

**TABLE I-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS  
AND STUDENTS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1958**

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1958	December 31, 1958
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	162	109	31	41	63
Hairdresser.....	1,942	1,388	326	1,070	1,298
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,361</b>

**TABLE I-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING  
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1958**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	109	89	20 <sup>1</sup>
Hairdresser.....	1,388	1,173	215 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>235</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Of this number, 18 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1958, 13 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 5 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 2 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1958.

<sup>2</sup>2. In addition, 4 other persons recommended for re-examination in Table H-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1958 were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1958, and each was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

<sup>2</sup>1. Of this number, 154 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1958, 114 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 40 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 61 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1958.

<sup>2</sup>2. In addition, 5 other persons recommended for re-examination in Table H-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1958 were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1958, and each was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE I-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1959**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	37,960.00	513.85	37,446.15
Barber.....	6,895.90	100.00	6,795.90
Hairdresser.....	18,072.50	532.00	17,540.50
Miscellaneous.....	5.10		5.10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,933.50</b>	<b>1,145.85</b>	<b>61,787.65</b>

## J—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

**TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1959**

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Burlington.....	Authorized
	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	Authorized
	Lindsay.....	Authorized
	Peterborough.....	Authorized
	Rockland—Casselman <sup>1</sup> .....	Not authorized
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Authorized
	Smith's Falls.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	(a)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Hamilton.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
	Prescott.....	Not authorized
	Sudbury.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	London.....	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Sarnia.....	Authorized
	Toronto.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Oshawa—Whitby.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized

<sup>1</sup>Petition made during 1958 and not reported in annual report of the Department for 1958.

(a) Conference authorized in 1960.



**TABLE J-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1959<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Burlington.....	September 29, 1958	December 2, 1958
	Hamilton.....	July 22, 1958	(a)
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	September 10, 1958 <sup>2</sup>	November 11, 1958
	Peterborough.....	July 30, 1958	(b)
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	July 28, 1958	November 11, 1958
	Smith's Falls.....	October 22, 1958	December 16, 1958
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Hamilton <sup>3</sup> .....	December 2, 1958	(b)
	Ottawa.....	May 14, 1958 <sup>4</sup>	July 29, 1958
Carpentry.....	Niagara Falls.....	February 12, 1959	(b)
	Sudbury.....	September 15, 1958	November 18, 1958
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Cornwall.....	April 22, 1958	June 17, 1958
	London.....	March 11, 1959	(c)
	Port Arthur—Fort William <sup>3</sup> ..	December 11, 1958	March 24, 1959
	Windsor.....	October 8, 1958	December 9, 1958
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....	April 24, 1958	June 17, 1958
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	April 15, 1958	June 17, 1958
	London.....	July 17, 1958	November 18, 1958
	Niagara Falls <sup>3</sup> .....	August 5, 1958	November 11, 1958
Plastering.....	Sarnia <sup>3</sup> .....	November 20, 1958	January 6, 1959
	Toronto <sup>3</sup> .....	June 18, 1958	October 14, 1958
	Windsor.....	May 21, 1958	August 5, 1958
Plumbing and heating.....	Oshawa—Whitby <sup>3</sup> .....	August 7, 1958	November 11, 1958
	Windsor.....	October 20, 1958	February 3, 1959
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Ottawa.....	December 10, 1958	February 3, 1959

<sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

<sup>2</sup>First conference July 23, 1958.

<sup>3</sup>No schedule in force on date of conference.

<sup>4</sup>First conference April 10, 1958.

(a) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

(b) In the opinion of the Minister of Labour the schedule submitted by the conference was not agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and he did not therefore approve of it.

(c) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1959.

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1959**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE**  
**AT MARCH 31, 1959** (*continued*)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (continued).....	Brantford.....		June 15, 1957	134/57
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....		Nov. 22, 1958	279/58
	Campbellford.....		Dec. 2, 1944	102/44 (1950 C.R.O. 413)
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		Dec. 14, 1946	150/46 (1950 C.R.O. 414)
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.....	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	Dec. 27, 1952	346/52—amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		Dec. 2, 1944	109/44 (1950 C.R.O. 415)
	Fort William—Port Arthur.....		June 9, 1951	108/51
			Jan. 25, 1958	15/58—amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston.....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46 (1950 C.R.O. 416)
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166	Feb. 12, 1955	19/55—amendment
	Hamilton.....	167	June 23, 1956	95/56—amendment
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Dec. 2, 1944	115/44 (1950 C.R.O. 417)
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		Nov. 1, 1958	265/58
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold.....	172		
	Metropolitan Toronto.....		Feb. 15, 1958	28/58
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176	Dec. 18, 1954	201/54—amendment
	Oshawa.....		July 6, 1957	150/57
	Ottawa.....		June 8, 1957	124/57
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....		July 6, 1957	151/57
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		Dec. 9, 1944	132/44 (1950 C.R.O. 418)
	Port Colborne— Humberstone.....		Dec. 9, 1944	134/44 (1950 C.R.O. 419)
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		Dec. 14, 1946	151/46 (1950 C.R.O. 420)
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE**  
**AT MARCH 31, 1959** (*continued*)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (concluded)	St. Mary's	185		
	St. Thomas	186	May 19, 1956	79/56—amendment
	Sarnia—Point Edward	187	Aug. 8, 1953	138/53—amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie		Nov. 1, 1958	268/58
	Seaforth	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis-			
	Waterford-Port Dover-			
	Delhi-Port Rowan-South			
	Walsingham-St. Williams		Oct. 19, 1946	123/46 (1950 C.R.O. 422)
	Smith's Falls		Dec. 6, 1958	291/58
	Springfield	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford	189	Aug. 8, 1953	139/53—amendment
	Sudbury		Dec. 9, 1944	145/44 (1950 C.R.O. 423)
	Teeswater	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford-			
	ville-Vienna-Port Burwell-			
	Brownsville-Courtland		Oct. 19, 1946	122/46 (1950 C.R.O. 424)
	Timmins, Schumacher and			
	South Porcupine Area		Dec. 16, 1944	147/44 (1950 C.R.O. 425)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Township of Teck		Dec. 16, 1944	146/44 (1950 C.R.O. 426)
	Trenton		Mar. 23, 1946	27/46 (1950 C.R.O. 427)
	Victoria Harbour	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland		Dec. 16, 1944	150/44 (1950 C.R.O. 428)
	Windsor	191		
	Wingham	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock	192	Dec. 13, 1952	336/52—amendment
	Cornwall		Aug. 6, 1955	152/55
	Kitchener—Waterloo		June 7, 1958	136/58
	Ottawa		July 19, 1958	185/58
	Port Arthur—Fort William		Mar. 22, 1958	57/58
	Windsor		Mar. 22, 1958	59/58
Carpentry	Belleville		Mar. 2, 1957	40/57
	Brockville		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall		Sept. 1, 1956	149/56
	Fort Frances	198		
	Kenora—Keewatin		Oct. 29, 1955	202/55
	Kingston		Sept. 17, 1955	178/55
	Niagara Falls		Dec. 13, 1952	338/52
	Oshawa—Whitby	200		
	Ottawa		Jan. 11, 1958	287/57
	Owen Sound		June 26, 1954	85/54
	St. Catharines		Sept. 17, 1955	179/55
	Sudbury		Nov. 8, 1958	272/58
	Windsor		Mar. 1, 1958	41/58
Common-labourers construction	Ottawa		Feb. 24, 1951	22/51
Electrical repair-and- construction	Belleville	208		
	Chatham		July 21, 1956	115/56
	Cornwall		June 7, 1958	138/58
	London		Sept. 25, 1954	150/54
	Niagara Falls		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby		Feb. 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa		Nov. 24, 1956	227/56
	Port Arthur—Fort William		Mar. 14, 1959	33/59

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE**  
**AT MARCH 31, 1959** *(concluded)*

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Electrical repair-and- construction (concluded) ..	Sarnia .....	210	Mar. 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland .....		July 4, 1953	108/53
	Windsor .....		Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
	Ontario .....		Nov. 29, 1958	287/58
Hard furniture .....	Ontario .....	212	June 7, 1958	135/58
Ladies' cloak and suit .....	Ontario .....		Feb. 22, 1958	33/58
Ladies' dress and sports-wear	Ontario .....		Oct. 19, 1957	221/57
Lathing .....	Ottawa .....		July 16, 1955	125/55—amendment
Men's and boys' clothing .....	Ontario .....	212	July 13, 1957	158/57—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap.	Ontario .....		July 10, 1954	104/54
Millinery .....	Ontario .....		Mar. 31, 1951	44/51
			June 8, 1957	126/57—amendment
Painting and decorating .....	Brantford .....		June 7, 1958	139/58
	Cornwall .....		Jan. 8, 1955	218/54
	Hamilton .....		Jan. 11, 1958	288/57
	Kingston .....		Dec. 13, 1952	339/52
	London .....		Nov. 8, 1958	273/58
	Niagara Falls .....		Nov. 1, 1958	266/58
	Ottawa .....		Nov. 24, 1956	224/56
	Peterborough .....		Mar. 2, 1957	48/57
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Jan. 26, 1957	12/57
	Sault Ste. Marie .....		June 6, 1953	83/53
			Aug. 29, 1953	149/53—amendment
	Toronto .....		June 28, 1958	165/58
	Windsor .....		Nov. 24, 1956	225/56
Plastering .....	Brantford .....		July 30, 1955	134/55
	Kitchener—Waterloo .....		June 15, 1957	135/57
	Ottawa .....		Sept. 15, 1956	166/56
	St. Catharines .....		May 26, 1956	81/56
	Sarnia .....		Dec. 27, 1958	304/58
	Toronto .....		Oct. 4, 1958	243/58
	Windsor .....		July 26, 1958	191/58
Plumbing and heating .....	Belleville .....		Oct. 27, 1956	192/56
	London .....		Sept. 17, 1955	181/55
	Oshawa—Whitby .....		Nov. 1, 1958	267/58
	Ottawa .....		Mar. 1, 1958	40/58
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		July 16, 1955	127/55
	Welland .....		Feb. 21, 1953	14/53
Retail gasoline service .....	Windsor .....		Jan. 24, 1959	4/59
	Brantford .....			
	Hamilton .....			
	Toronto .....			
Sheet-metal-work construction	Windsor .....	231		
	Belleville .....			
	Ottawa .....			
	Port Arthur—Fort William.			
Sheet-metal-work construction	Belleville .....	222		
	Ottawa .....			
	Port Arthur—Fort William.			
	Windsor .....			
			Jan. 24, 1959	5/59
			Mar. 22, 1952	122/52
			Nov. 26, 1955	215/55

# K—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

TABLE K-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE  
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1959<sup>1</sup>

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,534	3,004
Zone 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	9,796	2,544
Zone 3 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,792	1,339
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,122</b>	<b>6,887</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 10,359 employers, 3,472 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 32 female employees, involving 25 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

<sup>2</sup>Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.



# L—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE L-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1959

Type of Licence	Number
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	50
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	9
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	3
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	7
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	80
To manage boxers.....	11
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	8
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	35
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	5
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	934
To take part in exhibitions.....	283
To referee exhibitions.....	53

TABLE L-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES  
FOR LICENCES—1959

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	250.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	9.00
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	6.00
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	35.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	400.00
To manage boxers.....	55.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	100.00 <sup>1</sup>
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	70.00
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	2,500.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	4,670.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,415.00
To referee exhibitions.....	995.00 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,005.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Five licences at \$5 each and 3 at \$25 each.

<sup>2</sup>Twenty-two licences at \$10 each and 31 at \$25 each.

















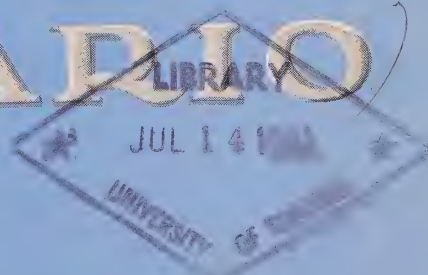
NT 41<sup>ST</sup> REPORT

24NL  
A56

41<sup>ST</sup> (1959/60)



ONTARIO



DEPARTMENT OF

LABOUR



FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1960

**Cover:**

Department of Labour Building  
8 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario









ONTARIO

FORTY-FIRST REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1960

PRINTED BY  
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OF ONTARIO » » SESSIONAL PAPER NUMBER 11, 1960-61

TORONTO: Printed and Published by Frank Fogg, Queen's Printer  
1961



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY  
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the forty-first annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*Charles Daley.*  
Minister





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## **REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER**

To the Honourable Charles Daley  
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the forty-first annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960.

The fiscal year under review was a busy one for the Department of Labour. The legislative programme initiated during the year was of far-reaching significance and some of the Acts which were considered at the session of the Legislature which commenced on January 26, 1960, were particularly important.

By all odds, the most important piece of legislation was The Labour Relations Amendment Act, 1960. It will be remembered that a Select Committee of the Legislature had been appointed at the 1957 session of the Legislature to investigate into labour relations in Ontario and this Committee reported to the House at its 1959 session.

Arising from the report, an extensive revision of The Labour Relations Act was undertaken and a Bill to amend this Act was introduced on February 24, 1960. However, consideration of it was not concluded before the close of the fiscal year.

A Bill to revise The Employment Agencies Act was introduced at this session but consideration of it was not finally concluded during the fiscal year under review.

The Legislature also had before it a Bill to amend The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, which would turn over the inspection of passenger-elevators in the City of Toronto proper to this Department.

Amendments were also brought forward to The Department of Labour Act, The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, and The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

A review of the text of this report will indicate that the Department is continuing to grow and expand its services. All of the branches have been exceedingly busy as the part of the text affecting the particular branch will reveal.

There were quite a number of changes in the staff of the Department during the fiscal year. Mr. E. H. Gilbert, Chief Inspector, who presided over the Composite Inspection Branch, retired. Mr. Gilbert joined the Civil Service in 1924 and had been Chief Inspector since 1947.

Miss Stella McComb, who joined the staff of the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers in 1917, retired. Mr. W. J. Simpson and Mr. J. Wibberley, inspectors on the Composite Inspection Branch staff, also retired. Mr. Simpson had served since July 3, 1945, and Mr. Wibberley since April 9, 1945.

Mr. C. K. Watt, an inspector in the Boiler Inspection Branch, retired. He had been on the staff of the branch since August 1, 1939.

Mr. Edwin Brock, a foundry inspector attached to the staff of the Composite Inspection Branch, retired. He had worked in the branch since March 1, 1948.

Mr. F. H. Avery, who had been retained in the service of the Department as a special representative on rehabilitation, retired. He had been appointed to the Department on November 1, 1937.

To all of these distinguished public servants who worked so ably and devotedly for the Department of Labour, I hereby record my thanks.

There were several additional appointments to the staff of the Department. Some of these replaced members of the staff who had retired or left the employ of the Government.

As a result of the changes in personnel, certain promotions were made. Mr. R. V. Turton replaced Mr. E. H. Gilbert as Chief Inspector. Mr. J. A. Hartin was promoted to the rank of Examiner of Reports and Designs, Boiler Inspection Branch. Mr. G. F. Robbins was promoted from Supervising Inspector to the rank of Assistant to the Chief Inspector.

I should like to note the appointment of Mr. L. A. MacLean, Barrister, who formerly practised law at Sudbury, Ontario, as a Deputy Vice-chairman and member of the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

I wish to express my thanks for the assistance and co-operation of other departments of the Government of Ontario. I should like to refer specifically to the departments of Education, Health and Public Works.

During this fiscal year, I was elected President, Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation, at its annual conference at Quebec City.

I close this report by extending my warmest thanks to the staff of the Department of Labour for their work and co-operation during the fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

  
Deputy Minister



DATE: MARCH 31	1960
PERSONNEL	UNDER MINISTER
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)	
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES	300
TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	46
CASUAL EMPLOYEES	15
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	1,290

**MINISTER OF LABOUR**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**  
**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**  
**ORGANIZATION CHART**  
**WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY**

**THE ONTARIO  
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION  
COMMISSION**

DEPUTY MINISTER

**WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION BOARD**

**ECONOMIST**

STATISTICIAN

ADMINISTRATIVE  
ASSISTANT

CASHIER

CHIEF  
ACCOUNTANT

**DIRECTOR OF  
TECHNICAL SERVICES**

OFFICER, THE FAIR  
ACCOMMODATION  
PRACTICES ACT, 1954

**FAIR EMPLOYMENT  
PRACTICES BRANCH**

**CHIEF CONCILIATION  
OFFICER**

**ONTARIO LABOUR  
RELATIONS BOARD**

ATHLETICS  
COMMISSIONER

**INDUSTRY AND  
LABOUR BOARD**

**FACTORY INSPECTION  
BRANCH AND COMPOSITE  
INSPECTION BRANCH**

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS  
OF OPERATING ENGINEERS**

BOILER  
INSPECTION BRANCH

**ELEVATOR  
INSPECTION BRANCH**

APPRENTICESHIP  
BRANCH

MINIMUM  
WAGE BRANCH



# ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

## Main Office

Minister . . . . .	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
Administrative Assistant . . . . .	Helen Davis
Cashier . . . . .	Mary Waizman
Chief Accountant . . . . .	H. C. Tolmie
Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	Louis Fine
Director of Technical Services . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P. Eng.
Economist . . . . .	Josephine Grimshaw
Statistician . . . . .	Alice M. Buscombe

## Apprenticeship Branch

Director . . . . .	D. C. McNeill
Assistant to Director . . . . .	B. W. Eck

## Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman . . . . .	A. L. Lacey
Members . . . . .	J. S. Barclay W. S. Jones D. B. Shaw

## Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	L. J. Hutchinson
Examiner of Welding . . . . .	A. S. Thomson
Examiners of Reports and Designs . . . . .	J. A. Hartin W. Stonehouse

## Elevator Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	F. W. Ehmke
Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. W. Ockwell
Engineer . . . . .	J. O. Wainman, P. Eng.

## Factory Inspection Branch and Composite Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector . . . . .	Ronald Turton
Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. F. Robbins
Examiner of Plans . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P. Eng.

## The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Officer. . . . .	J. F. Nutland
------------------	---------------

## Fair Employment Practices Branch

Director . . . . .	Louis Fine
--------------------	------------

## Industry and Labour Board

Chairman . . . . .	Eric Billington
Members . . . . .	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

## Minimum Wage Branch

Director . . . . .	E. G. Gibb
--------------------	------------

## Office of the Athletics Commissioner

Athletics Commissioner . . . . .	L. M. McKenzie
----------------------------------	----------------

## The Ontario Anti- Discrimination Commission

Chairman . . . . .	Louis Fine
Members . . . . .	Gordon L. Greenaway J. F. Nutland

## Ontario Labour Relations Board\*

Chairman . . . . .	Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
Vice-chairman . . . . .	G. W. T. Reed
Deputy Vice-chairman . . . . .	L. A. MacLean
Registrar . . . . .	A. M. Brunskill
Deputy Registrar . . . . .	Mary Calarco

\*The other members of the Board are:

Representatives of Employers . . . . .	Herbert F. Irwin R. W. Teagle Colin C. Young
Representatives of Employees . . . . .	David B. Archer Edmund Boyer G. Russell Harvey



## **PART I - TEXT**





## **FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Factory Inspection Branch is established for the administration and enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Under this Act, inspectors check regularly the working conditions and safety measures employed in all factories, shops including bakeshops, restaurants, and office buildings, in Ontario to make sure that the proper protection is afforded the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, these types of industrial and commercial establishments. Investigation of industrial accidents and cases of occupational diseases is also a responsibility of the inspection staff under the legislation. The inspectors have the additional responsibility while inspecting industrial and commercial establishments under the Act of making sure that the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department are adhered to; for this purpose the inspection staff has been organized into a departmental inspection service called the Composite Inspection Branch.

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial buildings to be constructed, reconstructed, or altered, come under the jurisdiction of the Branch. An engineering staff that includes professional engineers is responsible for this work.

### **INSPECTION SERVICE**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

Several changes took place again in the personnel of the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1959/60 when four senior inspectors, including the Chief Inspector, retired, and three new inspectors were appointed to the staff. The Assistant to the Chief Inspector assumed the responsibilities of the office of the Chief Inspector, and one of the supervising inspectors and an inspector were promoted to the position of Assistant to the Chief Inspector and supervising inspector, respectively. It was also necessary to make some alterations in the placement of certain inspectors in the inspection districts so that the inspection service provided to industry should continue unaffected by these changes in staff.

The inspection staff at the close of the fiscal year 1959/60 totalled fifty-five inspectors, these being the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, two supervising inspectors, thirteen female inspectors, and thirty-eight male inspectors. Inspections of foundries are made by two of the male inspectors. Three other of the male inspectors inspect grain elevators as part of their duties. Two of these three inspectors make inspections for the enforcement of regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons working in

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\*See tables A-1 to A-5, pages 80 to 91.

compressed air and employed in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams. Construction of this type has increased steadily in recent years as a result of expansion in Ontario in the work of installing new water and sewage systems and of building new hydro projects; additional transportation facilities in the City of Toronto have added to the growth of this type of construction.

The work of the two supervising inspectors has been concerned primarily during the fiscal year under review with establishing a standard of enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act throughout the province to be met by all inspectors, and in bringing about a closer liaison between the administration staff in the Toronto office and the inspectors, particularly those working from the Department's offices located in various other parts of the province.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of six professional engineers and three engineer's assistants, whose duties are described under the section entitled "Plan Examination for Industrial Building". One engineer resigned and two engineer's assistants were appointed during 1959/60.

## **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

Further changes in district boundaries and in the distribution of staff took place in northern Ontario during the fiscal year 1959/60 to improve inspection services in the area. There are now three inspectors in the two districts in this part of the province, one working from Sault Ste. Marie and Elliot Lake areas, another from the North Bay and Sudbury areas, and the third, a female inspector, working from Haileybury who is concerned with working conditions existing in shops, restaurants, and offices, located in northern Ontario.

Some industry has moved into the St. Lawrence seaway area but the demand on inspection services is not sufficient for it to be established at present as a permanently separate inspection district with an inspector assigned to it alone; this will be done when circumstances warrant it. Inspection duties in the area continue to be shared by the inspectors assigned to the two adjacent districts, the boundaries of which include this area.

Other alterations in the boundaries of inspection districts were made during the fiscal year under review to take care of the heavier demand on inspection services arising in suburban areas where industry is tending to move from the urban areas. The number of inspection districts into which the province is divided for purposes of inspecting industry and commerce in Ontario totalled thirty-five at March 31, 1960.

## **INSPECTIONS**

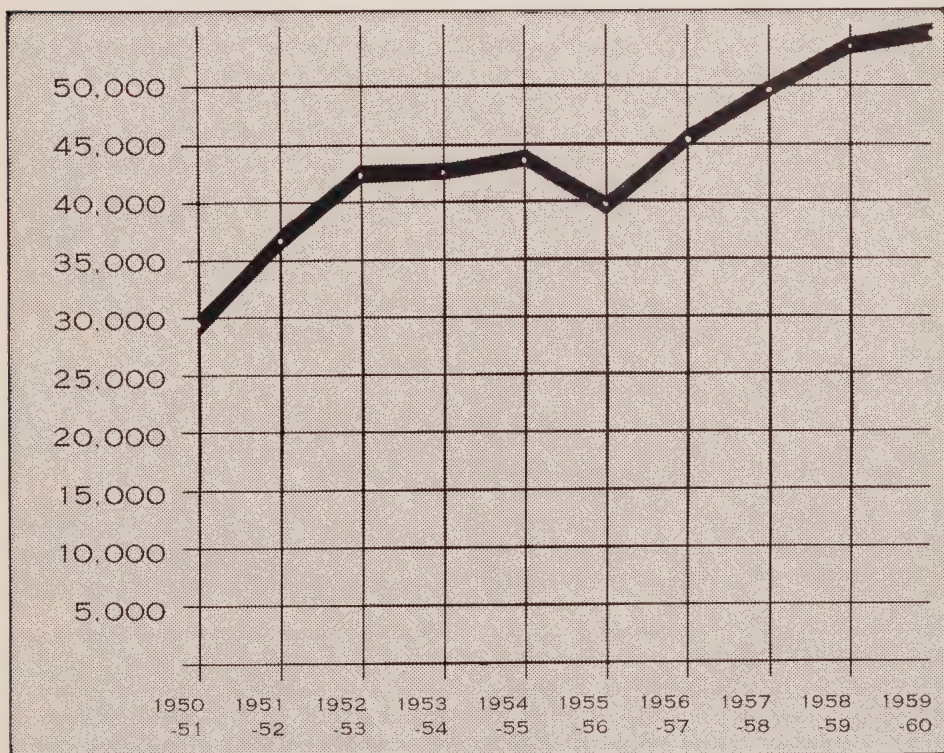
During the fiscal year 1959/60, total inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose about 1 per cent over comparable figures for the previous fiscal year to reach a new peak of 54,050. These inspections involved first and second or repeat inspections of industrial and commercial establishments. First inspections totalled 43,691 as compared with first inspections of 44,349 of the same type of establishments during 1958/59; repeat inspections of these 43,691 establishments amounted to 10,359, an increase of 14 per cent over repeat inspections recorded for the previous fiscal year which accounts for the rise in total inspections during 1959/60 under the Act. Records show that many repeat inspections are made at the request of employers who wish to obtain the advice of the inspectors on certain technical matters involving their problems of guarding of dangerous machinery or places and of providing proper ventilation in their plants. In the case of some of the large plants in the province, of which there are many, an inspection may take two or three days to two weeks or more to com-



plete, and this inspection is counted as one for statistical purposes. In addition to the 54,050 inspections made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors made 3,717 inspections under other Acts administered by the Department, bringing the total inspections for the fiscal year under review to 57,767. These 3,717 inspections included 1,430 inspections under The Department of Labour Act in respect of the regulations concerned with the safety and protection of persons working in compressed air and employed in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

A decline occurred during 1959/60 of almost 2 per cent from the previous fiscal year in directions issued by inspectors to employers and to owners of the buildings inspected during the fiscal year under review for the correction of conditions that the inspectors considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, the premises; this decrease is approximately comparable to the drop in the number of establishments inspected under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Directions issued for 1959/60 totalled 24,209. Though the number of directions issued declined, the inspectors were no less active in their efforts to prevent accidents occurring in industry, being particularly alert to issue a direction where any machinery or place appeared to be a source of danger to a person's health or safety. In addition to these 24,209 directions, the inspectors issued directions under The Department of Labour Act amounting to 284 to employers employing persons in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams, where inspection revealed unsafe practices or working conditions; many other directions were issued by inspectors in respect of this legislation of which there is no statistical record made.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Includes repeat inspections.

During the fiscal year under review, inspectors found seventy-five machines that were unguarded or inadequately guarded and were, thus, a source of danger to the safety of the persons operating them. The inspector making the inspection in each case directed that the source of power to the machine be disconnected and he tagged the machine involved with a notice to the effect that the use of the machine was to be discontinued until the direction for the repair or adjustment of the machine, or for the proper guarding of the machine, had been complied with to his satisfaction.

It was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some cases where an employer did not carry out the inspector's directions.

As in previous fiscal years, the services of the inspectors were frequently requested during 1959/60 by employers to provide advice that would be of assistance with their technical problems of operation and in respect of the proper guarding of their machinery, and the planning of the lay-out of the machinery, exit and ventilating facilities, and other equipment in their plants. Inspectors also gave assistance to several employers, including prospective ones, who sought advice on the suitability of premises they proposed to occupy.

During their inspection work in 1959/60 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors discovered 1,837 violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 2; The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, 13; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 373; The Industrial Standards Act, 1; The Minimum Wage Act, 1,348—1,332 of these violations were failure of employers to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, 85; The Schools Administration Act, 1954, 15. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 188 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review of alleged unsatisfactory or unsafe working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 187 complaints investigated in 1958/59. Of the 188 complaints, investigation disclosed that sixty-five of the complaints were justified; inspection did not substantiate the remaining 123. These complaints concerned: child labour—2 of 9 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; elevators—the 1 complaint received was not substantiated by inspection; excess hours—8 of 14 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards and exits—4 of 9 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—17 of 44 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—8 of 30 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; home-work—1 of 2 complaints received was substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—1 of 4 complaints received was substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—18 of 61 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—the 2 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—4 of 12 complaints received were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspection staff on the request of the supervising coroner for Ontario and municipal police authorities investigated several fatalities resulting from accidents and gave evidence at inquests held on the fatalities.

**Child Labour.**—During the fiscal year 1959/60, inspection disclosed twenty-six young persons under 14 years of age employed in industry in violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Some of these young persons were employed as messengers and in delivery and setting up pins in bowling alleys, and others performed work in restaurants and relating to the manufacturing industry. Prosecutions were instituted in two cases against the employers involved who had been previously



advised that the employment of child labour was a violation of the Act. A conviction was secured against one employer; the other case was dismissed by the court.

**Certificates of Inspection.**—During the fiscal year 1959/60, there were 1,770 certificates of inspection issued for the operation of new factories. The manufacturing industry was involved in 1,413 of the 1,770 certificates issued, trade in 268, the service industry in sixty-one, and the transportation, storage and communication industry in twenty-eight.

## **INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

The total number of persons injured in accidents and explosions, or suffering an industrial disease, reported to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose some 8 per cent during the fiscal year 1959/60 to 9,022 from the total for the previous fiscal year, but is well below, almost 16 per cent, the high point of the fifties reached in 1952/53. Of these 9,022 persons, 8,236 were men, thirty-three being fatally injured, and 786 were women, two being fatally injured; the thirty-five fatalities were about 20 per cent below fatalities of the previous fiscal year. Over a quarter of the 9,022 persons injured sustained sprains and strains.

There were 162 persons suffering industrial diseases included in the total industrial accidents reported, 133 men being affected and twenty-nine women affected; the industry in which most of the industrial diseases occurred was iron and steel products. Of the industrial diseases, 148 were cases of persons affected by dermatitis, eleven were cases of silicosis, two were pneumoconiosis, and one undulant fever; one case of silicosis was fatal to a man.

In addition to these 9,022 persons reported injured, there were 818 other persons reported injured in accidents that occurred on premises, or resulted from operations, that did not come under the Act; these were investigated by the inspectors at the request of provincial and municipal authorities. These additional 818 persons made a total of 9,840 persons injured in accidents reported to the Chief Inspector. Twenty-nine of the additional 818 persons were men fatally injured.

The inspectors also investigated under The Department of Labour Act five fatalities reported that occurred in respect of the construction of tunnels.

## **HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT**

There was a total of 777,936 persons employed in the 43,691 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1959/60, 561,270 of these employees were men and 216,666 were women. Most of these employees, 72 per cent, worked 40 to 44 hours a week and 17 per cent worked 45 to 48 hours a week. There were less than 3 per cent of them employed in excess of 48 hours a week and authorizations for this work were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. A very small percentage of the 777,936 employees were not over 16 years of age in the case of male employees and not over 18 years of age in the case of female employees.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed and limits the hours of the day during which they may be employed to the period between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. in a factory and between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. in a shop or restaurant unless a special permit is issued under the Act in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

## **EMERGENCY OVERTIME**

An inspector may give permission in writing to an employer authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in his factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act, where there is an accident to motive power in the factory or the machinery in the factory is unworkable, or where the customs or exigencies of the trade involved require it. This permission, however, may not provide for employment earlier than 6 a.m.; it allows employment after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. It is usual for these permits to be issued quarterly during a twelve-month period ending December 31.

The number of permits of this type issued during the year ending December 31, 1959, dropped to 1,503 from 1,676 for the previous year, being the smallest number issued since 1954. The 1,503 permits were issued to 584 different employers, a decrease of 4 per cent below the number of employers receiving this type of permit during the previous year. These permits allowed overtime work to be performed by the female persons and youths in the employ of the employers involved on thirty-six occasions only during the year.

On expiration of a permit, it is returned to the Branch with a record of its use.

## **DOUBLE SHIFT**

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed on one of the two shifts worked during the day. The hours of labour for these employees, however, may not exceed eight for each shift and the two shifts may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for their employment during emergency overtime in order to control the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work and to provide employment for more persons.

There were 463 employers granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1959; 596 permits were issued to these employers.

## **EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS**

**Late Hours (Restaurants).—**There are three types of permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over, namely "A", "B", and "C", types. The "A" permit allows employment until 2 a.m. and guarantees an employee employed to this hour a minimum of wages for at least five hours of work even if the employer requires the employee for a shorter period of time. The "B" permit allows employment between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. of the following day but the employee may not commence her employment after 11 p.m. nor end her employment before 7 a.m. and may not be employed for more than eight hours. The "C" permit allows employment to commence before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and, unless public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the immediate vicinity of the restaurant is regularly available to the employee to enable her to reach her place of employment by 6 a.m., private transportation is to be provided by the employer. "A" and "B" permits are issued for the period April 1 to March 31 of the following year when they are

renewed. It is not necessary to renew a "C" permit unless there is a new owner of the restaurant; however, this type of permit is to be returned to the Chief Inspector when it is no longer required. In the case of the "A" and "B" permits, an employer is required to provide the employee with safe and proper transportation to her home, if for any reason she is required to leave the employer's premises between midnight and 6 a.m.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the total of these three types of permits was 1,597, 1,271 "A" permits, 200 "B" permits, and 126 "C" permits.

**Night Shifts for Women.**—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths, where he is satisfied that their health, welfare, and safety, will not be adversely affected or endangered, upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1959, for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 123 employers in the manufacturing industry, three employers in wholesale and retail trade, and two in personal service.

It was necessary, in each of the cases involving the issuance of these permits, where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, or where the employees were represented by some other association, for the union or association to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers receiving these permits: two or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises for the employees; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees employed on the shift; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

## **HOME-WORK**

During the year ending December 31, 1959, there were 422 permits issued to employers and 3,388 permits issued to home-workers, compared with 429 permits to employers and 3,927 permits to home-workers during the previous year. The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his home at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

Most of the work performed by home-workers during 1959 was concerned with making doll clothing, sewing on garments and draperies, assembling jewellery, carding buttons, stringing tags, and packaging small articles. Home-workers are usually persons who have acquired a skill during some earlier period of employment in industry and who, because of responsibilities at home or some physical disability, are unable to accept employment in a factory or to work during the daily hours established by an employer. Inspection is made of the home or other premises of a home-worker to determine that there is no communicable disease on the premises and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.



## **PLAN EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING\***

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial building under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act is the main activity of the engineering staff of the Branch. While the engineers concentrate their efforts upon the technical problems of construction and hazards that may arise out of proposed processes, they endeavour to follow up this work with inspection of the building during or following construction, reconstruction, or alteration, to determine that the standards of the plans as approved for the health, safety, and welfare, of employees have been fulfilled completely. These inspections are valuable to the engineer in that he learns from his examination of the safety features installed in actual construction how, in examining plans of other construction, he may improve his recommendations for higher standards of safety without reducing production. The number of variations from approved drawings uncovered by these inspections has indicated the necessity for every building project to be inspected to ensure compliance with the approved drawings. But, with the steadily increasing amount of construction in recent years, the engineers have been able to do less of this type of inspection, and, during the fiscal year under review, two engineer's assistants were appointed to assist in this work with the result that all projects approved since June 1, 1959 were inspected at least once during or shortly after the construction of the building.

### **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED**

The steady rise in the number of drawings and specifications approved that has taken place each fiscal year commencing in 1955/56 continued into the fiscal year 1959/60 when a new peak of 2,711 was reached. This is more than double the number for 1949/50 and almost 27 per cent above the total for 1958/59.

Estimated value of proposed construction represented by these approvals did not, however, rise comparably during the fiscal year under review but dropped to \$194,569,000, almost 9 per cent below the all-time high reached in 1958/59. This is the second largest total of estimated value of proposed construction for any fiscal year.

Approvals for construction costing \$100,000 or more rose during the fiscal year to 391. This is the largest number of approvals of this type for any fiscal year, being 12 per cent above the previous peak of 1956/57.

**Fees.**—Fees paid for approvals reached a new peak during the fiscal year 1959/60, being \$196,988, a slight increase over the previous record established in 1958/59.

The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid for the approval of the drawings and specifications of two building projects as compared with five in the previous fiscal year. This fee is paid where the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000. No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications where the approved estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000.

**Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.**—The increase that occurred in the total number of approvals of drawings and specifications during the fiscal year 1959/60 over the previous fiscal year took place in varying degrees in all industries, that is in manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and service. Though there was a drop in the estimated value of the proposed construction represented

\*See Table A-5, page 91.

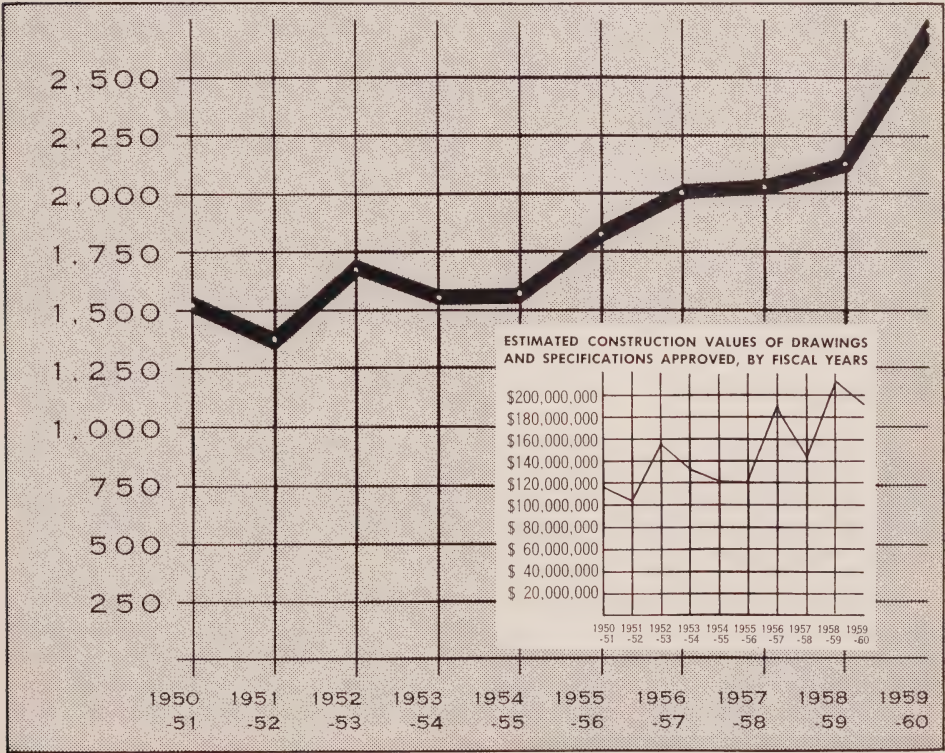
by these approvals, two of the seven industries only were responsible for the decrease, public utility operation with a drop of some 82 per cent having the greatest effect on the decrease; the other industry concerned was the service industry which also showed a sharp decline. The decreases in these industries had been expected as the high values of approvals for the previous fiscal year were affected by the approval of plans for unusually large projects.

The manufacturing industry, as in previous fiscal years, accounted for the large majority of the work performed in approvals of drawings and specifications during the fiscal year 1959/60, the number of approvals rising from 1,223 to 1,572, the largest number of approvals handled for the industry in any fiscal year. The estimated expenditure represented by these approvals also rose to \$84,442,100. These figures, while they were surpassed by the estimated values recorded for three other fiscal years, represent 43.39 per cent of the total cost of construction approved during 1959/60.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was foods and beverages followed by transportation equipment, and iron and steel products, after leading all groups in the industry for four consecutive years, dropped to third place.

The plans of several unusual projects were approved during the fiscal year under review including one of an underground factory for microfilming records; specially designed storage space was provided in a part of the building to protect the microfilmed records from damage in the event of a nuclear explosion in the area.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS





As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing buildings.

## **INTERVIEWS**

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners, concerned with the proposed building. These meetings are described as "interviews" for the purposes of this annual report, and many of them take place prior to the submission of drawings and specifications for approval, with the result, fewer changes are needed to the drawings and specifications to make them conform to accepted standards and it is, thus, possible for approval to be obtained more quickly.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, these meetings totalled 2,306 in respect of the 2,711 drawings and specifications approved during the period, as compared with 1,756 interviews on 2,137 drawings and specifications approved during the previous fiscal year.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the engineers made 424 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections. There were 609 inspections of this type made during 1958/59. In addition, the engineer's assistants inspected 1,057 premises to determine if the finished building complied with the approved drawings and specifications.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

Technical information, including drawings, has been compiled in bulletin form by the engineering staff on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As part of their efforts towards accident prevention in industry, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees to bring about improvements in safety standards. Committees on which the engineers serve are concerned with the dust-explosion hazard in grain elevators and with revisions to the Toronto Building By-law, the National Building Code of Canada 1953, and certain of the codes of the Canadian Standards Association.

Engineers delivered lectures at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments. This course is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal and engineers of the Department participate in the lectures each year. The subjects of the lectures by the Department's engineers dealt with the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, including exit facilities as they relate to factories and mercantile buildings.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, there were thirteen charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act as compared with twenty-six in 1958/59. Out of the thirteen charges there were seven convictions; two of these concerned improper exit facilities from premises, and the other five concerned child labour, failure to submit drawings and specifications of building, failure to report an accident, unguarded and dangerous machinery, and premises dangerous to health or safety. Of the remaining six charges, five were withdrawn and one dismissed.

Fines totalling \$150 were levied by the courts in these cases.

## **GENERAL**

The annual conference of inspectors was held in January, 1960. The Department of Labour for Quebec was represented at the conference as a result of a general invitation extended through the members of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation for provincial governments to send representatives to the conference. Several persons addressed the conference on subjects dealing with new practices and procedures followed in industry, machine guarding in various industries, and the inspection of industrial premises in respect of their construction as a whole and exit facilities particularly; professional engineers, medical doctors, and physicists, participated as speakers. Departmental inspectors also spoke on new problems they were encountering in the performance of their work. Discussion also took place at the conference on the development of new techniques in the guarding of punch presses that have been effected as a result of the application by departmental inspectors of the provisions of the Canadian Standards Association's Code Z-142 for the Guarding of Punch Presses at Point of Operation. The code is not statutory in its effect in Ontario, but its provisions are being closely adhered to by industry, safety organizations, and the departmental inspectors in their work; more effective guarding of punch presses is thereby produced and safety standards are raised where this type of machine is used.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector attended conferences concerned with safety in industry. They also, together with the supervising inspectors, gave addresses to employer and employee groups and other organizations on the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in industry.

# **BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS\***

The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. At March 31, 1960, the Board was composed of four members, one of whom is designated as chairman of the Board, and all are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants; one of the members was appointed during the fiscal year under review. The Board's staff included two inspectors at March 31, 1960.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators and to report on the examinations to the Minister of Labour with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. Part of the Board's work is also concerned with the registration of plants and the inspection of premises where a plant is being installed or operated.

## **REGISTRATION OF PLANTS**

The Board, as well as registering plants as required by the Act, registers smaller plants that are not subject to the legislation but whose owners request their registration. Under certain conditions, the Board will register separately all plants located on the same premises.

## **CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the number of certificates of registration issued by the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners of plants dropped for the second time from the all-time high of 1,808 reached in 1957/58 to 671, being almost 4 per cent below the figures for 1958/59, but is the third largest number of certificates to be issued in any fiscal year.

Of the 671 certificates of registration issued during 1959/60, 202 were certificates for new plants, 273 were certificates for re-registration of plants, 177 were for separate registrations of more than one plant on the same premises, ten were for new owners of plants, five were duplicates of certificates, and four were replacement certificates; no fee is charged for replacement certificates. At March 31, 1960, there were 6,020 plants registered with the Board; this number includes plants not subject to the Act but registered by the Board at the request of the owners.

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\*See tables B-1 to B-3, pages 92 to 93.



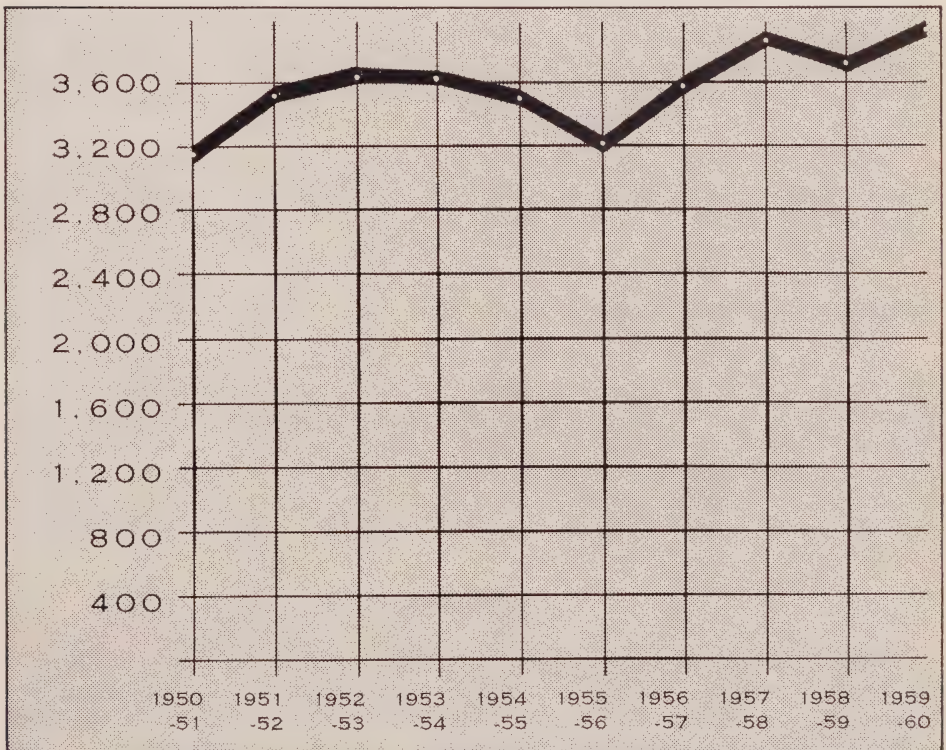
## EXAMINATIONS

An all-time high in the number of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators examined by the Board was reached during 1959/60, the total of 3,946 being almost 6 per cent above the previous fiscal year and slightly more than 1 per cent higher than the previous peak established in the fiscal year 1957/58. The total of 3,946 includes applicants for certificates who had previously failed to pass an examination as well as those examined in their classification for the first time.

Of the 3,946 applicants before the Board for examination, 2,170 were examined in the City of Toronto and 1,776 were examined in forty-four other centres in Ontario. The 2,170 persons examined in Toronto established a new high for the number of persons examined in this centre. There were 164 applicants for stationary engineer (first class) certificates among the 3,946 examined by the Board; this is the largest number of applicants for this classification of certificate examined in a fiscal year. The examination papers of ten applicants for certificates of qualification were cancelled because of the applicants being unable to furnish evidence of their previous training and experience; eight of the papers were cancelled before they were marked, and in the case of the other two which had been marked, one applicant obtained a pass mark and the other failed.

The percentage of total applicants examined failing to obtain a pass mark on their statutory examination continued its decline during 1959/60, being about 42 per

APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION EXAMINED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



cent which is the lowest percentage of applicants examined to fail in several years; this is attributed to the assistance to candidates for examinations that has been developed by the Board during recent years.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, the Board examined the qualifications of twenty-four applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Twelve of the applicants passed the examinations, but three of these applicants were examined more than once during the fiscal year before they passed an examination; subsequently, a certificate of competency was issued to each of the twelve successful applicants.

The Board continued its work during 1959/60 of revising material relating to the examination of operating engineers and operators; more examination papers were rewritten. A new publication, Operating Engineers Handbook, was completed and several thousand copies were distributed during the fiscal year under review, requests being received for copies not only from Canada and the United States but from other distant parts of the world; it provides a great deal of useful information on matters of interest to the operating engineer and to industry. The text-book, Basic Power Plant Engineering, prepared in 1957/58 and published in the following fiscal year was revised during 1959/60; the revision contains a number of new sketches and lay-out drawings of equipment and simplified descriptive wording.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

### **APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES**

Applications for certificates of qualification to the Board totalled 1,737 for the fiscal year 1959/60, dropping for the second successive year from the all-time high of 1957/58. Of the 1,737, the Board accepted 1,606 and refused 131 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of previous training and experience as prescribed by the regulations.

There were 927 additional applicants for certificates. These had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board and requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all these requests.

### **ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES**

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to operating engineers and operators during the fiscal year 1959/60 dropped to 24,633 from the all-time high of 24,998 for 1958/59. Of the 24,633 certificates issued, 22,308 were renewal certificates; 517 of the persons renewing their certificates stated they were unemployed. There were 1,658 certificates refused during the fiscal year owing to the applicants failing to pass the Board's examination.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Board received reports of 1,207 violations of the Act and regulations, 1,192 violations being reported by departmental inspectors and fifteen by individuals and organizations outside the Department. Of the 1,192 violations reported by departmental inspectors, 1,116 of them were reported by the



inspectors on the Board's staff, sixty-one by inspectors with the Composite Inspection Branch, and fifteen by inspectors with the Boiler Inspection Branch.

In the majority of these violations, the persons who had failed to keep the requirements of the legislation were co-operative in making without delay whatever changes the Board advised were necessary, and correction of 1,069 of the 1,207 violations was thus brought about during the fiscal year under review, some by means of correspondence between the Board and the persons concerned. Others, however, required further investigation by the Board in the form of discussions with the parties concerned and visits to the power plants involved by a member of the Board, or by the Board's inspectors, and in a few cases prosecution proceedings were commenced but the Board did not find it necessary to complete any of the prosecutions because of the parties involved finally complying with the legislation before the proceedings were finalized. The Board was still investigating the remaining 138 of the 1,207 violations at March 31, 1960.

As in previous fiscal years, the members of the Board were able to assist many plant owners during 1959/60 with the problems that arose out of the operation of their plants. In many of these cases, the suggestions of the Board resulted in the plants involved being operated more safely and efficiently.

The Board's inspectors made 1,213 visits to plants, to surface equipment of mines, and to places where hoisting equipment was in operation, during the fiscal year under review, to ascertain compliance with the Act.

## **REVENUE**

The net revenue collected under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, for the fiscal year 1959/60 shows a substantial increase in comparison with previous fiscal years, reaching a new peak of \$160,068.43.

## **BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Boiler Inspection Branch is concerned with the administration of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Included in the duties of the Branch are the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, and the investigation of notification of an explosion or rupture of a boiler or pressure vessel or of an accident arising out of the operation or use of one of these vessels. All persons carrying out an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency. The inspectors of the Branch also make inspections under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

No boiler or pressure vessel may be operated or used unless a certificate of inspection or a certificate of approval has been issued for that purpose.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination for approval of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and fittings, to be constructed for use in Ontario, and of plants to be installed in the province. All designs approved are registered in the Branch.

The Branch is also responsible for testing the qualifications of welding operators and for the approval of the procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers or pressure vessels.

## **INSPECTION**

### **INSPECTION STAFF**

One inspector was appointed to the staff during the fiscal year 1959/60 to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, one inspector retired, and one inspector was made an examiner of reports and designs.

At March 31, 1960, there were thirty-four inspectors including the Chief Inspector, an examiner of welding, and two examiners of reports and designs.

### **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

The boundaries into which Ontario is divided for purposes of inspecting boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, were not altered and no new divisions were made during the fiscal year 1959/60, but, within the districts of Ottawa and Windsor, where more than one inspector is assigned to each, some alterations were made in the area covered by the individual inspectors to provide more efficient inspection services to industry within the districts involved. There were seventeen inspection districts at the close of the fiscal year. These districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were

\*See tables C-1 to C-6, pages 94 to 95.

as follows: Cornwall, 1; Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 2; Kenora, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 2; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 1; St. Catharines, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 14; Windsor, 2.

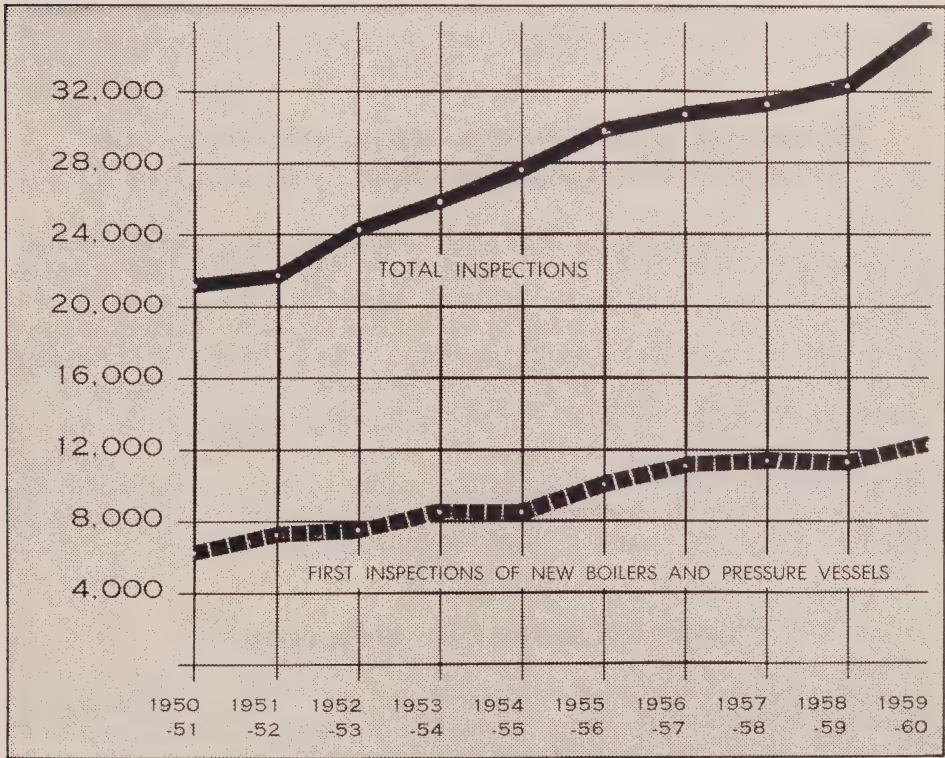
INSPECTIONS

The rise that has taken place every fiscal year in the total of all types of inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, continued unabated for the fiscal year 1959/60, and a new peak of 35,862 inspections was reached. This is a substantial increase of 11 per cent over the previous fiscal year and of almost 39 per cent above the figures for 1953/54 which was the first full fiscal year The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 was in force.

The figures making up this total for the fiscal year under review show an increase in the inspection of new and used boilers and in annual inspections of these vessels in comparison with figures for 1958/59 and a drop of almost 13 per cent in the inspection of pressure-piping; this heavy work-load carried by the inspection staff reflects continued industrial development in Ontario.

Progress is reported in the work commenced during the previous fiscal year of examining boilers and pressure vessels in operation and use in the province to ascertain that they have had the benefit of the services of a person qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in Ontario; this work is proving of benefit to industry as a whole and it will be continued indefinitely.

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*"Total inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.



During the fiscal year 1959/60, the inspectors made eleven investigations under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. In each case, the inspector making the investigation made a report direct to the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers.

**Certificates of Competency.**—The number of first certificates of competency issued to persons qualified to make inspections under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, was twenty-two for the fiscal year 1959/60, bringing the total number of first certificates of competency issued under the Act to 692 at March 31, 1960. Of the twenty-two certificates issued, eighteen were issued with examination and four without examination. The latter certificates were issued to persons who were qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in another province of Canada or whose qualifications were established by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors of the United States. Renewals of certificates of competency reached 148 for the fiscal year, which established a new peak; no holders of certificates were late in applying for renewals of their certificates.

No certificates of competency were suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Labour during the fiscal year under review.

**Certificates of Inspection and Approval.**—The numbers of certificates of inspection and certificates of approval issued during the fiscal year 1959/60 show an increase over the figures for the previous fiscal year and establish new peaks for both types of certificates. Figures for the former rose to 19,012 and for the latter to 2,648. These statistics do not include certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

**Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.**—During the fiscal year 1959/60, thirty-six boilers and twenty-five pressure vessels were condemned by inspectors who, after inspection, were satisfied that they could no longer be operated or used safely. In each case, the inspector sealed the pressure parts with a seal or label indicating that they were condemned and took possession of the certificate of inspection.

## **APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS**

Applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, for 1959/60 totalled 2,037; this is 9 per cent below the figures for the previous fiscal year. It was necessary to return eighty-five of the 2,037 designs for correction; seventy-six of the eighty-five designs were subsequently approved following their correction in accordance with the suggestions of the examiner. The remaining nine of the eighty-five designs were not submitted again by the manufacturer; too many corrections were required to remedy the defects in the designs.

Unless a change in standards renders a registered design obsolete or unsafe, a manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from the design provided they are constructed in conformity with the approved design and no substitution is made in the material called for by the design.

## **TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS**

The number of welding operators tested rose slightly during the fiscal year 1959/60 to 5,480 from the figures for the previous fiscal year, and, while this total is 11 per cent below the peak year of 1957/58, it is the second highest number of persons tested as welding operators in any fiscal year. In comparison with the figures for

1958/59, the increase occurring in 1959/60 is accounted for by a slight rise in the number of persons examined in the oxygen-acetylene process; those examined in the metallic-arc process show a small decrease from the previous year's figures. Of the persons examined in the two periods, approximately the same percentage of persons examined in the two periods, that is 79 per cent, passed in both years. An identification card was issued to each of the welding operators successful in passing the qualification tests in 1959/60. Of the 5,480 welding operators tested during 1959/60, 815 were employed in the construction of oil and gas pipe-lines.

**Welding Procedures.**—During the fiscal year 1959/60, 256 new procedures to be followed by manufacturers in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels were approved, bringing the total number of procedures approved under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, to 1,111.

## **INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Chief Inspector was notified under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 of two explosions of boilers and accidents arising out of the operation or use of the boilers; two persons were injured. Each explosion was investigated to determine its cause; both were caused by the failure of boiler pressure parts.

In addition, there were fourteen other explosions and accidents reported to the Chief Inspector that were investigated; these did not involve the pressure parts of boilers, pressure vessels, or pressure-piping. Eleven of these explosions occurred in furnaces and three were gas explosions not involving any vessel; six persons were injured, one of them fatally. The explosion causing the fatality involved a boiler of the internally fired type and occurred when the method of firing the furnace was being changed from gas to oil fuel.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 during the fiscal year 1959/60.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned reached a new peak during 1959/60 when it rose to \$218,876.22.



## **ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Elevator Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953. This legislation places under provincial control the licensing and regulating of elevators and certain other types of lifts except for passenger-elevators in Toronto and freight-elevators in municipal buildings in Toronto which are exempt from the Act by regulations.

The duties of the Branch include inspection of elevators and lifts and investigation of failure of equipment or of accidents arising out of the use of an elevating device. All persons making an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency.

Licences are issued from the Branch for the operation of elevators and lifts, and registration is made annually of all persons carrying on work in Ontario of constructing, installing, altering, repairing, maintaining, servicing, or testing, elevators and lifts.

The Branch is also responsible for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of new installations and of major alterations of elevators and lifts.

### **INSPECTION**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

No change occurred in the personnel of the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1959/60. This staff consisted of nine inspectors including the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector at March 31, 1960.

For purposes of elevator inspection, Ontario has been divided into eight districts, the City of Toronto consisting of four of the districts, and to each district one inspector has been assigned. Four inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto and one each from the Hamilton office, the London office, and the Ottawa office. Inspections of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area are performed by an inspector attached to the Department's composite inspection staff which is concerned primarily with the inspection of working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings.

In addition to the inspectors, there is one professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.

#### **INSPECTIONS**

Total inspections made under the Act continued to rise during the fiscal year 1959/60 to reach a new peak of 5,805. This is an increase of 8 per cent above the number of inspections made during the previous fiscal year and is well over double the total inspections made during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in

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\*See tables D-1 to D-7, pages 96 to 101.

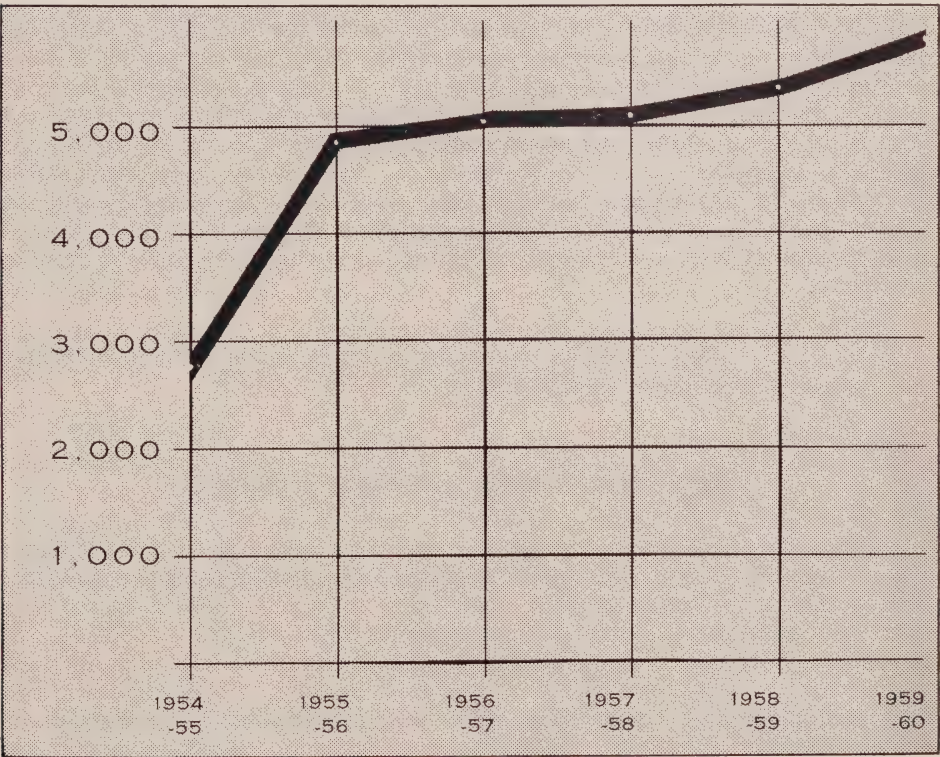
1954/55; total inspections have increased each fiscal year since the Act came into force in 1954. The 5,805 inspections were made up of annual inspections, inspection after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspections of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections. Of these latter inspections, some 8 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 5,805 inspections, there were sixty inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act.

In making the 5,805 inspections, the inspectors issued 14,016 directions, as compared with 12,440 directions resulting from 5,374 inspections made in 1958/59, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected or to the effect that applications for licences were to be made for the installations. Of the 14,016 directions, more than 10,000 concerned freight-elevators and over 2,200, passenger-elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices in 1959/60, the inspectors found 112 installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down and not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely. The alterations required to forty-seven of these installations were of a nature that removed the installations from service only temporarily, and nineteen of these were in operation again by March 31, 1960, after their condition had been inspected carefully; sixteen of the nineteen installations were freight-elevators. The remaining sixty-five of the 112 installations shut down needed alterations that were so extensive it is expected their removal from service will be permanent.

Investigation during the fiscal year revealed that seventy-eight installations which had been licensed under the Act had been dismantled by owners; fourteen of these

INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATORS AND LIFTS, BY FISCAL YEARS



were replaced with new installations, twelve of which were freight-elevators and two, dumb-waiters.

Inspections were made during the fiscal year of two ski tows installed during the period which were chair type of lifts; they were the first of this type installed in the province. Both will be in operation in the winter season for the use of skiers and may be used at other periods of the year for sight-seers. These lifts are located at Collingwood and Port Arthur.

**Certificates of Competency.**—During the fiscal year 1959/60, there were ninety-two certificates of competency issued to persons making inspections of elevating devices, eighty-five being renewal certificates and seven being first certificates. Of the eighty-five renewal certificates, eleven were to persons employed in the Department, nine being to inspectors with the Branch, one to the engineer with the Branch, and one to the inspector on the Department's composite inspection staff who inspects elevating devices in the Port Arthur area. Of the seven first certificates issued, all were issued to persons who had been successful in passing an examination and who were not employed in the Department.

## **LICENCES**

The total of initial, renewal, and duplicate, licences granted for all types of elevating devices during the fiscal year 1959/60 was 8,265, an increase of almost 4 per cent over the 7,951 granted in 1958/59 and 2 per cent less than the peak reached during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954/55. Of the 8,265 licences granted, 1,970 were for passenger-elevators and 4,943 for freight-elevators.

There was a rise in total renewals of licences granted for all types of elevating devices during 1959/60 and a new peak of 7,752 was reached which is close to 4 per cent above the number granted during the fiscal year 1958/59 which was the previous record period. Initial licences granted also rose, to reach 491; these figures are, of course, far below those for the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954/55 and considerably less than those for the succeeding year of 1955/56 but higher than the three years immediately preceding the fiscal period under review. The large number of apartment buildings opened during the fiscal year in which elevators subject to the Act and regulations were installed again accounted for the increase in the number of initial licences granted. Duplicates of licences granted during 1959/60 rose to twenty-two.

There were 190 licences transferred during the fiscal year, 121 of them involving freight-elevators. Two licences for freight-elevators were suspended during 1959/60, one of which was reinstated during the fiscal year.

## **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

The total number of drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices approved rose during 1959/60 to 600 from 462 for 1958/59; this is the largest number of drawings and specifications approved in a fiscal year, being almost 27 per cent above the previous peak year of 1955/56. In comparison with figures for the previous fiscal year, approvals of drawings and specifications of new installations of passenger-elevators, freight-elevators, and Class A dumb-waiters, are primarily responsible for the increase. Of the 600 drawings and specifications approved, 542 were of new installations and fifty-eight of major



alterations. About 20 per cent of the approvals of new installations concerned freight-elevators and almost 55 per cent, passenger-elevators.

Two of the approvals of new installations were of ski tows of a chair type; the drawings and specifications of these ski tows were the first of this type to be examined under the Act.

Of the 600 drawings and specifications approved during 1959/60, 520 were received in the fiscal year under review and eighty were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Examination of an additional fifty-six drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1959/60.

## **ACCIDENTS**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 323 persons, the same number as for the previous fiscal year, 223 being female persons and 100, male persons, one of whom was fatally injured. Many of the injuries were of a minor type. Of the 323 persons injured, ninety-seven were not more than 14 years of age, and seventy-eight of the ninety-seven were not more than 6 years of age. Thirty-four of the children were girls and forty-four were boys. In addition to these 323 persons injured, there were reports of thirty-seven other persons injured on passenger-elevators that did not come under the Act.

Of the 323 persons injured, 89 per cent, or 289, were riding escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking care in using the escalators or by some other element that did not involve any defect in the installations. Of the persons injured on escalators, almost 16 per cent were pushed or trampled and about 29 per cent lost their balance. In addition to the 289 persons injured on escalators, 105 who were not injured were involved in accidents on escalators.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the inspectors investigated thirty-one of the accidents reported causing injury to thirty-three persons, six were female persons and twenty-seven, male. There were also seven accidents investigated during the fiscal year of equipment failure; all involved freight-elevators. There were no persons injured in these accidents. Although all accidents causing injury to persons are not investigated, it is usual for any accident involving the failure of equipment or an accident resulting in serious injury to, or the death of, a person to be investigated to determine its cause.

## **REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS**

Total registrations of contractors rose during 1959/60 to 104 from eighty-six for the previous fiscal year. Fourteen of the 104 were contractors registering for the first time under the Act. The registrations of two contractors were suspended during the fiscal year under review for failure to comply with the regulations under the Act; both registrations were reinstated by the end of the fiscal year after the contractors had complied with the regulations.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953 during the fiscal year 1959/60.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned during the fiscal year 1959/60 under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, totalled \$100,281.12.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Chief Inspector continued as a member of the subcommittee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association which is working on a revision of the association's safety code for passenger- and freight-elevators and dumb-waiters and escalators. This work is almost completed.



## **CONCILIATION SERVICES\***

Conciliation services as established under The Labour Relations Act are primarily concerned with assisting employers and trade unions to negotiate collective agreements, after the parties themselves have bargained together unsuccessfully, and request conciliation services. Applications for conciliation services are filed with the Ontario Labour Relations Board either by the trade union, the employer, or by both parties jointly. Where the Board grants requests for these services the Act provides for a two-level conciliation procedure to assist labour and management in reaching agreement. At the first level, conciliation services are provided by the conciliation officers of the Department; at the second level, the Act provides for the establishment of conciliation boards.

Conciliation officers are appointed by the Minister of Labour to effect collective agreements following reference of applications to him by the Board. These officers are permanent employees of the Department, working under the direction of the Chief Conciliation Officer. At March 31, 1960, there were fourteen officers, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, attached to this permanent conciliation service. Largely because of the collective agreements effected by conciliation officers, the majority of disputes coming into conciliation do not proceed beyond this first level. In recent years, only between one-quarter and one-third of disputes in conciliation have completed the full two-level conciliation process.

The second level of conciliation begins when the officer reports to the Minister that he has been unable to effect a collective agreement, and the Minister informs the parties that he has decided to establish or not to establish a conciliation board. By direction of the Minister, it is the Deputy Minister's Office which administers that part of the Act which sets forth the procedure for the establishment of conciliation boards. Conciliation boards are tripartite, consisting of one member representing the employer, one representing the trade union, and a chairman. The representatives of the employer and trade union have the opportunity of choosing the chairman, but if they cannot agree, then the Minister will make the selection, with the assistance of the Deputy Minister, from a roster of persons available for these duties which the Deputy Minister maintains. Not until the members of the conciliation board, including the chairman, have been formally appointed by the Minister, and the parties so informed, is the conciliation board established. The submission of the conciliation board's report to the Minister on the results of its endeavours to bring the parties to agreement ends the formal conciliation procedure under the Act.

The conciliation services of the Department are often extended beyond these formal procedures, however. Under certain circumstances, the services of the conciliation officers are made available for the negotiation of collective agreements, even though formal procedures have been exhausted, and though there is no precise statutory provision for the formal appointment of an officer. Assistance provided

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\*See tables E-1 and E-2, pages 102 and 103.

in settling a strike which has occurred over the negotiation of a collective agreement, and which may affect several thousand workers, is probably the most important instance of this type of conciliation activity. Conciliation of this type is usually undertaken at the request of either, or both, of the parties, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. If the Minister feels that a dispute is seriously affecting the public interest, however, he may intervene on his own initiative and request the parties to meet with the Chief Conciliation Officer, or any of the officers. On occasion, the Minister may himself participate in the negotiations.

Related to the main work of effecting collective agreements are the services the officers extend, on request, to management and labour, to help them resolve various problems which may arise out of a collective bargaining relationship, apart from those connected with the actual negotiation of collective agreements.

In addition to the main work of assisting labour and management to negotiate collective agreements, under the legislation in force in 1959/60, the conciliation officers had an important role in the administration of the unfair practices provisions of The Labour Relations Act. The officers were responsible under the Act for the first step in the procedure of inquiring into complaints that persons have been refused employment, discharged, discriminated against, threatened, coerced, intimidated or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act. The officers reported to the Minister the results of their efforts, and where they were unable to settle the matters at issue, the Minister could appoint a commissioner to make further inquiries. A commissioner reported the results of his inquiry to the Minister, and where he found that the complaint was supported by the evidence, he recommended to the Minister the course that ought to be taken. The Minister in turn issued whatever orders he believed necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the commissioner. As in the case of conciliation boards, the procedures in the Act concerning the appointment of commissioners were administered by the Deputy Minister's Office.

## **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATION OFFICER**

### **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT**

#### **TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

In part, because 1959/60 was an off-year for the negotiation of many long-term collective agreements, especially in large firms in major industries, the work-load of the conciliation officers eased considerably after the all-time record year of 1958/59. The number of appointments of officers to effect collective agreements dropped sharply in 1959/60; there was a substantial decline in the number of disputes involved in these appointments, and the total number of employees directly affected by incoming disputes was less than half of the number affected by the disputes which flowed into conciliation in 1958/59.

Appointments of conciliation officers by the Minister to effect collective agreements declined to 1,312 in 1959/60 from the peak of 1,771 appointments made in 1958/59. During the fiscal year under review, the conciliation officers also operated

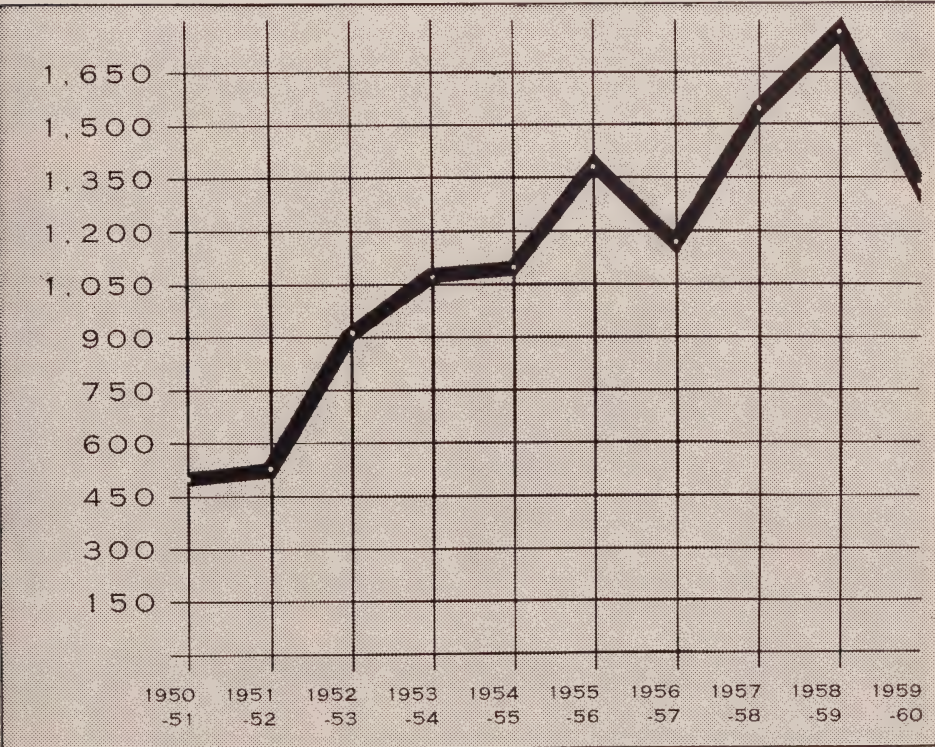


under 151 appointments carried over from 1958/59, bringing the total of appointments to be dealt with during 1959/60 to 1,463. The conciliation officers filed reports with the Minister in 1,279 of these 1,463 appointments during the fiscal year; 184 appointments were still pending at March 31, 1960.

In many instances, however, more than one official appointment was made in relation to one collective bargaining dispute. A separate appointment of a conciliation officer is formally made for each collective agreement to be negotiated, and where employers bargain together in groups, as is customary in such industries as printing, hotel and restaurant operations, trucking, and many branches of construction, one dispute may involve a large number of separate agreements and a corresponding number of appointments of conciliation officers. The pattern of group collective bargaining established in these industries means that the number of collective bargaining disputes is inevitably lower than the number of appointments of conciliation officers. The difference between appointments and disputes will vary from year to year, depending on the number and size of the group negotiations, and the trend in appointments and disputes will not necessarily be identical.

In 1959/60, in fact, the conciliation case-load was somewhat closer to the record levels of the previous fiscal year than the count of appointments would indicate, since there was not nearly so sharp a decline in the number of disputes coming into conciliation as in the number of appointments. The total in 1959/60 was only about 12 per cent below the number of disputes coming into conciliation in 1958/59, while the total appointments fell by almost 26 per cent. This difference in trend was due to the fact that there were about one-third fewer group disputes in conciliation in

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act.

1959/60 than in the previous fiscal year, and the groups tended to be smaller. Of the total of 1,019 disputes, there was some form of group collective bargaining in forty-nine, consolidating 342 collective agreements, as compared with seventy-three group disputes in 1958/59, consolidating almost twice as many individual collective agreements. In addition to these group disputes, each of which involved a number of collective agreements, there were twenty-seven disputes in which the bargaining took place between an employers' association and a union, with a single association collective agreement to be negotiated in each case. Nevertheless, the predominant collective bargaining pattern in the province is the negotiation of a single collective agreement between a union and one employer, and, in 1959/60, as in other fiscal years, the great majority of disputes coming into conciliation, 943, were of this type. The 134 (revised) disputes involved in the appointments carried over from the previous fiscal year brought the total of disputes dealt with by the officers to 1,153, some 10 per cent fewer than the record number of disputes dealt with in 1958/59.

The moderate decline in the number of disputes dealt with by the conciliation officers was accompanied by a drop of no less than 55 per cent in the number of employees directly involved in these disputes, from 247,900 in 1958/59 to 110,500 in 1959/60, the lowest level in the past five years. The extremely wide swings in the employee totals evident over the past five years, however, are mainly due to the long-term agreements in the large establishments employing up to several thousand workers. In the fiscal year under review, there were decidedly fewer of this type of dispute in conciliation than in 1958/59. Though disputes in small and medium sized establishments predominated in conciliation proceedings in 1959/60, nevertheless, there were a number of disputes each of which directly affected a substantial number of employees. Among the larger disputes, each covering more than 1,000 workers, were those in base metal mining, pulpwood logging, and establishments producing aircraft, iron castings, and rubber products. There were also a number of disputes, each involving several hundred workers, in the agricultural implements industry, a printing and publishing establishment, as well as municipal services, and a large group dispute affecting a number of dairies. Absent in the fiscal year under review were large disputes in truck transportation and in establishments producing primary iron and steel, automobiles, and hydro-electric power.

The conciliation officers disposed of 1,020 disputes of the 1,153 being dealt with, by filing reports to the Minister on the results of their efforts to effect collective agreements, as required under the Act. This is a decline of 11 per cent from the number of disputes disposed of in the previous fiscal year, and is in line with the decrease in the conciliation work-load over the same period. Some 103,200 employees were directly involved in these disputes. At the close of the fiscal year, 133 disputes were pending in the Chief Conciliation Officer's division of the Department.

Conciliation officers reported to the Minister they had been successful in effecting collective agreements in the majority of disputes they disposed of during the fiscal year. Officers effected agreements in 616 disputes, or just over 60 per cent, of the total disposed of; twenty of these disputes involved group collective bargaining, and incorporated 117 appointments and separate collective agreements. Some 55,800 employees were covered by the 616 agreements effected by the officers. Included in the total of agreements effected were those involving larger establishments producing rubber products, aluminum and steel fabricated products, and agricultural implements.

There remained 404 disputes in which the officers reported to the Minister that no collective agreements had been effected. Not all of these disputes were passed on to further conciliation, however. A total of sixty-seven disputes not settled by the officers were closed out at the end of the first level of conciliation, when the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, informed the parties that he did not



think it advisable to set up a conciliation board. In the main, these disputes were small, and directly affected only 1,600 employees. Three small disputes, involving about 100 employees, lapsed during the fiscal year, while the officers were still operating under their original appointments.

In 334 of the disputes, involving 45,700 employees, where the conciliation officers did not effect agreements, the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, took steps to set up conciliation boards. Group collective bargaining appeared in some form in twenty-three of these disputes, involving 174 appointments of officers and the same number of collective agreements. In many instances, where only a single conciliation board was required to deal with a multiple-agreement dispute, the officer was instrumental in persuading the employers concerned to group together for purposes of further conciliation and negotiation. The officer's role in helping reduce the number of conciliation boards required was important where the tradition of group collective bargaining was not firmly established. In some cases, also, the officer was able to persuade a firm to agree to one conciliation board to assist in the negotiations of separate agreements in several of its plants.

## **TO INQUIRE INTO COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR PRACTICES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into a complaint that a person had been dealt with contrary to the unfair practices provisions of the Act declined to seventy-seven from 102 for the previous fiscal year. Officers also functioned during the period under review under four appointments carried over from 1958/59, making a total of eighty-one appointments dealt with during the fiscal year 1959/60.

In each of fifty-six of these appointments, the conciliation officer reported to the Minister that a settlement of the matter at issue had been reached, and that no further action was required; in eighteen appointments, the conciliation officer reported that he was unable to effect a settlement. Of the remaining seven complaints, two were withdrawn, and five were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **OTHER SERVICES OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN EFFECTING COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

As might be expected in a year when long-term collective agreements were still in operation in many of the large establishments throughout the province and there were few major strikes, the demands on the services of the conciliation officers in 1959/60 were not as heavy as in the previous fiscal year in respect to assistance in effecting collective agreements in addition to that provided by the formal procedures under the Act. This additional conciliation was provided in twenty-three disputes in 1959/60, directly affecting some 5,200 employees, as compared with thirty-one disputes, covering about 42,600 employees, in 1958/59. All of these disputes involved the re-entry of the officers into the dispute after formal procedures had been exhausted without agreement being reached.

In four of these disputes, covering about 1,000 employees, where conciliation officers had re-entered after a conciliation board had reported, the parties reached an agreement before the right to strike had been exercised. Two of these settlements were effected directly by the officers; in the remaining two, the parties negotiated the settlement later on the basis of the officer's original proposals.

Strikes occurred over the making of collective agreements in nineteen disputes, affecting 4,200 employees, before conciliation officers re-entered the cases. The



majority of these employees, some 3,700, were directly affected by fifteen disputes where strikes had occurred after a conciliation board report had been submitted to the Minister. In twelve of these disputes, affecting about 2,800 of these employees, the officers were able to settle the strike by the negotiation of a collective agreement; the largest of these was a group dispute affecting about 1,200 construction workers. In three disputes, involving about 900 workers, the officers reported they were unsuccessful in effecting a collective agreement. In one of these disputes, however, in an establishment producing heavy machinery, where the officer was unable to effect an immediate settlement of the strike, the parties finally reached an agreement on a basis almost identical with the original settlement proposals.

Four of the nineteen strikes occurred after the Minister informed the parties that no conciliation board was to be established. In three of these, the officers were able to effect a settlement; in the remaining instance, no agreement was effected by the officer.

There are other circumstances in which officers will extend conciliation services for the negotiation of collective agreements, apart from re-entry into disputes already processed. Because the procedure is informal, these circumstances may change from year to year, and in 1959/60, the situations in which this informal conciliation proved useful were quite varied.

A number of instances where the conciliation officer's assistance was requested involved problems which arose in the course of administering a collective agreement; officers' assistance was also made available, informally, in helping to negotiate a wage reopener clause in a long-term collective agreement, and, also, the officers assisted in effecting a collective agreement in establishments not covered by The Labour Relations Act. In one of the latter instances, a strike had occurred, and the officer was able to effect a settlement. Another dispute was settled with the assistance of the officer, where a strike had occurred among temporary employees who were not included in the bargaining unit covered by the collective agreement in the establishment concerned.

## **OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER**

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION BOARDS**

As reported in the section on the work of the Office of the Chief Conciliation Officer, in the fiscal year 1959/60 there were 334 disputes in which the Minister, on the basis of the conciliation officers' reports, began proceedings to set up conciliation boards, working through the Deputy Minister's Office. In addition, there were forty-six disputes carried over from the previous fiscal year, in which initial steps had been taken to set up conciliation boards, but in which boards had not been established, making a total of 380 disputes to be dealt with by the Deputy Minister's Office during the fiscal year. Some 52,200 employees were directly affected by these disputes.

There were 288 disputes, affecting some 37,800 employees, in which conciliation boards were formally established during 1959/60. Five small disputes lapsed during the fiscal year under review before conciliation boards could be established, and in forty-one disputes the process of establishing conciliation boards was still under way at the close of the fiscal year.

**Additional Collective Agreements Effected by Conciliation Officers before Establishment of Conciliation Boards.** — In the remaining forty-six disputes, involving 4,700 employees, initial steps had been taken to establish conciliation boards but the full conciliation board process was not completed. It was unnecessary to establish conciliation boards because agreements were effected, either with the further assistance of a conciliation officer, or on the basis of the proposals for settlement an officer had made to the parties. In many of these cases the parties asked the officer to provide further assistance in negotiating an agreement, even though a conciliation board was in process of being established. In recent years, an average of between 10 and 12 per cent of disputes are normally settled by this further assistance of conciliation officers.

## **OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS**

The prime responsibility of conciliation boards under the Act is to bring the parties to agreement on the matters at issue between them. A statement of these issues is transmitted to the board by the Minister, through the Deputy Minister's Office, as soon as it is established. Including the 288 disputes where conciliation boards were established during the fiscal year 1959/60, and sixty-seven disputes carried over from 1958/59, conciliation boards dealt with a total of 355 disputes in 1959/60, affecting some 59,900 employees. Conciliation boards reported to the Minister in 296 disputes; fifty-nine disputes were still pending before conciliation boards at March 31, 1960.

In 160 disputes, conciliation boards reported to the Minister that they were able to bring the parties to agreement in the matters at issue between them. About 29,400 employees were affected by these agreements. Included in the total of disputes settled by conciliation boards were those in large establishments in base metal mining, a large pulpwood logging operation, and in gas manufacture and distribution.

Conciliation boards reported that they were unable to bring the parties to agreement in 136 disputes, affecting some 23,900 employees. These included disputes in large establishments in printing and publishing, and a large municipal organization. In many of the disputes where the conciliation boards did not effect an immediate agreement, they made recommendations for the future settlement of the issues.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS**

Commissioners appointed by the Minister through the Deputy Minister's Office dealt with nineteen cases of unfair practices during 1959/60, where complaints had been made that a person had been dealt with contrary to the Act. Almost all of these cases concerned complaints that employees had allegedly been discharged for engaging in union activities. In eighteen of these cases, the commissioners were appointed during the fiscal year under review, following reports of conciliation officers; in the remaining case the commissioner was appointed in the previous fiscal year, but did not report until some time in 1959/60.

In ten cases, commissioners reported that the complaints were not supported by the evidence and in six cases sufficient evidence was found to support the complaints. In all six of these cases where the commissioner appointed sustained the complaint, the matter was adjusted by the party concerned, and no order was necessary.

At March 31, 1960, three unfair practices cases were still pending before a commissioner.

## **ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD\***

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature. This Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and replaced the Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of The High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Board was composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a deputy vice-chairman, two members representative of employers, and two members representative of employees, all of whom were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. There were also two additional members, one representative of employers and one representative of employees, who acted as members of the Board, in the fiscal year under review, only on the request of the Chairman or Vice-chairman.

Under the Act, the Board is permitted to sit in two or more divisions simultaneously so long as a quorum of the Board is present in each division. A quorum of the Board consists of the Chairman or the Vice-chairman or a deputy vice-chairman, one member representative of employers and one member representative of employees.

Though there were no amendments to The Labour Relations Act in 1959/60, towards the close of the fiscal year, first reading was given in the Legislature to a Bill providing for the first major amendments to the legislation since its enactment in 1950. These amendments came into force several months after the close of the fiscal year under review.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations as to successor status, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who, it is alleged, have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

### **APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD**

The decline in total applications of all types filed with the Board, which began in 1958/59, continued into 1959/60. In the fiscal year under review, total applications fell to 2,147, almost 13 per cent below the total filed in 1958/59. Applications for certification as bargaining agent continued to drop, and the number of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board was also down substantially. Applications for conciliation form the largest single group of applications, followed by

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\*See Table F-1, page 104.

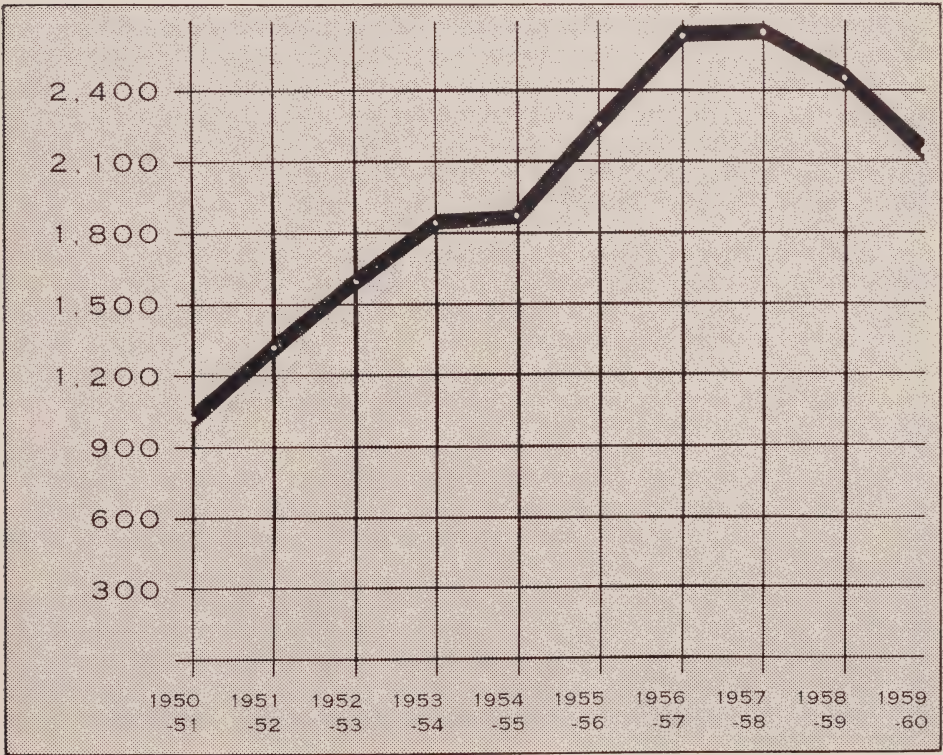


applications for certification; together they account for about 90 per cent of the total applications filed with the Board. In processing conciliation applications, the Board's main function is to screen them, to make sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act particularly those relating to the timeliness of the application. Processing applications for certification, on the other hand, constitutes a major part of the Board's work-load.

In the fiscal year under review, applications for certification filed with the Board fell to 764, almost 5 per cent below the number filed in 1958/59. This marked the third successive year, following the peak in 1956/57, when applications for certification filed showed a decline. It is worth noting, however, that the rate of decline was not nearly so sharp in 1959/60 as it had been in the previous fiscal year.

The decline in the physical volume of certification applications did not ease the Board's work-load appreciably, as the Board continued to be confronted with complex problems in both bargaining unit determination and in the representation phase of certification proceedings. In determining bargaining units, the Board must decide, among other things, which employees, or classifications of employees, involved in the individual case form a group appropriate for collective bargaining. In the representation phase of certification proceedings, the Board's primary concern is with ascertaining the amount of support for the applicant union among the employees in the unit. As was the case in the previous fiscal year, many of the representation problems were closely related to the filing of documentary evidence of employees' opposition to the applicant.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS



## **HEARINGS OF THE BOARD**

The large majority of cases heard by the Board are certification cases, since cases other than certification as bargaining agent and conciliation services form a small percentage of the total dealt with, and conciliation cases are not usually listed for hearing. Unless either party requests a hearing, or unless in the Board's view there are special circumstances which warrant a hearing of the case, conciliation applications are processed by the Board on the basis of documentary evidence alone. In a considerable number of instances, also, more than one hearing was required before the more complex certification cases could be disposed of by the Board. In 1959/60, there were 1,122 separate cases listed for hearings, or continuations of hearings, at the Board sessions, as compared with 1,183 (revised) in the previous fiscal year, when there were more applications for certification filed.

## **CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT**

The number of applications for certification as bargaining agent filed each year with the Board is primarily a reflection of union organizing activity, since certification is the procedure under the Act whereby a union establishes the right to bargain with an employer, with a view to making a collective agreement. In 1959/60, as in previous fiscal years, the list of unions making use of the Board's services was a long one, and included all major affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress, as well as leading unaffiliated international and national trade unions, and some employees' associations. As has been the case since its formation, unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress filed the majority of applications for certification, accounting for 605 out of the total of 764 certification applications filed in 1959/60. Unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 147 applications, and employees' associations filed twelve.

Though many unions have filed applications for certification with the Board, over the past several years a small group of unions have been especially prominent in certification proceedings. In 1959/60, these same unions continued to be active before the Board, making use of the Board's services to about the same extent as they had in 1958/59. Some of the other unions making use of the Board's procedure filed a larger number of applications for certification than they had in previous years, while others reduced their activity before the Board quite sharply.

In addition to the 764 applications for certification filed during 1959/60, the Board also processed 120 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 884 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal period under review. A total of 738 of these applications were disposed of by a final decision of the Board during the fiscal year, some 10 per cent fewer than the number disposed of in 1958/59; 146 applications for certification were still pending at March 31, 1960.

During the fiscal year under review, the proportion of certification applications granted by the Board declined somewhat from the proportion granted in previous fiscal years. Thus, in 1959/60, 496 certification applications were granted, some 67 per cent of the total disposed of; in previous fiscal years, almost three-quarters of the applications for certification disposed of were granted. Applications dismissed totalled 169, or almost 23 per cent of certification applications disposed of. It should be noted, however, that in a number of instances where applications for certification are dismissed, the bargaining rights of an incumbent union have been maintained. The remaining seventy-three applications for certification were withdrawn by leave of the Board.



Though there was a larger number of certification applications with bargaining units of over a hundred employees than had been the case in the previous fiscal year, the typical bargaining unit remained small, with ten or fewer employees in the unit in about 47 per cent of the cases disposed of by the Board. As a result, the total number of employees involved in certification applications was not large in comparison with the numbers affected by conciliation proceedings. In 1959/60, approximately 23,300 employees were involved in applications for certification disposed of during the fiscal year; about 12,000 of these employees were directly affected by applications for certification granted by the Board.

## **CONCILIATION SERVICES**

The count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board amounted to 1,163 in 1959/60. The great majority of these applications, 990, were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress; of the remaining 173, 169 were filed by unaffiliated international and national trade unions and four were filed by employees' associations.

It should be noted that in many instances a number of individual applications for conciliation can arise out of one collective bargaining dispute. This is especially true in such industries as construction, printing and publishing, and in some branches of the service industry, where it has been the established practice for employers to bargain as a group with the union concerned, though a separate application for conciliation may be filed on behalf of each individual firm in the group. Because of this group collective bargaining, a count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board differs substantially from the count of individual collective bargaining disputes involved which is the basis of the statistics of conciliation services.

In addition to the 1,163 applications for conciliation services filed, there were sixty-nine conciliation applications carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,232 applications for conciliation dealt with by the Board during the period under review. As is usually the case with this type of application, the large majority were referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. A total of 1,105 were so referred, thirty-seven were dismissed, and sixty-one were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In many cases where the application was withdrawn by leave of the Board, a collective agreement had been reached by the parties and conciliation services were not needed. In all, a total of 1,203 applications for conciliation were thus disposed of by the Board in 1959/60; twenty-nine applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS**

Applications for the termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board declined slightly to eighty-four in the fiscal year 1959/60 from ninety-seven in the previous fiscal year. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress held the bargaining rights in sixty-four of these applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions held the bargaining rights in twenty.

In addition to the eighty-four applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year, the Board dealt with twenty-three applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 107 applications for termination of bargaining rights dealt with during the fiscal year under review. Of these, eighty-nine were disposed of by the Board during 1959/60, forty-two being granted, forty-two dismissed, and five withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining eighteen applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1960.

## **DECLARATION CONCERNING STATUS OF SUCCESSOR TRADE UNION**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, there were twelve applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union filed with the Board. All of these applications were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. In seven of these applications a declaration was issued by the Board; five were undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

## **DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL**

There were twenty-six applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed with the Board in 1959/60, as compared with thirty in the previous fiscal year. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates were involved in twenty-four of these applications for strike unlawful filed with the Board and unaffiliated international and national trade unions were involved in the remaining two. Five applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year brought the total declarations of unlawful strike dealt with by the Board to thirty-one. Four of these thirty-one applications were granted, two were dismissed, and twenty-one were withdrawn by leave of the Board. Four were still pending at March 31, 1960.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, two applications for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful were filed with the Board. Three applications of this type were carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of five lock-out unlawful applications dealt with by the Board. One of these was granted, three were withdrawn by leave of the Board, and one was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

## **CONSENT TO PROSECUTE**

There were eighty-seven applications for consent to prosecute filed with the Board during 1959/60, as compared with seventy-two in the previous fiscal year.

Of these eighty-seven applications, fifty-four were filed by employers and almost all of these were applications for consent to prosecute persons or unions for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that a single work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to prosecute, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute. In 1959/60 for example, twenty-eight of these applications for consent to prosecute were filed in connection with one case in which applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful had also been filed.

Thirty-three applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to prosecute employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates filed thirty-two of these applications for consent to prosecute and an unaffiliated international trade union filed one.

Twenty-four applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total of applications of this type before the Board during 1959/60 to 111. Ninety-nine of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. As is usually the case in applications of this type, the majority, fifty-seven in all, were withdrawn by leave of the Board; thirty-one were granted, and eleven were dismissed. The remaining twelve applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

## **OTHER APPLICATIONS**

Under section 68 of the Act, there were seven applications filed during 1959/60; six involved affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress, and one an unaffiliated

international trade union. Four of these applications concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act; three concerned other matters covered by the section.

In addition to these seven applications filed during the fiscal year, there were seven carried over from the previous fiscal period, making a total of fourteen applications of this type dealt with by the Board during 1959/60. In two of these applications, the Board issued a declaration clarifying the matter at issue. One application was dismissed, and four were withdrawn by leave of the Board; the remaining seven applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

There was one application filed with the Board during 1959/60 for early termination of a collective agreement by an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress. This application had not been disposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

During 1959/60, an employer filed an application with the Board to add a clause to a collective agreement providing that there will be no strikes or lock-outs so long as the agreement continues to operate. This application was withdrawn by leave of the Board.

An application for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement, carried over from 1958/59, was dismissed in 1959/60.

## **REPRESENTATION VOTES**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, 168 representation votes were conducted by the direction of the Board. Approximately 8,300 employees were involved in these proceedings.



# **THE ONTARIO ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMISSION**

The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission is constituted by The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission Act, 1958. It was composed at March 31, 1960, of three members, one of whom is designated as chairman and all of whom are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants.

The Act provides the Commission with the following functions: to advise the Minister of Labour in the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, and The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954; to make recommendations to the Minister designed to improve the administration of these Acts; and to develop and conduct an educational programme designed to give the public knowledge of the Acts and to promote the elimination of discriminatory practices.

The fiscal year 1959/60 was largely a period of organization and planning for the Commission. The Commission's work being in a comparatively new field as far as Canada is concerned, it has been compelled to begin at the beginning and build its programme from the ground up. The Commission has, in the construction of a foundation for its programme, been assisted by the advice of anti-discrimination agencies in other jurisdictions which operate programmes of considerable magnitude and success. A number of organizations whose activities are in the field of human rights and human relations in this province have been equally helpful to the Commission. Initially, the Commission has seen its prime responsibility to be this: to build in the public mind an awareness of the existence and substance of Ontario's anti-discrimination laws and an attitude of acceptance and compliance toward them. This is at the core of the Commission's planning.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Commission studied educational materials produced by other governments concerned with discrimination, as well as literature dealing with the subject generally. It also considered briefs and representations made to it by such organizations and agencies as the Toronto and District Labour Committee for Human Rights and the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples. A joint submission was also received from officers of the Toronto and District Labour Committee for Human Rights and members of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the public relations committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith, and the National Film Board.

Members of the Commission took part during the fiscal year under review in a Citizens' Forum radio broadcast on discrimination and spoke to or participated in discussions held by several church groups.

The Commission co-operated with the Civil Service Commission of Ontario in revising its application form to conform fully with the requirements of The Fair

Employment Practices Act, 1951; and gave advice on various problems arising out of the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954.

Arrangements were made by the Commission during the fiscal year 1959/60 to co-operate actively in an experimental research project to be undertaken by staff and students from one of the province's universities in the area of fair employment practices. It is felt that this project will ultimately provide information which will help the Commission to give more accurate direction to its fair employment educational and enforcement activities. It will also give students access to and some familiarity with an important but relatively unexplored area of human relations.

The Commission began the fiscal year being reviewed with two pamphlets, one, Social Justice in Ontario, and the other, No Discrimination in Ontario, both of which had been produced at the time of the appointment of the members of the Commission in January, 1959. During the last fiscal year, approximately 7,000 copies of each of these pamphlets were distributed. Early in the fiscal year 1959/60, a poster setting out the terms of the human rights code was developed and 9,000 copies of it were distributed. The Commission's literature was distributed during the fiscal year by the field officers of the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Travel and Publicity of Ontario, as well as by the inspectors of the Department of Labour; the latter persons also posted the Commission's poster in factories and on other premises which they visited. The literature was also supplied to all the secondary schools in the province and to the daily and weekly press of Ontario. Publicity in certain trade union publications resulted in orders for the Commission's literature from many individuals and groups. The Department of Travel and Publicity co-operated in a general distribution of this material to tourist establishments, and the Liquor Licence Board supplied copies of the literature together with a special memorandum on The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 to all of its licensees. In addition, copies of the literature were sent out to many individuals across Ontario.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Commission revised its literature on the basis of the year's experience. Steps were taken to produce additional literature including a new poster setting out the theme of Ontario's human rights code.

Details of the work performed under the three Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## **FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH**

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The former Statute is designed to aid in the elimination of discriminatory practices in hiring, discharging, and other conditions of employment, and in trade union membership, on grounds of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. The latter Act entitles women in employment to equal pay with men who do the same work in the same establishment.

The primary duty of the Branch is concerned with inquiries into complaints of contraventions of these Acts. The first step in an investigation of this type is taken by a conciliation officer appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation



of the Director of the Branch to make an inquiry into a complaint, and the officer's efforts are directed towards effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. A commission may be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, to deal with a complaint that is not settled by an officer.

In handling a complaint under either Act, the conciliation officer inquiring into the complaint also endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and, also, to make plain to any employer involved in a complaint the duty of following the legislation.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951\***

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act rose during the fiscal year 1959/60 to twenty-four from fifteen for 1958/59; this is the second largest number of appointments in a fiscal year, being one less than the peak of 1956/57, and brings the total number of appointments under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951/52 to 147. The conciliation officers reported to the Director on all appointments during the fiscal year; a settlement of the matter complained of was effected in nineteen of the appointments and the complaints involved in the other five were dismissed. Each of the appointments involved one complaint. To these twenty-four complaints, there was added one complaint carried over from 1958/59 bringing the total number of complaints to be dealt with by conciliation officers during 1959/60 to twenty-five. This one complaint claimed employment was refused because of colour; it was settled.

The inquiry that follows the receipt of a complaint that one of the prohibitions outlined by the legislation has failed to be observed is directed first to establishing that there is validity for the complaint and, second, where a violation of the Act appears to have taken place, to effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. In one of the five complaints dismissed during 1959/60, a person complained she had been discharged from employment because of colour; inquiry revealed the employer had refused to continue to employ the complainant not because of her colour but because some of his other employees indicated they might resign if the employment of this woman, who was white and married to a negro, was continued. While there had not been a violation of the Act, the case was fully investigated in the interest of promoting Ontario's human rights code and the conciliation officer appointed to handle the complaint was able to effect the reinstatement of the complainant in employment with the employer. One of the other complaints dismissed involved the form of application for employment used by the Ontario Civil Service Commission. The Act does not apply to the Commission, however the Commission took steps to remove from its application form references which would cause complaint but, in view of the statutory requirement that a permanent civil servant must be a Canadian citizen or a British subject, it was necessary for the form to retain the question as to whether or not the applicant was a Canadian citizen or British subject. The other three complaints dismissed were complaints of discrimination expressed by advertisements. Inquiry revealed the Act did not apply to the employing organizations because they were educational organizations and not operated for private profit,

\*See Table G-1, page 105.

all being boards of education; creed was given as the cause of discrimination in all of these complaints.

In each of the remaining twenty appointments, the conciliation officer appointed effected a settlement of the matter complained of. Three of these, one carried over from the previous fiscal year, dealt with complaints of persons that they had been refused employment. Inquiry into two of these complaints revealed the complainants were not refused employment because of their colour as they had claimed but because they did not possess the necessary educational qualifications for the employment. In the other complaint, the reason for the refusal of employment was clarified, however, in this case, inquiry disclosed the employer's application form for employment required the applicant to reveal that he was Jewish contrary to the provisions of the Act; the employer subsequently removed questions from his application form which would cause complaint.

Another three of the twenty appointments settled dealt with discharge from employment and settlement of the matter complained of was effected after inquiry into each complaint revealed no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the complaints; race was given as the cause of discrimination by the three Jewish complainants. In each of another twelve appointments, where conciliation officers effected a settlement of the matter complained of, six dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications, five with complaints of discrimination in advertisements, and one with a complaint of discrimination expressed by written or oral inquiry. As a result of the efforts of the conciliation officers the employers concerned with the application forms removed the questions from the forms causing complaint and the persons placing the advertisements for publication, and the persons publishing them, agreed to delete any expression of discrimination in future from similar types of advertisements.

Of the remaining two of the twenty appointments where the matters complained of were settled, one was a complaint of discrimination against a person in regard to employment or term or condition of employment and the other of a trade union practising discrimination; in the latter case, the complainant was about to be expelled from membership in the trade union because he was not a Canadian citizen. These were the first complaints of these types received since the legislation has been in force.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1959/60.

## 2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

There was one appointment of a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint received under this Act during the fiscal year 1959/60. The conciliation officer appointed effected a settlement of the matter complained of. There have been 124 complaints involving twelve employers received under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951/52.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1959/60.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1959/60 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

# **THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954\***

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 is a measure to promote observance of the principle in Ontario that places to which the public is customarily admitted be open to all without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. Discriminatory practices are, thus, prohibited against a person desiring accommodation, services, or facilities, available in such places as hotels, holiday resorts, restaurants, and shops or stores of any kind; discrimination indicated by signs and other representations concerning admission to public establishments is also prohibited.

Action on complaints that a contravention of the legislation has occurred is taken at the direction of the Minister of Labour by an officer in the public service who is a member of the staff of the Department, and who has been designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enforce the Act. At all times, in discharging his duties under the legislation, the officer endeavours to bring about understanding of its fundamental qualities so that the circumstances that may show adequate grounds for complaint under the Act are clear to the parties concerned.

## **COMPLAINTS**

Colour was the cause of discrimination given in all complaints received during the fiscal year 1959/60. Many of them involved mixed couples being denied services in a beverage room or similar place. It appeared on investigation that a pattern is followed by management in cases of this type in that the reason given for services denied is not to discriminate against coloured people but to avoid disturbances created by other patrons when a coloured person appears on the premises accompanied by a white companion. In these instances, it has been pointed out to management that the persons causing the disturbance, and not the complainant, should be denied services and requested to leave the premises. With change of policy on the part of management as a result of this explanation, there have been no further complaints of discrimination or reports of disturbances concerning the premises involved in the initial complaints.

The number of all complaints received by the Minister rose during the fiscal year under review to thirteen from seven for 1958/59, bringing the total number of all complaints received to seventy-eight since the Act came into force during 1954/55.

Of the complaints received during 1959/60, ten were complaints of services denied and one each was of accommodation and facilities denied and another charged a discriminatory phrase appeared in a circular distributed by a summer resort. At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the complaints and effected a settlement of the matter complained of in five. The officer also effected a settlement of the matter complained of in the two complaints of services denied because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of seven complaints in which a settlement was effected during 1959/60.

Of the remaining eight complaints of the thirteen received during 1959/60, five were dismissed, there being insufficient evidence of discrimination or no evidence of contravention of the Act; one was a complaint of the services of a real estate office being denied. Three complaints of services denied were undisposed of at March 31, 1960.

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\*See Table H-1, page 106.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1959/60.

In addition to carrying out his responsibilities under the Act, the officer explained the requirements of the legislation on several occasions during the fiscal year to persons making inquiries to him in person, by telephone, or through the mail.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1959/60 for an offence under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954.



## **INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD**

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Board consisted at March 31, 1960 of three members, one of whom is designated as chairman; all are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants. The Board's staff includes four inspectors, one of whom was appointed during the fiscal year under review.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are The Apprenticeship Act administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Minimum Wage Act administered through the Minimum Wage Branch.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1959/60, there were seventy-nine of these meetings held under the four Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 22; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 35; The Industrial Standards Act, 20; The Minimum Wage Act, 2. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the four Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, these interviews totalled 404.

Details of the work performed under the four Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

### **APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH\***

The Apprenticeship Branch administers The Apprenticeship Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. A primary function of the Branch under this legislation is to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries. Along with this work, the Branch is required to keep a register of every contract of apprenticeship entered into by apprentices and to supervise through its inspection staff the progress being made in their chosen trade by the apprentices under contract.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination of the qualifications of persons engaged in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, and the issuance of certificates of qualification to persons in these trades, and, subsequently, the renewal of these certificates.

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\*See tables I-1 to I-5, pages 107 to 112.



Supervision of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades is also a responsibility of the Branch; licences are issued to trade schools permitting their operation.

In this section reporting on the work performed in the Apprenticeship Branch during the fiscal year 1959/60, “designated trades” means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, hairdresser, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, and “designated building trades” means the first nine of the designated trades.

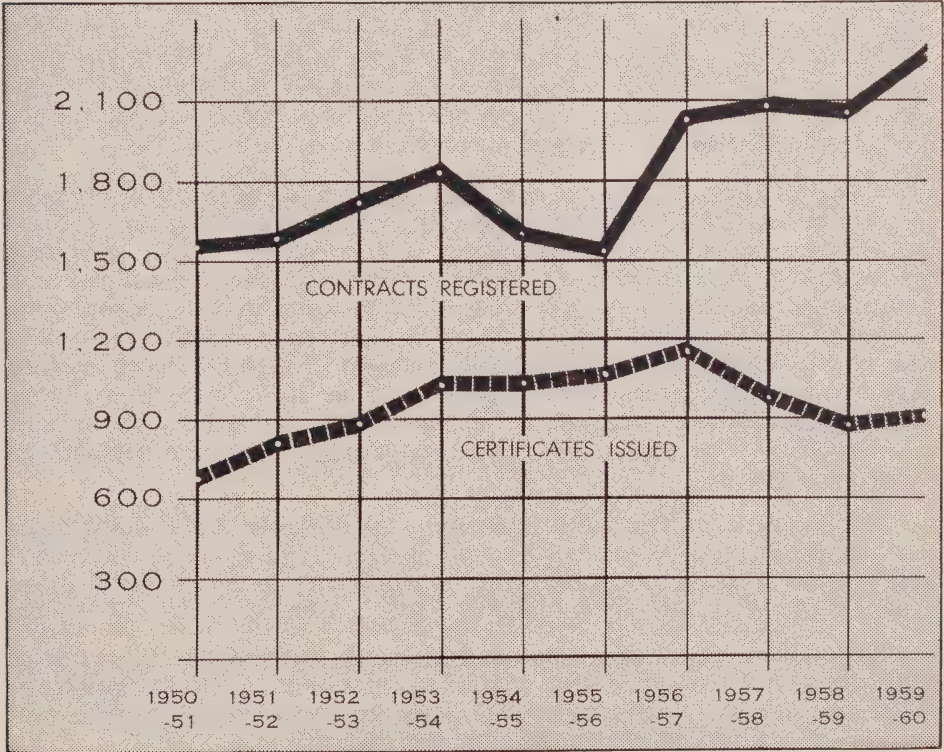
**CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP**

**DESIGNATED TRADES**

Total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship rose during the fiscal year 1959/60 to reach a new peak of 2,280, a rise of 10 per cent above 1958/59 and 9 per cent above the previous high of 1957/58. A decided upward trend in registrations of persons in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer accounted for this increase in total registrations.

The decrease in registrations in designated building trades from the high of 1957/58 continued for the second year in 1959/60, dropping to 975, about 9 per cent from the total for the previous fiscal year. Total registrations for these trades had

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP  
ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS



been expected to show a slight increase over the preceding year or at least to remain about the same; the decrease is accounted for partly by a slow-down in heavy construction work. There is a great deal of building being done in the province but in connection with the housing programme and unfortunately at this time registration of apprentices is low in this type of building. It has become evident during the fiscal year that employers are becoming more selective in their choice of persons they employ as prospective apprentices in view of the efforts of the Branch to supervise the trades more closely to make sure that as soon as a probationary period has terminated a contract of apprenticeship is registered between the employer and apprentice; this may have also been a factor in the drop in registrations. When more normal conditions prevail in the construction industry, it is expected that the registration of apprentices in the designated building trades will increase as a result of the effort being instituted now to give closer inspection to the registration of apprentices.

In comparison with the previous fiscal year, registrations dropped during 1959/60 in five designated building trades, bricklayer, electrician, plasterer, plumber, and steamfitter, the rise in the remaining four building trades being very slight except in the trade of sheet metal worker where there occurred an increase of almost 23 per cent. While registrations in the designated trade of electrician dropped again from the high peak of 1957/58, they continued to be greater than the registrations in any other designated building trade and accounted for over a quarter of the total registrations for all designated building trades. Apprentices registered in designated building trades at March 31, 1960, totalled 3,404.

Registrations of contracts in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer rose to a new high of 1,109 during 1959/60, being almost half, or 48 per cent, of the total registrations of contracts in all designated trades. The efforts of various organizations within the automobile industry to provide the trade with more skilled mechanics account in large part for the increase in registrations in this trade. Substantial increases in registrations took place in each of the branches of motor mechanic, body repairer, and electrical- and fuel-system repairer, of the designated trade, as compared with registrations for 1958/59, whereas a decrease occurred in the branch of metal-worker; registration in this latter branch of the trade is not high at any time. There were 2,987 apprentices in the designated trade at the close of the fiscal year.

There was a drop in registrations of contracts in the designated trade of barber to sixteen during 1959/60 from twenty-three for the previous fiscal year, bringing the total contracts registered since the trade became designated to 203; apprentices registered in the trade at March 31, 1960, totalled thirty-eight. Representatives of the trade are endeavouring to promote more interest in the trade in apprenticeship training. Pre-apprenticeship training for persons interested in entering the trade is being inquired into; if a satisfactory form of training can be established, entry into the trade through apprenticeship could become more prevalent, resulting in a sharp increase in registrations. But it appears that until a plan of this type, or some other one, is established, the training of persons in the trade will be done mainly through barber trade schools.

The increase in registrations of contracts in the designated trade of hairdresser continued during the fiscal year to reach a new peak of 177; the rise over the previous fiscal year was not as great, however, as that of 1958/59 over 1957/58. Total contracts in force at March 31, 1960, in this trade were 362.

Registrations of contracts of apprenticeship were small for the fiscal year 1959/60 in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, being three, the same number as for the previous fiscal year. Nine persons were under contract of apprenticeship at March 31, 1960.



There were 6,800 contracts of apprenticeship in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1960, as compared with 6,137 at March 31, 1959. Of the 6,800 persons under contract, ninety-six were registered as apprentices of the Ontario Apprenticeship Institute; eighty-nine were apprentices in the designated building trades and seven in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Apprentices registered in all designated trades since the Act came into force in 1928 reached the total of 29,220. Of this total, the Ontario Government was the employer in 369 of the contracts of apprenticeship and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in forty-eight. In the case of the contracts entered into by the Ontario Government, 201 persons registered in the designated building trades with the Department of Public Works and 168 apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; 158 of the latter apprentices registered with the Department of Highways, nine with the Department of Lands and Forests, and one with the Department of Transport.

## **OTHER TRADES**

A slight increase occurred in total registrations in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act during the fiscal year 1959/60, the total being 158 as compared with 151 for the previous fiscal year; this is, however, almost 43 per cent below the peak year of 1956/57 for total registrations in these trades.

The trades involved in the 158 registrations, and the number of persons who registered in each during 1959/60, were as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 1; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 2; boiler-maker, 1; cabinet-maker, 2; diesel mechanic, 1; electrician (plant), 34; electroplater, 1; instrument-mechanic, 7; instrument- and tool-maker, 12; ironworker, 1; lather, 18; machine fixer (hosiery; knit goods), 2; machinist, 21; machinist (automobile), 1; millwright, 9; pattern-maker, 1; pipe fitter, 1; plumber (plant), 4; printer, 2; sheet metal worker (plant), 1; steamfitter (plant), 1; structural steel draftsman, 19; structural steel mechanic, 1; technician (electrical), 3; tool- and die maker, 11; welder, 1. Thirty-five contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1960, there were 523 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 539 at March 31, 1959. There has been a total of 1,989 contracts registered in these trades.

Assistance in developing new systems of training apprentices was provided by the Branch during 1959/60 to seventeen industrial firms and to a labour organization and the testing laboratories of the Canadian Standards Association, where, previously, there had not been any formal programme of apprentice training.

## **SCHOOL TRAINING**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

Enrolment in full-time educational day-classes of apprentices registered in designated trades rose again in 1959/60 to reach a new peak of 2,671, being 9 per cent above the previous high of 1954/55. It is considered that this increase not only indicates that employers are showing more interest in school training provided for their apprentices and are making more effort to arrange for their apprentices to attend day classes but that a greater value is being placed upon the benefits to be derived from apprentice training generally by employers and young people.

The rise in enrolment figures to 2,671 from 2,442 for 1958/59 is accounted for largely by an increase in the number of persons attending day classes held for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. A slight increase only occurred in the total number of apprentices registered in designated building trades enrolling in day classes as compared with the total for the previous fiscal year. Of the 2,671 apprentices enrolled, 1,707 were registered in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayer, 56; carpenter, 130; electrician, 625; painter and decorator, 26; plasterer, 43; plumber, 393; sheet metal worker, 239; steamfitter, 195. Increases in enrolment took place in each of five of these trades as compared with 1958/59, these being electrician, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter.

The remaining 964 of the 2,671 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. This figure establishes a new all-time high in enrolment for the trade, being 25 per cent above the previous peak of 1958/59. Only apprentices engaged in Branch A and Branch B, the trades of motor mechanic and body repairer respectively, are notified to attend day classes. Of the 964 apprentices in the designated trade attending day classes, 865 were registered in Branch A and ninety-nine in Branch B; figures for Branch A represent an increase of 29 per cent over those for 1958/59.

The 2,671 apprentices attended day classes in four groups, each for ten weeks, and, as in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

For the fiscal year 1959/60, an apprentice registered in the designated trade of sheet metal worker won the award donated by the Ontario Association of Architects of a diamond pin and scroll, and the award from the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario of a complete kit of electricians' tools was, of course, presented to an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician. An apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award but only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award; only apprentices who have attended day classes for the second time during their apprenticeship may compete for these awards.

The Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award of \$400 was won by an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician who, of the apprentices in all designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship during the year ending December 31, 1959, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1959, to March, 1960. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, barber, and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, sixty-one persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: lather, 26; structural steel draftsman, 35.

## **CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

The number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period decreased once more, dropping during 1959/60 to 1,120 from 1,184 for the previous fiscal period. The decrease in the number of apprentices completing their term of apprenticeship and receiving certificates of apprenticeship appears to have halted, however; these figures rose slightly to 910 in 1959/60 from 879 for 1958/59, while apprentices who completed their training unsatisfactorily and were not eligible for certificates decreased substantially. Of the 910 apprentices receiving certificates of apprenticeship, 502 were registered in the designated building trades, 352 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, two in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, ten in the designated trade of barber, and forty-four in the designated trade of hairdresser. These totals show increases in comparison with those for 1958/59 except in the designated trade of hairdresser; perusal, however, will disclose decreases in some of the trades making up the designated building trades and the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

It is of interest that progress is acknowledged by the eight provinces of Canada concerned, Ontario being one, in establishing by examination a standard of qualification in the trade of motor vehicle repairer that will be acceptable and common to all provinces. Registered apprentices only who have complied with all legislative requirements are eligible to try the examination, which is conducted on an inter-provincial basis for the eight provinces participating; those of Ontario who are successful in passing the examination have a seal affixed to their certificates of apprenticeship signifying they are eligible to be engaged in the trade of motor vehicle repairer in any of the eight provinces. This arrangement was instituted during the fiscal year under review for the designated trade of electrician and the examination of persons in the trade in the eight provinces participating was drawn up by Ontario and the first examination was held during the last part of the fiscal year; the Branch will handle examinations of this type for the next five years. The Director met in Ottawa during 1959/60 with the Directors of Apprenticeship for Alberta and New Brunswick to discuss matters concerning these interprovincial examinations and to make plans for the future.

### **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, 139 persons received certificates of apprenticeship on completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 4; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 1; cabinet-maker, 2; carpenter (plant), 1; coppersmith, 2; diesel mechanic, 2; draftsman, 1; electrical apparatus repair electrician, 1; electrician (plant), 33; instrument-mechanic, 4; ironworker, 1; lather, 7; machine fitter, 2; machine fixer (hosiery; knit goods), 1; machinist, 21; marble and tile setter, 1; metallurgical technician, 1; millwright, 1; moulder, 1; oil-burner-service-and-installation man, 1; plate-worker, 1; pipe fitter, 1; plumber (plant), 1; production-methods worker, 2; sheet metal worker (plant), 1; stationary engineer, 1; structural steel draftsman, 28; tool- and die maker, 15; welder, 1.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

There was a continuation during the fiscal year 1959/60 of the steady increase of the last several years in the total number of candidates examined for certificates of



qualification in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and, thus, a new all-time high was established of 5,724, being 24 per cent above the previous peak reached in 1958/59. Substantial increases are recorded in the number of candidates examined in each of the three designated trades, an all-time high being reached in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Of the 5,724 candidates examined, 2,383 were examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 895 for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber, and 2,446 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to persons in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, rose during the fiscal year 1959/60 to a new peak of 45,288, being almost 5 per cent above the number issued in the previous fiscal year. Of the 45,288 certificates issued, 26,422 were to persons employed in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 5,486 to persons employed in the designated trade of barber, and 13,380 to persons in the designated trade of hairdresser. These figures represent a decrease of some 2 per cent in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer but increases of 15 and 18 per cent for the designated trades of barber and hairdresser, respectively. The drop in total certificates of qualification issued in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer is primarily accounted for by fewer renewal certificates being issued. Certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Of the total of all certificates of qualification issued during the fiscal year under review, 4,055 were first certificates and, except for fifty-nine, were issued after examination, 41,094 were renewals, and the remaining 139 included duplicates and certificates issued for miscellaneous reasons.

## **TRADE SCHOOLS**

There were thirty licences in force at December 31, 1959 for barber and hairdresser trade schools. Twenty-seven of these licences were renewals and three for trade schools newly established during the year, one of the latter a barber trade school and two hairdresser trade schools. Of the thirty licences, twenty-six were for hairdresser trade schools and four were for barber trade schools.

A total of 2,096 contracts for instruction were entered into between students and these thirty trade schools during the year ending December 31, 1959, eight less than for the previous year where twenty-seven trade schools were involved. Of the 2,096 contracts, 1,880 were made by hairdresser trade schools and 216 by barber trade schools. Added to the 2,096 contracts, there were 1,361 contracts in force at the beginning of 1959, 1,298 with hairdresser trade schools and sixty-three with barber trade schools, making a total of 3,457 contracts to be dealt with by the Branch during the year, as compared with 3,215 contracts for the previous year. Of these 3,457 contracts, 1,808 were completed and 1,808 students were examined in 1959 for the first time, 1,644 were in the trade of hairdresser and 164 in the trade of barber. Of the remaining 1,649 contracts, 222 were cancelled and 1,427 remained in force at December 31, 1959.

In addition to the 1,808 students examined in 1959 for the first time, there were fifteen persons failing in previous years who were re-examined during the year, making a total of 1,823 persons whose knowledge of and skill in their trade were examined during 1959. Of this number, 1,493 were recommended for a certificate of qualification, 155 in the designated trade of barber and 1,338 in the designated trade of hairdresser. The remaining 330 persons, sixteen in the trade of barber and 314 in the trade of hairdresser, failed and were recommended for re-examination. On

re-examination of 265 of the 330 persons in 1959, 203 were recommended for certificate of qualification, nine in the trade of barber and 194 in the trade of hairdresser, and sixty-two were again recommended for re-examination. Thus, of the 1,823 persons examined during the year, 1,696 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 164 in the designated trade of barber and 1,532 in the designated trade of hairdresser; the remaining 127 persons will be notified for examination in another year.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, forty-two persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser and three with certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber applied to the Industry and Labour Board to instruct in trade schools concerned with training persons in their respective trades. All of these persons satisfied the Board of their competence to act as instructors in their respective trades.

## **PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board for the different designated trades continued their co-operation during the fiscal year 1959/60 to the Branch, showing interest in and support of the Branch's efforts to promote apprentice training and to bring about higher standards in the designated trades. Each advisory committee met on several occasions during the fiscal year under review.

There were five provincial advisory committees at March 31, 1960, one for the designated building trades and one each for the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, motor vehicle repairer, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. There is an equal number of employers and employees on each advisory committee. The Director represents the Department on each advisory committee and, in the case of the advisory committee for the designated building trades, an official of the Department of Education acts as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated building trades.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the provincial advisory committee for the designated trade of barber directed its efforts towards reviving interest in apprentice training in the trade, and, in the course of this work, investigated the benefits to be derived from establishing some form of pre-apprenticeship training for young persons interested in learning the trade. A plan of this type appears to be the only means to improve registrations in the trade; in the meantime, it is expected training in the trade will continue to be done mainly through barber trade schools licensed to train persons in the skills of the trade.

More interest was stimulated in apprentice training in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment during the fiscal year being reviewed through the efforts of the provincial advisory committee for the trade. It is anticipated that continuation on the part of the advisory committee to promote apprenticeship in the trade will result in larger registrations and, thus, provide a sufficient number of apprentices to justify the establishment in the future of full-time educational day-classes for apprentices at the Provincial Institute of Trades. Plans are being discussed for the examination of apprentices on the completion of their term of apprenticeship.

The provincial advisory committee for the designated trade of hairdresser continued its efforts during the fiscal year 1959/60 to improve the system of examining those applying for certificates of qualification in the trade. The advisory committee was also busy during the period in its efforts to promote higher standards in the trade.

## **LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES**

At March 31, 1960, there were fifty-four local apprenticeship committees under The Apprenticeship Act for defined areas of the province. These committees advise and assist the provincial advisory committees on matters relating to apprenticeship for the particular designated trade or group of designated trades in the area which they represent. Local apprenticeship committees are appointed by the provincial advisory committees, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board.

Of the fifty-four committees, sixteen are concerned with the designated building trades and thirty-eight with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; nine of the committees for this latter trade in existence during 1958/59 amalgamated with other committees during the fiscal year under review, providing the same service.

The Director attended the meetings of several of these committees held during the fiscal year under review.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1959/60 was \$207,571.84. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year under review, the Director toured northern Ontario, travelling as far west as the Lakehead, to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship by industry in that part of the province; he addressed several groups representative of various trades and organizations and including students attending secondary school. In addition, the Director was present at several meetings and conferences held by various organizations in and out of the province for the purpose of promoting interest in the work being done in apprentice training and outlining the development in this field in Ontario. He also took part in a television film on the subject of apprentice training which will be shown in schools located in the City of Toronto.

## **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, one inspector was made a supervising inspector and three inspectors were appointed to the staff; one of the new inspectors was previously attached to the clerical staff of the Branch. In addition to the Director and his assistant and the supervising inspector, there were at March 31, 1960, seventeen inspectors including a female inspector.

## **THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT**

Under the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working-week of forty-eight hours. The Act also provides employees with at least one week



of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

The Industry and Labour Board continued to carry a heavy work-load in the administration of this legislation during the fiscal year 1959/60. In addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone, through the mail, and over the counter. It was possible for the Board to settle many of these cases quickly; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

## **HOURS OF WORK**

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1959, and March 31, 1960, was 147 which involved 1,193 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than twelve hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1959/60 for extended working hours for the employees of thirty-eight employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 933 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

Where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within thirty days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 189 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 3,162 employees.

## **VACATIONS WITH PAY**

The system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry from July 1, 1944, the date the Act came into force, to July 1, 1947, and from that date to industry generally.

The statistical material in this annual report on vacation with pay does not in any way indicate the vacation benefits enjoyed by employees who were employed permanently by their employers and were not subject to the credit-stamp system.



**VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS**

There have been 3,942,273 vacation-with-pay stamp books issued by the Board from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1960. Of this number, 239,797 were issued during the fiscal year 1959/60; this is a further decline from the peak year of 1956/57, being almost 27 per cent below the figures for that period, and is the lowest number of stamp books issued in any fiscal year since 1946/47. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of thirty-five cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

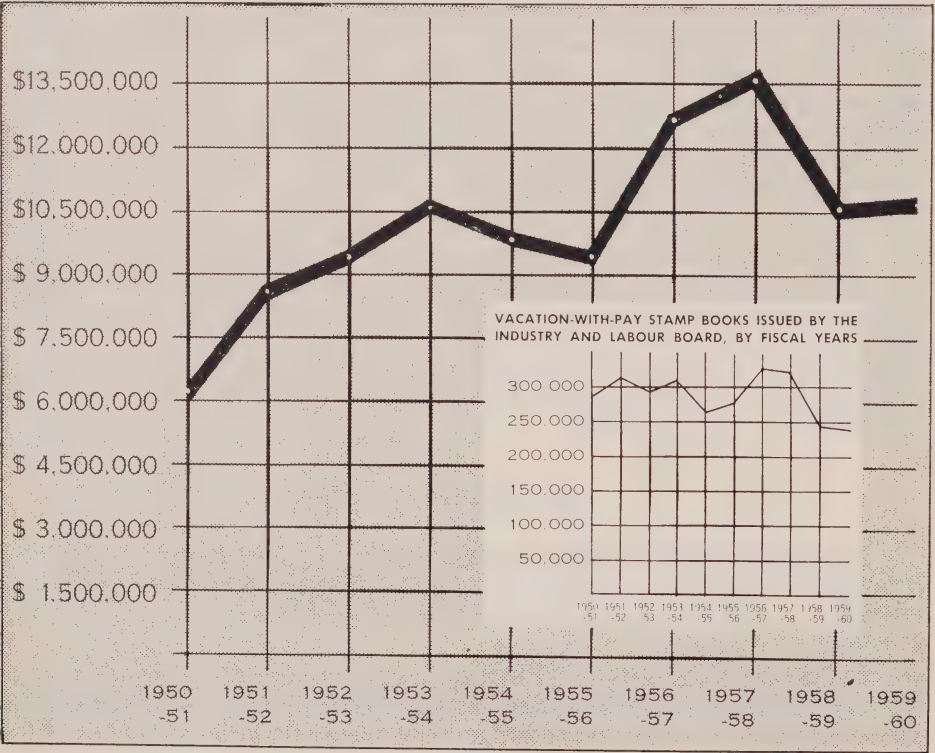
There were fifty-three stamp books traced in the fiscal year 1959/60 through the Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books. There were eighty-six stamp books reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

**VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS**

The total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1960, was \$119,023,081.71. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$10,733,612.52, being a decrease of about 21 per cent below the high peak reached in 1957/58, but the third largest amount of credit stamps purchased during a fiscal year.

Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained by employers from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



## **INSPECTION OF RECORDS**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, the Industry and Labour Board continued to receive many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 2,186 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for twenty-four where, in each case, a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

To these complaints there was added the work of screening 4,288 alleged violations reported to the Board by departmental inspectors. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Board arranged for a review of the hours of work of employees engaged in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry through the inspection and examination of the records of the employers concerned by departmental inspectors, and, subsequently, through discussions between members of the Board and employers or their representatives. This work was completed during the fiscal year under review and resulted in provisions being established to allow for overtime work during certain seasons of the year to be performed by persons employed in the canning, distribution, shipping, and package manufacturing and pre-packaging, divisions of the industry.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the following twenty-four charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act were made against employers, with sixteen convictions: failure to produce records, 8; failure to give vacation pay, 15; failure to keep complete and accurate records, 1.

Four of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were withdrawn, and three of the charges of failure to produce records and one charge of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed.

## **DELEGATIONS**

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Industry and Labour Board received thirty-five delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 18; concerning vacations with pay, 17.

## **THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT\***

The Industrial Standards Act establishes a procedure for a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour to be brought into force for an industry within a designated zone or zones where the schedule has been agreed to at a conference by the employers and employees engaged in the industry within the zone.

\*See tables J-1 to J-2, pages 113 to 117.

Zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister of Labour, and a conference is convened by an industrial standards officer authorized to do so by the Minister, upon the petition of representatives of the employers or employees in the industry concerned within the designated zone. Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has authority to determine and designate which industries are interprovincially competitive, and in these cases the Board may approve provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Act also provides for the Minister to establish an advisory committee for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies to carry out various duties prescribed by the Act. A committee is composed of not more than five members, one of whom is designated as chairman.

## **ZONES AND INDUSTRIES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, three new zone areas were designated and defined; two, Dundas zone and Oakville zone, apply to the barbering industry and one, Guelph zone, to construction industries. The definitions of four zones were amended to enlarge, in each case, the amount of area included in the zones. Two of the four zones amended are applicable to the barbering industry and two apply to construction industries.

There have been 104 areas designated as zones, twenty-eight applying to construction industries and seventy-six applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone which applies to five clothing industries designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries, and defined.

## **INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES**

During previous fiscal years, the Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive.

## **CONFERENCES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, twenty petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each of eighteen of the twenty petitions, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference; the remaining two petitions were undisposed of by the Board at the end of the fiscal year.

Nineteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1959/60, resulting in twelve schedules being revoked and replaced by new schedules, one of which came into force after the end of the fiscal year under review, and, in addition, seven schedules being brought into force for industries within designated zones where, at the time of the conferences, no schedules existed; four of these seven schedules came into force after the end of the fiscal year 1959/60.



## **SCHEDULES**

### **AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES**

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board made orders amending three schedules; these were for the barbering industry, Brantford zone, millinery industry, Ontario zone, and plastering industry, Ottawa zone. Hours of work were reduced by the amendment to the schedule for the barbering industry and higher rates of wages were established by the amendment to the schedule for the millinery industry. The meaning of overtime work was clarified by the amendment to the schedule for the plastering industry.

### **SCHEDULES IN FORCE**

Fifteen schedules came into force during the fiscal year 1959/60 and, in coming into force, revoked and replaced twelve schedules already in force. Eleven of the fifteen schedules were for construction industries, three for the barbering industry, and one for the ladies' cloak and suit industry. Of the eleven schedules for construction industries, there were two each for the electrical repair-and-construction industry, the painting and decorating industry, the plastering industry, and the plumbing and heating industry, and one each for the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, the carpentry industry, and the lathing industry. Three of the fifteen schedules were for industries within designated zones where, at the time of the conferences, no schedules existed.

At the close of the fiscal year 1959/60, there were 138 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act.

## **VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Industry and Labour Board required 117 employers to pay to the Board arrears of wages totalling \$32,294.35 that were owing to 587 employees.

Of the total amount, the Board directed that \$23,307.30 collected from ninety-four employers be paid to 397 employees entitled to the wages, and \$3,175.83 collected from eighteen employers and affecting forty-four employees be forfeited to the Crown. A total of \$32.64 was refunded to four employers. The balance of \$5,778.58 collected from thirty-five employers and involving 146 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1959/60 pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows and affected employers and employees in the numbers shown: barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone—employers, 3, employees, 17; carpentry industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 6; electrical repair-and-construction industry, Chatham zone—employers, 2, employees, 3; Ottawa zone—employers, 3, employees, 3; lathing industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; painting and decorating industry, Hamilton zone—employers, 5, employees, 30; London zone—employers, 9, employees, 27; Niagara Falls zone—employers, 6, employees, 28; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 12; Toronto zone—employers, 55, employees, 297; plastering industry, Hamilton zone—employers, 4, employees, 13; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; Sarnia zone—employers, 2, employees, 4; Toronto zone—employers, 22, employees, 132; plumbing and heating industry, Oshawa—Whitby zone—employers, 1, employees, 10.



At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$3,959.66 collected from thirteen employers in arrears of wages and involving 144 employees had not been disbursed. Of this amount, the Board directed during 1959/60 that \$3,302.35 collected from ten employers be paid to ninety-nine employees entitled to it and \$507.31 collected from four employers and affecting nineteen employees be forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$150 collected from one employer and affecting twenty-six employees had not been disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1959/60.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, there were seventy-seven prosecutions instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of schedules for industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Ottawa zone, 26, Peterborough zone, 4, Sault Ste. Marie zone, 2; bricklaying and stonemasonry industry—Port Arthur—Fort William zone, 1, Windsor zone, 3; carpentry industry—Windsor zone, 6; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 1; painting and decorating industry—Hamilton zone, 1, Niagara Falls zone, 7; plastering industry—Hamilton zone, 6, Kitchener—Waterloo zone, 3, Ottawa zone, 1, Sarnia zone, 2, Toronto zone, 4, Windsor zone, 7; plumbing and heating industry—Windsor zone, 3.

There were fifty-eight convictions. Five charges were withdrawn and fourteen cases were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$566 were levied by the courts. Two appeals were entered by employees affected by the schedule for the plastering industry, Kitchener—Waterloo zone; both appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Thirty-five cases reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1958/59 resulted in convictions during the fiscal year under review; they involved an employer affected by the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone. Fines totalling \$1,750 were levied by the courts. Thirty-five appeals were entered by the employer; the appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year.

## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

There were seven advisory committees established during the fiscal year 1959/60, three of which applied to schedules for construction industries and four to schedules for the barbering industry.

Seventy-eight advisory committees have been established since the fiscal year 1952/53, when the procedure was commenced for establishing committees by ministerial orders, to March 31, 1960. Fifty-three of the committees apply to schedules for construction industries, twenty to schedules for the barbering industry, and five to schedules for clothing industries.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

## **APPEALS**

There were no appeals by any employer or employee to the Industry and Labour Board during 1959/60 from any decision of an advisory committee.

## **MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH\***

The Minimum Wage Branch administers The Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. Minimum weekly wages, and certain other conditions of employment relating to minimum wages, are established for female employees by orders made by the Board under the Act, and it is the responsibility of the Branch to enforce these orders as well as the Act.

### **INSPECTIONS**

As in previous fiscal years, the records of employers employing female persons were examined during the fiscal year 1959/60 through the inspection service extended to the Department by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the particular purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act and minimum-wage orders. All violations reported by the Commission were carefully investigated.

The Commission also reported to the Branch the names and addresses of 22,161 employers in the province of whom the Commission considered the Branch had no record. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 12,075 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 205 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the orders was sent together with a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. The names and addresses of 1,593 additional employers were submitted by Department of Labour inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which requires every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the orders to the employer directing him to post it immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Questionnaires were completed and returned to the Branch by 11,940 employers during the fiscal year 1959/60, 6,833 of the employers reported employing a total of 25,820 female persons. Study of the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of thirty-two female employees by twenty-five employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

### **VIOLATIONS**

#### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

In addition to the underpayment of thirty-two female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires described above, there were eight complaints received during the fiscal year 1959/60 from female employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders.

\*See Table K-1, page 118.

Arrears of wages amounting to \$345.66 were collected from six employers on behalf of these eight employees.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1959/60.

### **HOME-WORK**

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 387 firms during the fiscal year 1959/60, as compared with 439 firms in the previous fiscal year.

### **HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES**

During the fiscal year 1959/60, the Industry and Labour Board granted one employer written permission to pay one female employee who was handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

One permit involving one handicapped female employee which had been issued previously expired during the fiscal year under review, leaving in force at March 31, 1960, four permits involving four handicapped female employees. Each permit allowed the employer to pay to the employees wages that were fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

## **OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER\***

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made under the Act. In its administrative principles this legislation provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to issue licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions, and to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres, associations of amateur sportsmen, and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities.

During the fiscal year 1959/60, new equipment was donated to approximately 480 associations sponsoring such minor amateur sport as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, football, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, soft-ball, track- and field-events, tennis, volley-ball, and wrestling; about 40,000 athletes were connected with these associations. Donations in the form of trophies and crests were also made during the fiscal year under review for persons and teams winning Ontario championships. This form of assistance to and encouragement of amateur sport represents an expenditure of almost \$30,000.

A grant of \$2,500 was made, during 1959/60, toward the expenses of the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen Hockey Team competing at the Olympic Hockey Tournament held in Squaw Valley, California, and one of \$10,000 to the Canadian Olympic Association to help defray expenses of Canadian teams competing at the Olympic Games held in Squaw Valley, California, and in Rome, Italy, and the Pan-American Games in Chicago, Illinois.

### **LICENCES**

The total of all types of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner during 1959/60 for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling dropped slightly, 5 per cent from the total number issued during the previous fiscal year; consequently, the amount of revenue derived from fees of all types of licences issued during the fiscal year under review decreased from 1958/59. The decline occurred in the majority of the various types of licences issued except for those concerned with amateur boxing where increases are recorded.

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\*See tables L-1 and L-2, page 119.



## **FINES**

No person was fined for any violation of The Athletics Control Act or regulations during the fiscal year 1959/60.

## **REVENUE**

In addition to the revenue derived from fees for licences, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1959/60 amounted to \$14,861.37 as compared with \$19,982.69 for the previous fiscal period.

## **PART II - TABLES**



# TABLES

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, and the term "1960" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960.

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Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds . . . . .	47		4	4	7	3	2	34	2	167	44	21	24	29
2	Cranes and derricks . . . . .							1	1		8		1		1
3	Elevators . . . . .														
4	Engines and cars . . . . .	1						2	2		7	3			2
5	Electricity . . . . .	2		2				1	1		5	3		5	4
6	Explosions . . . . .	3									3			2	1
7	Falling objects . . . . .	66	4	27	2	23	3	44	82	13	379	135	34	81	60
8	Falls of persons . . . . .	102	2	28	11	30	14	34	70	18	214	108	17	33	37
9	Missiles . . . . .	10	1	14	4	2	2	10	33	1	120	36	13	29	10
10	Hooks, chains, and cables . . . . .	1		1		1	1	1	4		14	2		1	3
11	Infected wounds . . . . .	28		7	2	7		18	16	2	73	24	6	21	18
12	Jammed between articles . . . . .	32	1	16	4	13	1	24	38	4	170	58	13	32	23
13	Hand tools . . . . .	23		7	4	14	1	9	6	1	25	13	3	10	5
14	Sprains and strains . . . . .	261	16	86	26	67	10	80	171	41	738	332	71	193	110
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting . . . . .	15	3	2		1		4	8	1	12	6		4	4
16	Presses and dies . . . . .			2				3			88	21	10	13	2
17	Paper machinery . . . . .								72	26					
18	Metal machinery . . . . .										78	21	15	17	
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery . . . . .							46							
20	Textile machinery . . . . .					39	16								
21	Other machinery . . . . .	45	1	3	26	3	3		2		8	5	2	5	9
22	Centrifugal machinery . . . . .														
23	Rubber machinery . . . . .			32											
24	Machinery connections . . . . .	15	2	9	12	17	4	21	28	3	146	67	21	37	15
25	Miscellaneous causes . . . . .	128	11	42	16	35	8	47	89	24	385	141	29	77	66
26	Scalpings . . . . .														
27	Trucking . . . . .	1							1		8	3		1	3
28	Fumes . . . . .	3		1		1			5		10	6	2	3	5
29	Industrial diseases . . . . .	16	1	8	6	4		6	7	5	34	17		17	28
30	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>435</b>
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act . . . . .	91	3	4	4	5	2	90	120	41	106	109	2	21	24
32	<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>459</b>

<sup>1</sup>These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

## INSPECTION BRANCH

BY CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1960<sup>1</sup>

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total	Female		Male		Number
No.	No.	No.		Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication		Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	
11	17	9		2					11							1	439	27	1	408	3	1
																	12			11	1	2
																						3
			1	1					2								21			20	1	4
																	23			18	5	5
1	1								5								16	2	1	9	4	6
4	9	12	1	9			1	2	115							2	9	1,117	59	1,057	1	7
12	8	16	5	14	4			2	97			2					10	888	96	789	3	8
1	5	4		1	1			1	6			1						305	13	292		9
	2								5									36		36		10
1	3	5	1	4			2	1	69									308	40	268		11
1	4	3	2	1	1		1	2	34									478	10	467	1	12
1		2	1				1	1	83						1	1		212	22	190		13
20	46	16	4	13	3		2	5	167						1	13	2,492	165		2,327		14
	4	2							10						1			77	12	64	1	15
	1	8		1														149	38	111		16
																		98	9	88	1	17
																		131	17	113	1	18
																		46	2	44		19
																		55	26	29		20
1	6	14		1			1		28			1			2	2	168	51		116	1	21
																						22
																		32	7	25		23
	3	7	1					2	11			1						422	34	386	2	24
9	8	17	6	3	3			6	116								9	1,275	123	1,146	6	25
																						26
	2	1							3									20		19	1	27
		3																1	40	38		28
	5								3						1			162	29	132	1	29
62	124	119	22	50	12		8	22	765			4	1		8	47	9,022	784	2	8,203	33	30
20	10	5	34	16			47	3	28			5				28	818	44		745	29	31
82	134	124	56	66	12		55	25	793			9	1		8	75	9,840	828	2	8,948	62	32

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>22,818</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>30,073</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14</b>
2	Foods and beverages.....	3,252	795	4,047	1	1
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	35	8	43		
4	Rubber products.....	172	81	253		
5	Leather products.....	397	162	559		
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	560	218	778		
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,395	592	1,987		
8	Wood products.....	2,411	545	2,956		1
9	Paper products.....	422	161	583		
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries....	1,225	319	1,544	3	1
11	Iron and steel products.....	3,231	1,434	4,665	2	2
12	Transportation equipment.....	5,586	1,342	6,928	60	4
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	563	341	904		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	825	326	1,151		1
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	761	244	1,005		2
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	338	65	403		1
17	Chemical products.....	734	265	999		1
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries....	911	357	1,268		
19	<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>739</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1</b>	
20	<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1</b>	
21	Transportation.....	538	91	629	1	
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	390	140	530		
23	Communication.....	160	15	175		
24	<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>207</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>247</b>		
25	<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>12,128</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>13,761</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>
26	Wholesale trade.....	2,541	579	3,120	2	2
27	Retail trade.....	9,587	1,054	10,641	12	7
28	<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>628</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
29	<b>Service</b> .....	<b>5,768</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4</b>
30	Community or public service.....	87	10	97	9	1
31	Government service.....	366	57	423	5	
32	Recreation service.....	215	17	232		
33	Business service.....	139	21	160	9	
34	Personal service.....	4,961	807	5,768	130	3
35	<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>315</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>6</b>	
36	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>43,691</b>	<b>10,359</b>	<b>54,050</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>28</b>

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department<sup>2</sup>Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1960  
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections <sup>1</sup>								Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act <sup>2</sup>	The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act, 1953	Total		
	1	279	3		33	22	418	30,491	1
		61			10	9	82	4,129	2
								43	3
								253	4
		9			1	1	11	570	5
		4			2		6	784	6
		12			2	3	17	2,004	7
		30			1		32	2,988	8
		4					4	587	9
		14			3		21	1,565	10
		41	1		8	5	59	4,724	11
		68			2	3	137	7,065	12
		3					3	907	13
		10	2				13	1,164	14
		14				1	17	1,022	15
							1	404	16
		3					4	1,003	17
	1	6			4		11	1,279	18
1,430		503	71		2	3	2,010	2,892	19
		59					60	1,394	20
		50					51	680	21
								530	22
		9					9	184	23
		1					1	248	24
		213			47	2	285	14,046	25
		44			12	1	61	3,181	26
		169			35	1	224	10,865	27
		14			4		20	760	28
		401	8	1	141	9	717	7,397	29
		33			10		53	150	30
		32	2		3	3	45	468	31
		7			1	1	9	241	32
		28	4	1	9		51	211	33
		301	2		118	5	559	6,327	34
		183			17		206	539	35
1,430	1	1,653	82	1	244	36	3,717	57,767	36

of Labour.  
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which



TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	264	665	929	2,367	807	67	4,330
2	Foods and beverages.....	34	26	60	258	121	17	591
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				4	1		4
4	Rubber products.....	3	3	6	27	4		18
5	Leather products.....	4	8	12	51	10	1	70
6	Textile products, (except clothing) ..	5	8	13	83	16	6	103
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	7	2	9	188	12	4	76
8	Wood products.....	36	31	67	236	76	11	741
9	Paper products.....	4	4	8	87	12	5	143
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	8	7	15	114	17	4	131
11	Iron and steel products.....	33	129	162	270	141		1,098
12	Transportation equipment.....	86	351	437	574	249	3	460
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	6	18	24	67	18	1	139
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	5	17	22	108	24	3	230
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	14	28	42	51	42	5	211
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	6	9	13	8		15
17	Chemical products.....	7	7	14	112	29	5	126
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	20	29	124	27	2	174
19	<b>Construction</b> .....	10	17	27	25	69		23
20	<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	8	38	46	75	44	7	54
21	Transportation.....	7	33	40	36	23		16
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	1	4	5	31	18	6	34
23	Communication.....		1	1	8	3	1	4
24	<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....		3	3	14	8	1	34
25	<b>Trade</b> .....	77	280	357	606	170	26	348
26	Wholesale trade.....	24	35	59	267	79	13	132
27	Retail trade.....	53	245	298	339	91	13	216
28	<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	2		2	131	78	14	5
29	<b>Service</b> .....	32	14	46	150	47	5	126
30	Community or public service.....	2	1	3	6	4		14
31	Government service.....	1	3	4	28	10	3	23
32	Recreation service.....	2	1	3	19	7		7
33	Business service.....	2		2	11	4		2
34	Personal service.....	25	9	34	86	22	2	80
35	<b>Unclassified</b> .....	2	1	3	28	2		13
36	<b>Total</b> .....	395	1,018	1,413	3,396	1,225	120	4,933

<sup>1</sup>Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1960

Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
42	247	595	455	2	497	71	208	1,548	7	4,691	16,863	1
1	43	26	59	.....	49	10	13	358	3	636	2,245	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	17	3
.....	1	9	8	.....	5	.....	2	4	.....	61	145	4
.....	3	8	15	.....	21	1	24	3	1	91	311	5
4	3	9	13	1	21	5	15	3	.....	136	431	6
1	5	4	37	.....	36	5	27	7	.....	282	693	7
2	18	45	57	.....	63	12	8	162	1	432	1,931	8
.....	2	7	11	.....	7	3	18	1	1	94	399	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	26	10	.....	25	2	11	7	.....	235	604	10
9	26	139	69	.....	58	4	22	93	1	708	2,800	11
16	109	157	93	.....	109	15	9	840	.....	1,048	4,119	12
3	5	48	18	.....	20	3	15	5	.....	170	536	13
1	6	30	13	.....	15	3	19	2	.....	177	653	14
1	9	18	12	.....	14	.....	2	42	.....	161	610	15
.....	1	4	3	.....	13	3	.....	8	.....	65	142	16
1	3	33	15	.....	8	3	4	6	.....	177	536	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	32	22	1	32	2	18	4	.....	215	691	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	8	10	.....	11	1	.....	33	.....	90	298	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	13	24	.....	16	1	.....	117	.....	187	591	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	7	15	.....	13	1	.....	65	.....	94	313	21
.....	4	6	8	.....	3	.....	.....	44	.....	64	223	22
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	29	55	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	6	1	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....	37	115	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	56	50	90	7	172	38	3	768	12	1,419	4,125	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	25	19	2	32	4	3	125	1	402	1,179	26
3	40	25	71	5	140	34	.....	643	11	1,017	2,946	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	8	8	.....	34	2	.....	4	.....	49	343	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	19	34	40	1	91	8	2	173	10	1,023	1,781	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	46	30
1	.....	19	1	.....	3	5	.....	8	.....	38	143	31
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21	69	32
.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	20	45	33
5	15	13	38	1	87	3	2	161	3	926	1,478	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1	34	93	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	335	718	628	10	831	124	213	2,648	30	7,530	24,209	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing .....	3,254	19,635	5,170	108,442	799	18,259	89	3,775	9,312	150,111
2	Foods and beverages .....	393	1,820	944	17,297	276	5,329	65	3,653	1,678	28,099
3	Tobacco and tobacco products ..	3	14	14	1,730	3	339	1	4	21	2,087
4	Rubber products .....	37	434	51	2,181	10	326	.....	.....	98	2,941
5	Leather products .....	25	113	159	3,547	71	2,548	.....	.....	255	6,208
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	55	269	255	6,080	67	2,317	.....	.....	377	8,666
7	Clothing (textile and fur) .....	70	571	852	20,456	64	3,050	3	74	989	24,151
8	Wood products .....	266	803	258	2,470	94	994	6	18	624	4,285
9	Paper products .....	47	841	183	4,793	18	382	.....	.....	248	6,016
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries .....	308	4,092	381	4,236	18	123	1	3	708	8,454
11	Iron and steel products .....	735	3,968	564	9,872	59	712	3	6	1,361	14,558
12	Transportation equipment .....	609	1,996	296	5,202	48	244	10	17	963	7,459
13	Non-ferrous metal products .....	86	342	182	3,490	13	122	.....	.....	281	3,954
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	131	1,320	315	13,503	22	1,313	.....	.....	468	16,136
15	Non-metallic mineral products ..	149	615	126	1,971	8	109	.....	.....	283	2,695
16	Products of petroleum and coal ..	42	337	27	129	1	1	.....	.....	70	467
17	Chemical products .....	178	1,484	214	4,947	4	65	.....	.....	396	6,496
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	120	616	349	6,538	23	285	.....	.....	492	7,439
19	Construction .....	218	502	73	161	2	2	.....	.....	293	665
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication .....	252	2,047	172	1,049	20	69	14	67	458	3,232
21	Transportation .....	130	498	80	194	4	7	2	7	216	706
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	73	281	39	92	13	50	6	12	131	435
23	Communication .....	49	1,268	53	763	3	12	6	48	111	2,091
24	Public Utility Operation .....	37	296	21	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1,021
25	Trade .....	1,908	8,936	2,581	21,676	916	3,653	54	245	5,459	34,510
26	Wholesale trade .....	839	3,733	465	3,368	65	580	12	146	1,381	7,827
27	Retail trade .....	1,069	5,203	2,116	18,308	851	3,073	42	99	4,078	26,683
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	47	1,315	13	197	.....	.....	1	2	61	1,514
29	Service .....	600	2,235	1,304	8,940	1,640	9,187	85	202	3,629	20,564
30	Community or public service .....	17	119	12	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	545
31	Government service .....	17	119	3	132	1	1	.....	.....	21	252
32	Recreation service .....	45	203	14	85	6	14	.....	.....	65	302
33	Business service .....	53	309	17	185	2	7	.....	.....	72	501
34	Personal service .....	468	1,485	1,258	8,112	1,631	9,165	85	202	3,442	18,964
35	Unclassified .....	12	203	99	4,844	.....	.....	1	2	112	5,049
36	Total .....	6,328	35,169	9,433	146,034	3,377	31,170	244	4,293	19,382	216,666

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1960

Male											Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total		Total Employees	
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
851	16,519	8,654	353,935	5,014	71,702	1,462	13,065	15,981	455,221	605,332	
102	639	1,007	36,888	970	13,814	303	4,051	2,382	55,392	83,491	2
1	66	18	2,111	3	663	2	40	24	2,880	4,967	3
10	1,442	74	11,124	37	831	6	37	127	13,434	16,375	4
11	91	174	3,979	86	3,995	1	6	272	8,071	14,279	5
14	254	267	8,365	104	3,526	4	25	389	12,170	20,836	6
47	522	777	9,051	84	1,960	4	11	912	11,544	35,695	7
58	234	758	15,167	638	11,688	154	3,097	1,608	30,186	34,471	8
13	1,034	237	22,751	33	726	.....	.....	283	24,511	30,527	9
219	7,594	653	10,599	75	625	6	49	953	18,867	27,321	10
90	1,773	1,779	98,386	557	9,760	90	621	2,516	110,540	125,098	11
120	455	851	45,826	1,936	15,054	826	4,118	3,733	65,453	72,912	12
23	567	101	12,261	74	1,041	5	25	203	13,894	17,848	13
34	768	472	32,349	69	1,700	2	13	577	34,830	50,966	14
14	151	360	13,854	171	4,232	41	748	586	18,985	21,680	15
5	100	203	4,245	49	167	8	129	265	4,641	5,108	16
50	497	444	18,189	30	518	6	51	530	19,255	25,751	17
40	332	479	8,790	98	1,402	4	44	621	10,568	18,007	18
27	433	375	6,913	122	2,424	33	1,034	557	10,804	11,469	19
41	591	374	8,189	280	7,031	105	937	800	16,748	19,980	20
7	139	164	4,256	211	6,546	63	728	445	11,669	12,375	21
23	138	149	2,051	66	460	40	204	278	2,853	3,288	22
11	314	61	1,882	3	25	2	5	77	2,226	4,317	23
7	127	115	2,984	21	106	5	17	148	3,234	4,255	24
826	3,872	3,114	30,521	3,205	17,134	723	2,482	7,868	54,009	88,519	25
293	1,962	1,222	14,209	465	5,610	123	884	2,103	22,665	30,492	26
533	1,910	1,892	16,312	2,740	11,524	600	1,598	5,765	31,344	58,027	27
36	831	54	378	54	181	.....	.....	144	1,390	2,904	28
226	1,449	1,030	8,462	1,155	5,924	57	278	2,468	16,113	36,677	29
10	65	28	748	5	62	.....	.....	43	875	1,420	30
6	71	86	2,255	17	232	8	31	117	2,589	2,841	31
56	628	38	563	19	139	3	8	116	1,338	1,640	32
31	437	43	526	6	59	1	2	81	1,024	1,525	33
123	248	835	4,370	1,108	5,432	45	237	2,111	10,287	29,251	34
6	387	55	3,339	1	7	3	18	65	3,751	8,800	35
2,020	24,209	13,771	414,721	9,852	104,509	2,388	17,831	28,031	561,270	777,936	36



**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,  
BY SEX AND AGE—1960**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>149,923</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150,111</b>	<b>455,051</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>455,221</b>	<b>605,332</b>
Foods and beverages.....	28,056	43		28,099	55,352	40		55,392	83,491
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2,087			2,087	2,880			2,880	4,967
Rubber products.....	2,939	2		2,941	13,433	1		13,434	16,375
Leather products.....	6,185	23		6,208	8,051	20		8,071	14,279
Textile products, (except clothing)...	8,653	13		8,666	12,159	11		12,170	20,836
Clothing (textile and fur).....	24,093	58		24,151	11,516	28		11,544	35,695
Wood products.....	4,283	2		4,285	30,171	14	1	30,186	34,471
Paper products.....	6,012	3	1	6,016	24,507	4		24,511	30,527
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	8,448	6		8,454	18,841	26		18,867	27,321
Iron and steel products.....	14,553	5		14,558	110,534	6		110,540	125,098
Transportation equipment.....	7,459			7,459	65,447	6		65,453	72,912
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,953	1		3,954	13,892	2		13,894	17,848
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	16,123	13		16,136	34,827	3		34,830	50,966
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,694	1		2,695	18,984	1		18,985	21,680
Products of petroleum and coal.....	467			467	4,641			4,641	5,108
Chemical products.....	6,494	2		6,496	19,254	1		19,255	25,751
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7,424	15		7,439	10,562	6		10,568	18,007
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>665</b>			<b>665</b>	<b>10,804</b>			<b>10,804</b>	<b>11,469</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>3,226</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>3,232</b>	<b>16,747</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>16,748</b>	<b>19,980</b>
Transportation.....	706			706	11,669			11,669	12,375
Storage, (including grain elevators)...	432	3		435	2,852	1		2,853	3,288
Communication.....	2,088	3		2,091	2,226			2,226	4,317
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>1,021</b>			<b>1,021</b>	<b>3,234</b>			<b>3,234</b>	<b>4,255</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>34,312</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34,510</b>	<b>53,688</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54,009</b>	<b>88,519</b>
Wholesale trade.....	7,822	5		7,827	22,661	4		22,665	30,492
Retail trade.....	26,490	190	3	26,683	31,027	314	3	31,344	58,027
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>1,514</b>			<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,390</b>			<b>1,390</b>	<b>2,904</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>20,495</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20,564</b>	<b>16,014</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16,113</b>	<b>36,677</b>
Community or public service.....	545			545	875			875	1,420
Government service.....	252			252	2,589			2,589	2,841
Recreation service.....	302			302	1,280	41	17	1,338	1,640
Business service.....	501			501	1,024			1,024	1,525
Personal service.....	18,895	68	1	18,964	10,246	41		10,287	29,251
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>5,042</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>5,049</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>3,751</b>	<b>8,800</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>216,198</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>216,666</b>	<b>560,675</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>561,270</b>	<b>777,936</b>

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY OVERTIME,  
DOUBLE-SHIFT WORK, AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1959**

Industry	Emergency Overtime		Double Shift		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>502</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>123</b>
Foods and beverages.....	66	109	88	110	52
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	5	5	9	10
Rubber products.....	4	4	12	15	1
Leather products.....	18	41	8	9	1
Textile products, (except clothing).....	29	76	43	70	11
Clothing (textile and fur).....	85	184	28	36	4
Wood products.....	15	27	14	14	.....
Paper products.....	43	88	40	52	7
Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	68	288	14	15	6
Iron and steel products.....	34	84	56	62	4
Transportation equipment.....	5	10	18	24	6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	19	42	21	22	1
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	48	106	35	61	4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	7	21	14	15	5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	3	1	1	.....
Chemical products.....	14	24	28	34	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries....	44	102	.....	.....	10
<b>Construction</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	.....
Transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	1	1	2	2	.....
Communication.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>
Wholesale trade.....	21	44	5	5	1
Retail trade.....	10	80	4	10	2
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>47</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
Community or public service.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Government service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recreation service.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Business service.....	3	3	1	2	.....
Personal service.....	41	122	25	26	2
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>584</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>128</b>

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS,  
BY INDUSTRY—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1959**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>349</b>	<b>3,115</b>
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	2	14
Leather products.....	26	184
Textile products, (except clothing).....	54	290
Clothing (textile and fur).....	144	1,069
Wood products.....	7	7
Paper products.....	12	138
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	17	467
Iron and steel products.....	4	23
Transportation equipment.....		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	22	197
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	5	9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	2
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	53	715
<b>Construction</b> .....		
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....		
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>56</b>	<b>239</b>
Wholesale trade.....	14	100
Retail trade.....	42	139
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....		
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....		
Personal service.....	1	1
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>422</b>	<b>3,388</b>

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS  
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1960**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>1,572</b>	<b>84,442,100</b>	<b>43.39</b>
Foods and beverages.....	223	17,321,200	8.92
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1	155,000	.08
Rubber products.....	14	884,700	.43
Leather products.....	16	596,000	.31
Textile products, (except clothing).....	41	1,698,600	.87
Clothing (textile and fur).....	26	419,700	.21
Wood products.....	108	1,791,400	.92
Paper products.....	38	3,804,600	1.95
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	56	2,216,300	1.13
Iron and steel products.....	316	13,193,200	6.79
Transportation equipment.....	291	13,366,700	6.87
Non-ferrous metal products.....	46	2,443,600	1.26
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	73	8,360,200	4.29
Non-metallic mineral products.....	93	4,943,900	2.54
Products of petroleum and coal.....	30	3,381,900	1.74
Chemical products.....	126	5,713,400	2.94
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	74	4,151,700	2.14
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>77</b>	<b>1,622,700</b>	<b>.84</b>
General contractors.....	60	1,290,400	.67
Special trade contractors.....	17	332,300	.17
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>157</b>	<b>14,457,900</b>	<b>7.43</b>
Transportation.....	41	2,651,100	1.36
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	86	4,998,000	2.57
Communication.....	30	6,808,800	3.50
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>49</b>	<b>6,841,800</b>	<b>3.51</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>372</b>	<b>22,571,300</b>	<b>11.58</b>
Wholesale trade.....	165	7,308,600	3.75
Retail trade.....	207	15,262,700	7.83
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>354</b>	<b>55,218,600</b>	<b>28.41</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>130</b>	<b>9,414,600</b>	<b>4.84</b>
Community or public service.....	14	1,712,000	.88
Government service.....	44	5,217,400	2.69
Recreation service.....	16	1,016,000	.52
Business service.....	15	499,800	.25
Personal service.....	41	969,400	.50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,711</b>	<b>194,569,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>



# B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1960

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Number	Compressor operator	Refrigeration operator		Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
			B class	A class	fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	3		1	6	7	7			4		28
Blind River.....	1	3			7	6	3			1		20
Brantford.....	2	2	1		17	20	12			3		55
Brockville.....	3	1			16	20	12		1	7		57
Campbellford.....	2				2							2
Chatham.....	1		6		17	15	3			2		43
Collingwood.....	2				1	2				1		4
Cornwall.....	1				9	10	2	2				23
Guelph.....	1		19									19
Haileybury.....	2	1			4	3	1					9
Hamilton.....	3	5	1		30	16	8	5	1	13		79
Hawkesbury.....	1				3					13		16
Huntsville.....	1					3				1		4
Jamestown.....	1	1			6	1						8
Kapuskasing.....	1				3	1	1			5		10
Kenora.....	1	3			9	8	5		1	6		32
Kingston.....	5	3			48	20	11	2	1	7		92
Kirkland Lake.....	1	2	1		3	8						14
Kitchener.....	4		1		22	33	11	2		7		76
London.....	2		3		33	44	23	3	1	7		114
Meaford.....	1				1							1
Mount Forest.....	1				1							1
Niagara Falls.....	2	6			12	12	7			3		40
North Bay.....	2		3		17	12	7	3		6		48
Orillia.....	1		1		1	4			1	5		12
Ottawa.....	4		4	1	147	123	40	2		29		346
Owen Sound.....	2				10	4				2		16
Paris.....	1				1							1
Pembroke.....	1				13	9	4			1		27
Peterborough.....	2				10	12	3			6		31
Pickle Crow.....	1	4				1	1					6
Port Arthur.....	2	21			38	53	24	4		25		165
Red Lake.....	1	1			8	4	2					15
Renabie.....	1	4			7							11
St. Catharines.....	2				4	3	3	12		6		28
St. Thomas.....	1				2							2
Sarnia.....	1	11	1		5	11	6	1		1		36
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2		11		23	11	10	4		5		64
Sturgeon Falls.....	1				1							1
Sudbury.....	2	2			32	44	14			3		95
Thornbury.....	1				2							2
Timmins.....	2	5			12	9	1			2		29
Vankleek Hill.....	1				1	1						2
Windsor.....	2	6			17	37	17	9	1	5		92
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	74	84	52	2	601	567	238	49	7	176		1,776
Total, Toronto	(a)	70	43	1	758	661	296	115	15	207	4	2,170
<b>Grand Total.</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,946</b>

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on a Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1960

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	65	22		1	358	446	67
Refrigeration operator:							
B class .....	52	12		2	332	398	29
A class .....	1	1			6	8	1
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class .....	874	167	7	15	7,290	8,353	312
Third class .....	343	234	1	9	6,205	6,792	651
Second class .....	54	102		2	2,436	2,594	377
First class .....	3	22			466	491	139
Hoisting engineer .....	8	6		1	861	876	8
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).	263	47		9	3,694	4,013	72
Traction engineer .....	2				410	412	2
Hoisting and traction engineer .....					250	250	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22,308</b>	<b>24,633<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,658</b>

<sup>1</sup>In addition, there were 671 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of **25,304** certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

TABLE B-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1960

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration .....		4,825.00
		<b>\$141,216.30</b>
2. Text-books .....		15,709.55
3. Miscellaneous .....		245.63
Gross Revenue .....		<b>\$161,996.48</b>
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration .....		51.00
		<b>\$ 1,725.20</b>
2. Text-books .....		32.00
3. Miscellaneous .....		170.85
Total Refunds .....		<b>1,928.05</b>
<b>Net Revenue .....</b>		<b>\$160,068.43</b>

## C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

### TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS—1960

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,565	680	3,323
Pressure vessels.....	9,756	694	8,622
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,321<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>11,945</b>
Pressure-piping.....	571 <sup>1, 2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 9,651 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 84 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

### TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1960

Classification of Certificate	Number
<b>Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels</b> .....	<b>2,648</b>
<b>Certificates of Inspection</b> .....	<b>19,012</b>
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	8,212
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	1,110
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	9,690 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection</b> .....	<b>77</b>

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 2,199 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 7,491 certificates issued from the office.

### TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1960

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	1		1	
Persons other than inspectors.....	17	4	21	148
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>148</b>

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1960

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	4,021	1,005	5,026
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	314	140	454
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>5,480</b>

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1960

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boiler.....	2		2	2
Pressure vessel.....				
Pressure-piping.....				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1960

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Fees.....</b>	<b>210,339.57</b>
Approval and registration of designs.....	22,020.00
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	86,414.32
Pressure-piping.....	4,889.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	14,164.50
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	47,868.75
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	6,567.00
Certificates of competency.....	1,016.00
Tests of welding operators.....	27,400.00
<b>Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....</b>	<b>8,489.65</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA).....</b>	<b>47.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>218,876.22</b>

## D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS  
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1960**

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger . . . . .	730	39	769	4	252	10	178	1,213
Hand-power passenger . . . . .	64	1	65		2		5	72
Freight . . . . .	2,578	44	2,622	64	103	27	533	3,349
Hand-power freight . . . . .	50		50	1			22	73
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A . . . . .	498	20	518	1	77	8	79	683
Hand-power Class A . . . . .	26		26				8	34
Class B . . . . .	66	2	68	3	3		35	109
Hand-power Class B . . . . .	5		5				4	9
Escalator—One . . . . .	38		38		4		4	46
Escalator-series . . . . .	4		4		10		3	17 <sup>1</sup>
Manlift . . . . .	46	1	47		2		5	54
Incline Lift . . . . .	40		40		10	1	15	66
Ski Tow . . . . .	44	1	45		7	4	24	80
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>5,805</b>

<sup>1</sup>Involved the inspection of 35 escalator units.

**TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1960**

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors . . . . .				11		11
Persons other than inspectors . . . . .		7	7	74		81
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85</b>		<b>92</b>



TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1960

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger . . . . .	241	1,719	10	1,970		56
Hand-power passenger . . . . .	8	64		72		1
Freight . . . . .	135	4,798	10	4,943	2	121
Hand-power freight . . . . .	4	47		51		2
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A . . . . .	74	757	2	833		7
Hand-power Class A . . . . .		8		8		
Class B . . . . .	5	80		85		3
Hand-power Class B . . . . .		2		2		
Escalator—One . . . . .	4	76		80		
Escalator-series . . . . .	2	34		36		
Manlift . . . . .	2	86		88		
Incline Lift . . . . .	5	26		31		
Ski Tow . . . . .	11	55		66		
Total . . . . .	491	7,752	22	8,265	2	190

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES  
APPROVED—1960

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger . . . . .	298	16	314		
Hand-power passenger . . . . .	4		4		
Freight . . . . .	110	26	136		
Hand-power freight . . . . .					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A . . . . .	88	10	98		
Hand-power Class A . . . . .		1	1		
Class B . . . . .	5		5		
Hand-power Class B . . . . .					
Escalator—One . . . . .	11		11		
Escalator-series . . . . .	8		8		
Manlift . . . . .	2		2		
Incline Lift . . . . .	4		4		
Ski Tow . . . . .	12	5	17		
Total . . . . .	542	58	600		

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger-elevator:										
Landing.....										
In car.....				1						
Top of car.....						1				
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Freight-elevator:										
Landing.....				2		1				2
In car.....					1					13
Top of car.....				1						
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....			3	3	4	3			2	1
Landing—lower.....			9	1	10	2			3	3
Stairs.....			12	3	11	3			10	
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....										
Landing—lower.....										
Machine area.....										
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>

ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1960

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
1	1							1	1			
								2		2		
								1		1		
1	2		3	1	2			14	2		11	
						1		15	2		13	
								1			1	
4	7	1		6	1			35	20		15	
8	2	4	5	25	2	8	1	83	67		16	
16	17	18	8	49	8	15	1	171	131		40	
									</			

**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED CAUSING INJURY—1960**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	3			3		3
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	24	2		23	1	26
Hand-power freight.....						
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....						
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....						
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	4	4				4
Escalator-series.....						
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....						
Ski Tow.....						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS  
OF CONTRACTORS—1960**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Contractor <sup>1</sup>	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1960	1961	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	13	24	41	78
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	1	5	15	21
20 or more.....			5	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>104</b>

<sup>1</sup>During 12-month period preceding contractor's application for registration.

<sup>2</sup>Includes contractors who before making application for registration did not carry on work as contractors and employed no elevator-mechanics.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1960

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Licences</b> .....	<b>41,948.00</b>
Initial licences.....	2,260.00
Renewal of licences.....	39,047.00
Transfer of licences.....	619.00
Duplicate of licences.....	22.00
<b>Certificates of Competency</b> .....	<b>410.00</b>
First certificates.....	50.00
Renewal of certificates.....	360.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications</b> .....	<b>8,972.00</b>
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	8,972.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors</b> .....	<b>1,830.00</b>
First annual registration.....	130.00
Subsequent registration.....	1,700.00
<b>Duplicate Notices in Form of Metal Plate</b> .....	<b>378.00</b>
<b>Inspections</b> .....	<b>46,466.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b> .....	<b>247.75</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)</b> .....	<b>25.50</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>3.87</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100,281.12</b>



## E—CONCILIATION SERVICES

**TABLE E-1.—APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT  
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS DISPOSED OF BY  
CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1960**

	Appointments	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appointments of Conciliation Officers:				
During 1960.....	1,312	1,019	98,700	1,312
Carried over from 1959.....	151	134 <sup>1</sup>	11,800	151
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>110,500</b>	<b>1,463</b>
Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers:				
Collective agreements effected.....	713	616	55,800	713
Conciliation boards to be established.....	485	334	45,700	485
Conciliation boards not to be established.....	78	67	1,600	78
Lapsed.....	3	3	100	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>103,200</b>	<b>1,279</b>
Appointments Undisposed of at March 31, 1960...	184	133	7,300	184

<sup>1</sup>Revised.

**TABLE E-2.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS  
UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1960<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Disputes</b>	<b>Employees Directly Involved</b>	<b>Employers Directly Involved</b>
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Establishment of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes Referred:			
During 1960.....	334	45,700	485
Carried over from 1959.....	46	6,500	53
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>52,200</b>	<b>538</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Collective agreements effected with further assistance of conciliation officers before boards established.....	46	4,700	53
Lapsed before boards established.....	5	1,000	5
Boards established.....	288	37,800	430
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>488</b>
Disputes in Process at March 31, 1960.....	41	8,700	50
<b>Operation of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes where Boards Established:			
During 1960.....	288	37,800	430
Prior to 1960.....	67	22,100	87
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>517</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Agreements directly effected.....	160	29,400	226
Agreements not effected.....	136	23,900	221
Lapsed.....			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>447</b>
Disputes Undisposed of at March 31, 1960.....	59	6,600	70

<sup>1</sup>Boards are in the process of being established while the procedures under section 15 of the Act are being complied with. This section provides for the appointment of the members and chairman of a board and is administered from the Office of the Deputy Minister. A board is deemed to have been established when its members have been appointed and notice of their names has been given to the parties.

# F—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE F-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD—1960

Type of Application	Number of Applications	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1960
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1960.....	764	435	135	65	129
Carried over from 1959.....	120	61	34	8	17
Total.....	884	496	169	73	146
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1960.....	1,163	1,065	22	50	26
Carried over from 1959.....	69	40	15	11	3
Total.....	1,232	1,105	37	61	29
Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1960.....	84	30	33	5	16
Carried over from 1959.....	23	12	9		2
Total.....	107	42	42	5	18
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1960.....	12	7			5
Carried over from 1959.....					
Total.....	12	7			5
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:					
Filed during 1960.....	28 <sup>1</sup>	4	2	17	5
Carried over from 1959.....	8 <sup>2</sup>	1		7	
Total.....	36	5	2	24	5
Consent to Prosecute:					
Filed during 1960.....	87	13	9	54	11
Carried over from 1959.....	24	18	2	3	1
Total.....	111	31	11	57	12
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1960.....	1				1
Carried over from 1959.....					
Total.....	1				1
Applications under Section 68 of the Act <sup>3</sup> :					
Filed during 1960.....	7 <sup>4</sup>	1		2	4
Carried over from 1959.....	7	1	1	2	3
Total.....	14	2	1	4	7
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1960.....					
Carried over from 1959.....	1		1		
Total.....	1		1		
Miscellaneous:					
Filed during 1960.....	1 <sup>5</sup>			1	
Carried over from 1959.....					
Total.....	1			1	
All types of applications filed during 1960.....	2,147	1,555	201	194	197
All types of applications carried over from 1959.....	252	133	62	31	26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>223</b>

<sup>1</sup>Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful: 1 granted, 1 undisposed of at March 31, 1960.

<sup>2</sup>Three of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful: all of these withdrawn.

<sup>3</sup>The Labour Relations Act.

<sup>4</sup>Four of these concerned an issue as to whether a person is an employee.

<sup>5</sup>An application made under section 31 of The Labour Relations Act for the Board to add to a collective agreement a provision that there will be no strike so long as the agreement continues to operate.

# G—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

TABLE G-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1960

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Complaints Dismissed	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1960
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancstry	Place of origin				
Refused employment	2	No. 1	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	No. 2	.....	.....	No. ....
Discharged.....	4	No. 3	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	No. 3	No. 1	.....	.....
Discriminated against in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment....	1	.....	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....
Excluded from membership, expelled, suspended, or discriminated against by trade union....	1	.....	.....	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....
Discrimination expressed by											
(a) applications for employment...	7 <sup>1</sup>	.....	No. 4	.....	No. 5	No. 1	No. 3	No. 6	No. 1	.....	.....
(b) advertisements	8	.....	No. 7	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	No. 5	No. 3	.....	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	1	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>No. 4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>No. 3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5</b>	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

<sup>2</sup>In addition, settlement was effected of 1 complaint of refusal of employment because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year.

# H—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

TABLE H-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND  
DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACT—1960

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1960	Prosecutions
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	An- cestry	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(a) accommodation . . . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) services . . . . .	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	3	.....
(c) facilities . . . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice . . . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) sign . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>	.....	.....	<b>13</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>5<sup>1</sup></b>	.....	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	.....

<sup>1</sup>In addition, settlement was effected of the 2 complaints of services denied because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year.



# I—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

TABLE I-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1960

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1959	March 31, 1960
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>975</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,404</b>
Bricklayer.....	36	9	21	15	124	115
Carpenter.....	118	37	56	6	331	350
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	292	48	201	14	1,018	1,047
Mason.....	4	2			8	10
Painter and decorator.....	29	13	11	5	64	64
Plasterer.....	32		7	4	92	113
Plumber.....	235	51	111	30	838	881
Sheet metal worker.....	156	27	59	8	401	463
Steamfitter.....	73	40	36	10	374	361
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>1,109</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,987</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	867	172	298	81	2,072	2,388
Branch B—body repairer.....	217	32	35	24	377	503
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	21	5	4	5	52	59
Branch D—metal-worker.....	4	8	15	3	59	37
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Barber</b> .....	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>177</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,280</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>6,800</b>

**TABLE I-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN  
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1960**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>507</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3,404</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	15	27	22	51	.....	115
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	57	95	80	118	.....	350
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	167	220	325	335	.....	1,047
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	1	2	4	3	.....	10
Painter and decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	10	25	16	13	.....	64
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	9	63	19	22	.....	113
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	115	166	210	220	170	881
Sheet metal worker <sup>1</sup> .....	92	107	124	140	.....	463
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	41	64	94	86	76	361
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>313</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>2,987</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	250	430	520	554	634	2,388
Branch B—body repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	55	103	87	128	130	503
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	7	8	11	15	18	59
Branch D—metal-worker <sup>3</sup> .....	1	9	27	.....	.....	37
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	.....	<b>9</b>
<b>Barber</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	.....	.....	<b>38</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>88</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>140</b>	.....	.....	<b>362</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>922</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>6,800</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE I-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
FROM 1928 TO 1960, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1960
	During 1960	1928-1960	During 1960	1928-1960	During 1960	1928-1960	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades:</b>							
Bricklayer.....	36	929	9	157	36	657	115
Carpenter.....	118	2,016	37	450	62	1,216	350
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	292	4,140	48	649	215	2,444	1,047
Mason.....	4	66	2	15	.....	41	10
Painter and decorator.....	29	505	13	153	16	288	64
Plasterer.....	32	520	.....	70	11	337	113
Plumber.....	235	3,573	51	747	141	1,945	881
Sheet metal worker.....	156	1,628	27	302	67	863	463
Steamfitter.....	73	1,180	40	306	46	513	361
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>3,404</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1959.....</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>13,582</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer:</b>							
Branch A—motor mechanic...	867	9,662	172	2,464	379	4,810	2,388
Branch B—body repairer.....	217	1,625	32	393	59	729	503
Branch C—electrical- and fuel- system repairer...	21	471	5	141	9	271	59
Branch D—metal-worker.....	4	100	8	25	18	38	37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>11,858</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>2,987</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1959.....</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>5,383</b>	<b>2,560</b>
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refriger- ating Equipment.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1959.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>9</b>
<b>Barber.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1959.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Hairdresser.....</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1959.....</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Grand totals all trades, 1960</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>29,220</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>15,707</b>	<b>6,800</b>
<b>Comparative grand totals all trades, 1959.....</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>26,940</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>6,137</b>

**TABLE I-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1960**

Designated Trade (see details in Table I-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,388	995	2,383
2. Barber.....	571	324	895
3. Hairdresser.....	1,275	1,171	2,446
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>5,724</b>

**TABLE I-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1960**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group <sup>1</sup>	Single <sup>2</sup>	Appren- tices <sup>3</sup>	Students <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>107</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>674</b>		<b>1,709</b>	<b>2,383</b>
Barrie.....	3		12		43	55
Belleville.....	1		5		9	14
Brantford.....	2		4		23	27
Brockville.....	1				8	8
Chatham.....	2		7		10	17
Clinton.....	1		1		9	10
Elliot Lake.....	1	1			15	15
Guelph.....	1		4		11	15
Hamilton.....	5	1	8		99	107
Hensall.....		1			1	1
Kenora.....	1		2		8	10
Kingston.....	1		3		12	15
Kirkland Lake.....	1				8	8
Kitchener.....	2		5		39	44
Listowel.....		1			1	1
London.....	3	3	21		76	97
Lucan.....		1			3	3
New Liskeard.....		1			8	8
North Bay.....	2	1	1		24	25
Oshawa.....	2		1		31	32
Ottawa.....	4	1	22		66	88
Owen Sound.....	2		7		13	20
Peterborough.....	2	1	5		24	29
Port Arthur.....	1	2	4		19	23
Renfrew.....	1				12	12
St. Catharines.....	2		5		40	45
Sarnia.....	2		5		26	31
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2		2		16	18
Simcoe.....	2		5		39	44
Sudbury.....	2	1	5		48	53
Timmins.....	2	1	5		15	20
Toronto.....	51	170	530		858	1,388
Welland.....	1				18	18
Windsor.....	4	2	5		76	81
Wingham.....		1			1	1
<b>2. Barber</b> .....	<b>67</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>895</b>
Barrie.....	2	5			9	9
Belleville.....		3	1		2	3
Brantford.....		3			3	3
Cornwall.....		4		1	3	4
Fort William.....	2		3		8	11
Hamilton.....	10	11		1	31	32
Kingston.....		7		1	6	7
Kitchener.....	2	1			5	5
Lindsay.....		3			3	3
London.....	3	9	1		30	31
Niagara Falls.....	3	6			13	13
North Bay.....		2			2	2
Ottawa.....	4	1		33	37	70
Renfrew.....	1	2			4	4
Sarnia.....	1	4	1		5	6
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	1			3	3
Sudbury.....	3	7			16	16
Timmins.....	1	3		1	4	5
Toronto.....	25	2	6	127	438	571
Windsor.....	9			63	31	94
Woodstock.....		3			3	3

**TABLE I-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1960 (continued)**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group <sup>1</sup>	Single <sup>2</sup>	Appren- tices <sup>3</sup>	Students <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>3. Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>113</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2,446</b>
Fort William.....		1	1			1
Hamilton.....	26		9	449	56	514
London.....	10		3	193	23	219
North Bay.....	4		2	84	11	97
Ottawa.....	8		7	129	24	160
Port Arthur.....		3	3			3
Toronto.....	56		29	1,083	163	1,275
Windsor.....	9		6	146	25	177
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>287</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>5,724</b>

<sup>1</sup>Examinations arranged for a group of candidates; a group consists of 2 or more persons.

<sup>2</sup>Examinations arranged for 1 candidate.

<sup>3</sup>Persons who have served the prescribed term of apprenticeship in their designated trade and are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of apprenticeship and a certificate of qualification in their trade.

<sup>4</sup>Persons who have completed training in a trade school licensed under The Apprenticeship Act to train persons for a designated trade and are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of qualification in their trade.

<sup>5</sup>Persons who are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of qualification in their designated trade and are not apprentices or students.

**TABLE I-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1960**

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscel- laneous	Total
	Without examina- tion	After examina- tion	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	18	1,503	1,521	24,811	60	30	26,422
Barber.....	7	612	619	4,847	11	9	5,486
Hairdresser.....	34	1,881	1,915	11,436	16	13	13,380
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>59<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>41,094</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45,288</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 49 certificates of qualification to persons who held current certificates issued by another province of Canada: 15 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 5 in the designated trade of barber, and 29 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

**TABLE I-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1959**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1958	December 31, 1959
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	1	3	3	4
Hairdresser.....	2	24	24	26
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>



**TABLE I-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS  
AND STUDENTS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1959**

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1959	December 31, 1959
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	216	164	40	63	75
Hairdresser.....	1,880	1,644	182	1,298	1,352
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,427</b>

**TABLE I-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING  
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1959**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	164	153	11 <sup>1</sup>
Hairdresser.....	1,644	1,330	314 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>325</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Of this number, 10 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1959, 9 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 1 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 1 was not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1959.

2. In addition, 7 other persons recommended for re-examination in Table I-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1959 were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1959, 2 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 5 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification.

<sup>2</sup>1. Of this number, 255 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1959, 194 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 61 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 59 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1959.

2. In addition, 8 other persons recommended for re-examination in Table I-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1959 were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1959, and each was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE I-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1960**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	144,030.03	669.87	143,360.16
Barber.....	19,369.25	110.90	19,258.35
Hairdresser.....	45,387.55	520.00	44,867.55
Miscellaneous.....	90.78	5.00	85.78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>208,877.61</b>	<b>1,305.77</b>	<b>207,571.84</b>

# J—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1960

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Cornwall.....	Authorized
	Dundas.....	Authorized
	Oakville.....	Authorized
	Woodstock.....	(a)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Oshawa—Whitby.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Common-labourers construction.....	Windsor.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....	Authorized
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Oshawa—Whitby.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	London.....	(a)
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	London.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized

(a) Conference authorized in 1961.

**TABLE J-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1960<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Dundas <sup>2</sup> .....	February 17, 1960	(a)
	Lindsay.....	April 22, 1959	July 7, 1959
	Oakville <sup>2</sup> .....	November 18, 1959	January 12, 1960
	Windsor.....	May 25, 1959	September 1, 1959
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Oshawa—Whitby <sup>2</sup> .....	March 2, 1960	(a)
	Windsor.....	September 22, 1959	November 17, 1959
Carpentry.....	Niagara Falls.....	February 11, 1960	(a)
	Windsor.....	November 23, 1959	January 26, 1960
Common-labourers construction.....	Windsor <sup>2</sup> .....	February 29, 1960	(a)
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Ottawa.....	May 4, 1959	July 28, 1959
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....	October 26, 1959	January 5, 1960
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	July 6, 1959	September 22, 1959
Painting and decorating.....	Oshawa—Whitby <sup>2</sup> .....	January 25, 1960	March 22, 1960
	Ottawa.....	May 21, 1959	July 28, 1959
Plastering.....	Hamilton <sup>2</sup> .....	May 20, 1959	July 28, 1959
	Oshawa—Whitby <sup>2</sup> .....	March 3, 1960	(a)
Plumbing and heating.....	Ottawa.....	October 19, 1959	November 24, 1959
	London.....	May 26, 1959	September 1, 1959
	Ottawa.....	September 24, 1959	November 10, 1959

<sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

<sup>2</sup>No schedule in force on date of conference.

(a) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1960.

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1960**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....		June 15, 1957	134/57
			Nov. 7, 1959	252/59—amendment
	Brockville.....	156		

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE**  
**AT MARCH 31, 1960** (*continued*)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (continued).....	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....		Nov. 22, 1958	279/58
	Campbellford.....		Dec. 2, 1944	102/44 (1950 C.R.O. 413)
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		Dec. 14, 1946	150/46 (1950 C.R.O. 414)
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.....	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	Dec. 27, 1952	346/52—amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		Dec. 2, 1944	109/44 (1950 C.R.O. 415)
	Fort William—Port Arthur.....		June 9, 1951	108/51
			Jan. 25, 1958	15/58—amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46 (1950 C.R.O. 416)
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166	Feb. 12, 1955	19/55—amendment
	Hamilton.....	167	June 23, 1956	95/56—amendment
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Dec. 2, 1944	115/44 (1950 C.R.O. 417)
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		Nov. 1, 1958	265/58
	Lindsay.....		June 27, 1959	121/59
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold..	172		
	Metropolitan Toronto.....		Feb. 15, 1958	28/58
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Oakville.....		Jan. 2, 1960	296/59
	Orillia.....	176	Dec. 18, 1954	201/54—amendment
	Oshawa.....		July 6, 1957	150/57
	Ottawa.....		June 8, 1957	124/57
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....		July 6, 1957	151/57
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		Dec. 9, 1944	132/44 (1950 C.R.O. 418)
	Port Colborne— Humberstone.....		Dec. 9, 1944	134/44 (1950 C.R.O. 419)
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		Dec. 14, 1946	151/46 (1950 C.R.O. 420)
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186	May 19, 1956	79/56—amendment

**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE**  
**AT MARCH 31, 1960** (*continued*)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (concluded)	Sarnia—Point Edward	187	Aug. 8, 1953	138/53—amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie		Nov. 1, 1958	268/58
	Seaforth	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis-			
	Waterford-Port Dover-			
	Delhi-Port Rowan-South			
	Walsingham-St. Williams		Oct. 19, 1946	123/46 (1950 C.R.O. 422)
	Smith's Falls		Dec. 6, 1958	291/58
	Springfield	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford	189	Aug. 8, 1953	139/53—amendment
	Sudbury		Dec. 9, 1944	145/44 (1950 C.R.O. 423)
	Teeswater	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford-			
	ville-Vienna-Port Burwell-		Oct. 19, 1946	122/46 (1950 C.R.O. 424)
	Brownsville-Courtland			
	Timmins, Schumacher and		Dec. 16, 1944	147/44 (1950 C.R.O. 425)
	South Porcupine Area		Dec. 16, 1944	146/44 (1950 C.R.O. 426)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Township of Teck		Mar. 23, 1946	27/46 (1950 C.R.O. 427)
	Trenton	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Victoria Harbour		Dec. 16, 1944	150/44 (1950 C.R.O. 428)
	Welland		Aug. 22, 1959	171/59
	Windsor	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Wingham		Dec. 13, 1952	336/52—amendment
	Woodstock	192		
	Cornwall		Aug. 6, 1955	152/55
	Kitchener—Waterloo		June 7, 1958	136/58
	Ottawa		July 19, 1958	185/58
	Port Arthur—Fort William		Mar. 22, 1958	57/58
	Windsor		Nov. 7, 1959	251/59
Carpentry	Belleville		Mar. 2, 1957	40/57
	Brockville		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall		Sept. 1, 1956	149/56
	Fort Frances	198		
	Kenora—Keewatin		Oct. 29, 1955	202/55
	Kingston		Sept. 17, 1955	178/55
	Niagara Falls		Dec. 13, 1952	338/52
	Oshawa—Whitby	200		
	Ottawa		Jan. 11, 1958	287/57
	Owen Sound		June 26, 1954	85/54
Common-labourers construction	St. Catharines		Sept. 17, 1955	179/55
	Sudbury		Nov. 8, 1958	272/58
	Windsor		Jan. 16, 1960	6/60
	Ottawa		Feb. 24, 1951	22/51
Electrical repair-and- construction	Belleville	208		
	Chatham		July 21, 1956	115/56
	Cornwall		June 7, 1958	138/58
	London		Aug. 22, 1959	173/59
	Niagara Falls		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby		Feb. 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa		July 18, 1959	135/59
	Port Arthur—Fort William		Mar. 14, 1959	33/59
	Sarnia		Mar. 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland		July 4, 1953	108/53
			Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
	Windsor		Nov. 29, 1958	287/58
Hard furniture	Ontario	210		



**TABLE J-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1960 (concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		Dec. 26, 1959	288/59
Ladies' dress and sports-wear	Ontario.....		Feb. 22, 1958	33/58
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....		Sept. 12, 1959	192/59
Men's and boys' clothing....	Ontario.....	212	July 16, 1955 July 13, 1957	125/55—amendment 158/57—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap	Ontario.....		July 10, 1954	104/54
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		Mar. 31, 1951 June 8, 1957 Aug. 22, 1959	44/51 126/57—amendment 172/59—amendment
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....		June 7, 1958	139/58
	Cornwall.....		Jan. 8, 1955	218/54
	Hamilton.....		Jan. 11, 1958	288/57
	Kingston.....		Dec. 13, 1952	339/52
	London.....		Nov. 8, 1958	273/58
	Niagara Falls.....		Nov. 1, 1958	266/58
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		Mar. 12, 1960	57/60
	Ottawa.....		July 18, 1959	134/59
	Peterborough.....		Mar. 2, 1957	48/57
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Jan. 26, 1957	12/57
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		June 6, 1953	83/53
			Aug. 29, 1953	149/53—amendment
	Toronto.....		June 28, 1958	165/58
Plastering.....	Windsor.....		Nov. 24, 1956	225/56
	Brantford.....		July 30, 1955	134/55
	Hamilton.....		July 18, 1959	136/59
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 15, 1957	135/57
	Ottawa.....		Nov. 14, 1959	261/59
			Feb. 13, 1960	31/60—amendment
	St. Catharines.....		May 26, 1956	81/56
	Sarnia.....		Dec. 27, 1958	304/58
	Toronto.....		Oct. 4, 1958	243/58
	Windsor.....		July 26, 1958	191/58
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....		Oct. 27, 1956	192/56
	London.....		Aug. 22, 1959	174/59
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		Nov. 1, 1958	267/58
	Ottawa.....		Oct. 31, 1959	244/59
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		July 16, 1955	127/55
	Welland.....		Feb. 21, 1953	14/53
Retail gasoline service.....	Windsor.....		Jan. 24, 1959	4/59
	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
	Toronto.....	230		
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Windsor.....	231		
	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....		Jan. 24, 1959	5/59
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Mar. 22, 1952	122/52
	Windsor.....		Nov. 26, 1955	215/55

# K—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

TABLE K-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE  
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1960<sup>1</sup>

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 <sup>2</sup> .....	12,136	3,120
Zone 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	10,358	2,574
Zone 3 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,326	1,139
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,820</b>	<b>6,833</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 11,940 employers, 5,107 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 32 female employees, involving 25 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

<sup>2</sup>Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

# L—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

## TABLE L-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1960

Type of Licence	Number
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions . . . . .	67
To referee contests and exhibitions . . . . .	26
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions . . . . .	2
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1 . . . . .	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2 . . . . .	10
To take part in contests and exhibitions . . . . .	71
To manage boxers . . . . .	8
To referee contests and exhibitions . . . . .	14
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions . . . . .	27
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1 . . . . .	4
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2 . . . . .	780
To take part in exhibitions . . . . .	350
To referee exhibitions . . . . .	45

## TABLE L-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR LICENCES—1960

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions . . . . .	335.00
To referee contests and exhibitions . . . . .	26.00
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions . . . . .	4.00
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1 . . . . .	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2 . . . . .	50.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions . . . . .	355.00
To manage boxers . . . . .	40.00
To referee contests and exhibitions . . . . .	70.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions . . . . .	54.00
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1 . . . . .	2,000.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2 . . . . .	3,900.00
To take part in exhibitions . . . . .	1,750.00
To referee exhibitions . . . . .	795.00 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>9,879.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Twenty-two licences at \$10 each and 23 at \$25 each.



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42<sup>ND</sup> REPORT  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**LABOUR**  
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FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1961



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Department of Labour Building  
8 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

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FORTY-SECOND REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1961

PRINTED BY  
ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE  
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TORONTO: Printed and Published by Frank Fogg, Queen's Printer  
1962



HONOURABLE WILLIAM K. WARRENDER, Q.C.  
MINISTER

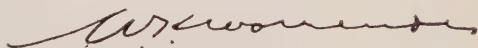
*from November 8, 1961*

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the forty-second annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. J. ...', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Minister





HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY  
MINISTER

*August 17, 1943, to November 8, 1961*





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# **REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER**

To the Honourable William K. Warrender  
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the forty-second annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961.

The volume of work performed by the Department for the year under review continued at a high rate. Some branches may indicate a decline in the work-load statistically but, in point of fact, the Department has been fully engaged.

Dealing with important legislative changes at the session of the Legislature in the period under review, I should like to mention an amendment to The Fair Accommodation Practices Act which prohibits discrimination in respect of apartment houses containing more than six self-contained dwelling units.

At this session, the name of The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission was changed to The Ontario Human Rights Commission and the functions of the Commission were restated and clarified. Miss Joyce Applebaum was appointed a member of the Commission on May 26, 1960.

At this session also was passed The Construction Hoists Act, 1960-61 which enables the Department of Labour to inspect temporary construction hoists.

The Wages Act was amended to enable a judgement debtor to pay off the judgement against him by instalments.

A number of Acts passed at the session of the Legislature in 1960 came into force during the fiscal year 1960/61. These include The Employment Agencies Act, The Labour Relations Amendment Act, 1960 and The Elevators and Lifts Amendment Act, 1960. Under the provisions of the last-mentioned Act which came into force on January 1, 1961, the Department took over the inspection of elevators and lifts formerly within the purview of the City of Toronto for this purpose.

There were a number of changes in the regulations made pursuant to various Acts administered by the Department of Labour. New regulations were made

under The Apprenticeship Act providing for compulsory certificates of qualification for the designated trade of hairdresser. Under the same Act, amendments were made to regulations affecting the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. Branch D of the trade, metal worker, is revoked and this branch will be included under Branch B, body repairer. There were also important changes in regulations under The Labour Relations Act which appear in Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 as Regulation 401.

Regulations were promulgated under The Employment Agencies Act setting forth the types of licences to be available and also dealing with other matters as to the qualifications of licensees, the posting of security and the issue and transfer of licences. Amendments to regulations under The Minimum Wage Act provided, amongst other matters, for an increase in the minimum weekly wage of female employees.

On April 7, 1960 a Royal Commission on Industrial Safety was established under the chairmanship of His Honour Judge P. J. McAndrew, Port Arthur, Ontario. Dr. J. Danvers Bateman, Consulting Geologist, and Mr. G. Russell Harvey, a prominent labour leader, were the other commissioners. As soon as the Commission commenced its hearings, I appeared briefly before it to offer whatever material it desired and also to advise that résumés of the functions of the various technical branches of the Department would be prepared. The officers in charge of the various branches and other members of their staffs appeared before the Commission and were examined and the résumés in question were filed.

On August 1, 1960, the Engineering Services Branch was established. It comprises the professional engineers and persons working in association with them. Mr. D. F. Jones, P.Eng., was appointed head of the Branch. It was formerly part of the Factory Inspection Branch.

Since all of the engineers and the inspectors and other personnel involved in inspection and other services under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act had been located either in the Factory Inspection Branch or the Composite Inspection Branch, it was decided to drop the latter Branch and concentrate all of the inspection services in the Factory Inspection Branch.

A number of promotions occurred amongst the staff of the Department. Mr. C. G. Gibson, P.Eng., became Director of Technical Services. Mr. F. F. Gallant and Mr. J. D. O'Shea were appointed Deputy Vice-chairmen of the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Both Mr. Gallant and Mr. O'Shea had previously served in the capacity of solicitor to the Board.

Mr. James Hutcheon was appointed Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer. He had previously served as a conciliation officer.

During the year three esteemed members of the staff of the Department retired:

Miss Sadie B. Burgess, principal clerk, Apprenticeship Branch, retired on superannuation November 1, 1960—appointed June 4, 1928; during service was secretary of Queen's Park War Service Guild and secretary and, subsequently, president of the Ontario Public Service Quarter Century Club and during that time, at the direction of the Prime Minister, organized the Lakehead Branch of the Club.



Mr. W. O. Jacks, inspector, Boiler Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation January 31, 1961—appointed May 22, 1944.

Mr. R. J. Shannon, inspector, Boiler Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation March 31, 1961—appointed inspector with the Composite Inspection Branch, June 1, 1937, and transferred as inspector to the Boiler Inspection Branch, April 1, 1949.

The undersigned was appointed Supervisor under The Employment Agencies Act on January 25, 1961.

I wish to record my thanks for the assistance and co-operation rendered to the Department of Labour by other departments of the Government of Ontario and I wish, in particular, to mention the departments of Attorney-General, Education, Health and Public Works.

During the year I served as President of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation and presided over the annual sessions of that body held at Victoria, British Columbia, from September 27 to 30, 1960.

I wish to record my thanks to the officers and members of the staff of the Department of Labour for the excellent services rendered during the fiscal year.

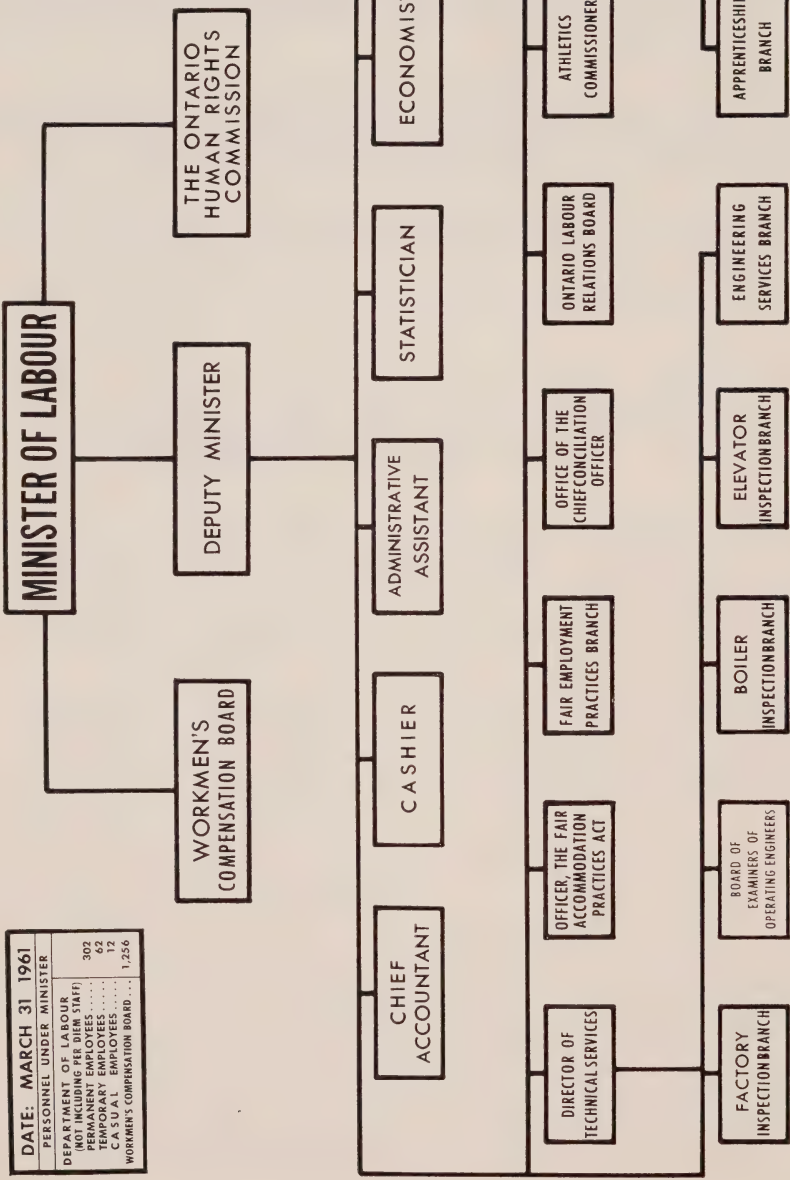
All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Deputy Minister

DATE: MARCH 31 1961	
PERSONNEL UNDER MINISTER	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (NOT INCLUDING FEE DIRM STAFF)	302
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	12
TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES . . . . .	12
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD . . .	1,256

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
ORGANIZATION CHART  
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY



# ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

	Minister . . . . .	Honourable Charles Daley (Honourable W. K. Warrender <i>Minister from November 8, 1961</i> )
	Deputy Minister . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
<b>Main Office</b>	Administrative Assistant . . . . .	Helen Davis
	Cashier . . . . .	Mary Waizman
	Chief Accountant . . . . .	H. C. Tolmie
	Director of Technical Services . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P.Eng.
	Economist . . . . .	Josephine Grimshaw
	Statistician . . . . .	Alice M. Buscombe
<b>Apprenticeship Branch</b>	Director . . . . .	D. C. McNeill
	Assistant to Director . . . . .	B. W. Eck
<b>Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers</b>	Chairman . . . . .	A. L. Lacey
	Members . . . . .	J. S. Barclay W. W. Norgate D. B. Shaw
<b>Boiler Inspection Branch</b>	Chief Inspector . . . . .	L. J. Hutchinson
	Examiner of Welding . . . . .	A. S. Thomson
	Examiners of Reports and Designs . . . . .	J. A. Hartin W. Stonehouse
<b>Elevator Inspection Branch</b>	Chief Inspector . . . . .	F. W. Ehmke
	Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. W. Ockwell
	Engineer . . . . .	J. O. Wainman, P.Eng.
<b>the Employment Agencies Act</b>	Supervisor . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
<b>Engineering Services Branch</b>	Chief Engineer . . . . .	D. F. Jones, P.Eng.
	Special Projects Engineer . . . . .	H. Y. Yoneyama, P.Eng.
<b>Factory Inspection Branch</b>	Chief Inspector . . . . .	Ronald Turton
	Assistant to Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. F. Robbins
<b>The Fair Accommodation Practices Act</b>	Officer . . . . .	J. F. Nutland
<b>Fair Employment Practices Branch</b>	Director . . . . .	Louis Fine
<b>Industry and Labour Board</b>	Chairman . . . . .	Eric Billington
	Members . . . . .	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland
<b>Minimum Wage Branch</b>	Director . . . . .	E. G. Gibb
<b>Office of the Athletics Commissioner</b>	Athletics Commissioner . . . . .	L. M. McKenzie
<b>Office of the Chief Conciliation Officer</b>	Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	Louis Fine
	Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	James Hutcheon
<b>The Ontario Human Rights Commission</b>	Chairman . . . . .	Louis Fine
	Members . . . . .	Joyce Applebaum Gordon L. Greenaway J. F. Nutland
<b>Ontario Labour Relations Board*</b>	Chairman . . . . .	Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
	Vice-chairman . . . . .	G. W. T. Reed
	Deputy Vice-chairmen . . . . .	L. A. MacLean F. F. Gallant J. D. O'Shea
	Registrar . . . . .	A. M. Brunskill
	Deputy Registrar . . . . .	Mary Calarco

\*The other members of the Board are:

Representatives of Employers . . . . . Herbert F. Irwin  
R. W. Teagle  
Colin C. Young

Representatives of Employees . . . . . David B. Archer  
Edmund Boyer  
G. Russell Harvey



## **PART I - TEXT**





## **FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Factory Inspection Branch is established for the administration and enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Inspectors appointed under this Act examine regularly the working conditions and safety measures employed in all factories, shops, bakeshops, restaurants, and office buildings, in Ontario to determine that the proper protection is provided for the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, these types of industrial and commercial establishments. Investigation of industrial accidents and cases of occupational diseases is also a responsibility of the inspection staff under the legislation. The inspectors have the additional responsibility, while inspecting industrial and commercial establishments under the Act, of determining that the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department that is applicable to these types of premises are met.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act also provides for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial buildings to be constructed, reconstructed, or altered. In previous annual reports, this work was reported under the heading of "Plan Examination for Industrial Building" of this section, but in this annual report it appears under the section entitled "Engineering Services Branch".

### **INSPECTION SERVICE**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, changes again took place in the personnel of the inspection staff with the appointment of three new inspectors; one of these was appointed to fill a vacancy on the inspection staff that will occur as a result of the retirement of an inspector in the next fiscal year. One inspector was transferred to another branch of the Department.

The inspection staff at March 31, 1961, totalled fifty-seven. These were the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, two supervising inspectors, thirteen female inspectors, and forty male inspectors. Inspections of foundries are made by two of the male inspectors. Three others of the male inspectors inspect grain elevators as part of their duties, two of whom with two other inspectors make inspections for the enforcement of regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons working in compressed air and employed in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams. There was no abatement in the increase of recent years in this type of construction during the fiscal year under review, brought about by continued expansion in the work of

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\*See tables A-1 to A-4, pages 88 to 98.

installing new water and sewage systems and in the construction of new hydro and military projects and additional transportation facilities in the City of Toronto.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the two supervising inspectors continued to be concerned primarily with their programme for establishing a standard of enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act throughout the province to be met by all members of the inspection staff. The responsibilities of the supervisors frequently take them into the various inspection districts where they give assistance to the inspectors with their inspection problems; this work brings about a closer liaison between the administrative staff in the Toronto office and the inspectors, particularly those working from the Department's offices located in various other parts of the province.

## **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, minor changes were made in the boundaries of some inspection districts; area was re-allocated in the case of some members of the inspectorate to produce a more even distribution of the industrial and commercial establishments to be inspected by each inspector. With the tendency of industrial operations to move into the suburban areas, the boundaries of inspection districts require continuous review to provide for a well-balanced and effective inspection service.

The number of inspection districts into which the province is divided for purposes of inspecting industry and commerce in Ontario totalled thirty-five at March 31, 1961. This number includes area along the St. Lawrence River which is inspected by two inspectors who are assigned to two adjacent districts, the boundaries of which include this area; this area will be established as a permanently separate inspection district with an inspector assigned to it alone when the demand on the inspection service warrants it.

## **INSPECTIONS**

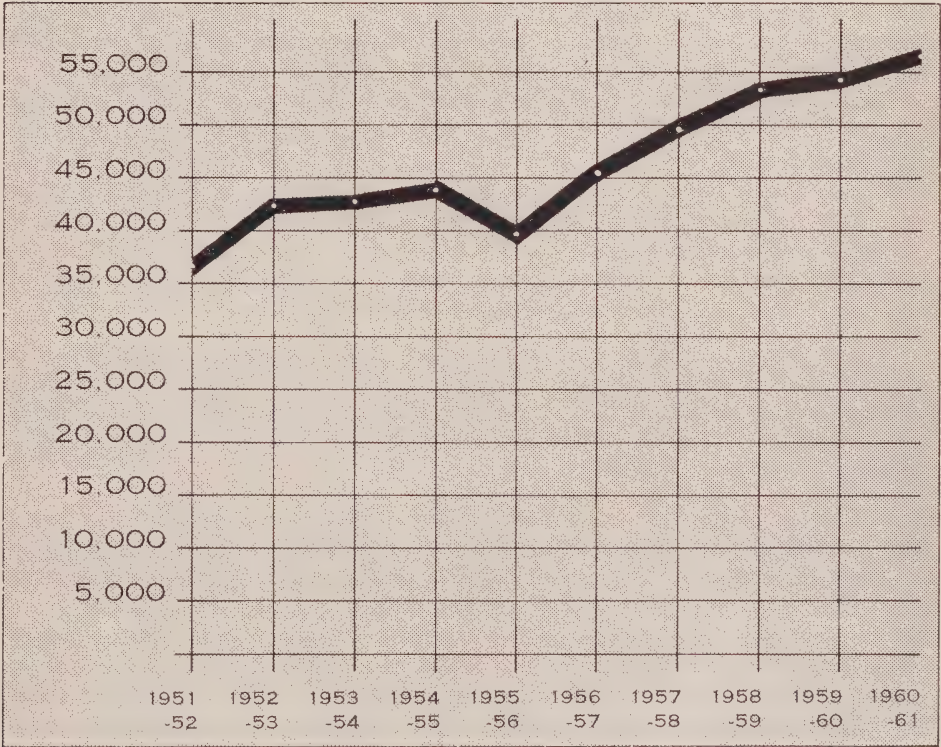
Total inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose to a new high of 56,703 during the fiscal year under review, being almost 5 per cent above the previous peak year of 1959/60. These inspections involved first and second or repeat inspections of industrial and commercial establishments. First inspections totalled 46,171 and repeat inspections amounted to 10,532; each of these sets of figures establishes a record high for the type of inspection. Many repeat inspections are made at the request of employers who wish to obtain the advice of the inspectors on certain technical matters involving problems of guarding dangerous machinery or places, of providing proper ventilation, and other matters concerned with health and safety in plants. In the case of some of the large plants in the province, of which there are many, an inspection may take two or three days to two weeks or more to complete; this inspection is counted as one for statistical purposes. In addition to the 56,703 inspections made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors made 5,006 inspections under The Apprenticeship Act, The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, The Department of Labour Act, The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, The Minimum Wage Act, and The Operating Engineers Act; these additional inspections bring total inspections for the fiscal year under review to 61,709. Inspections under The Department of Labour Act totalled 3,074, more than double the number of inspections made under the legislation during the previous fiscal year; these inspections are made in respect of the regulations concerned with safety and protection of persons working in

compressed air and employed in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

An increase of 3 per cent in the number of directions issued by inspectors under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in 1960/61 over the previous fiscal year established an all-time high statistically for this work; directions are issued by inspectors to employers and to owners of the buildings inspected during a fiscal year for the correction of conditions that the inspectors considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, the premises. Directions issued for 1960/61 totalled 24,971, the majority of these, 16,384 in total, related to the guarding of machinery, miscellaneous hazards, and provision for suitable means of egress. In addition to these 24,971 directions, the inspectors issued directions under The Department of Labour Act amounting to 1,396 to employers employing persons in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams, where inspection revealed unsafe practices or working conditions.

During the fiscal year under review, inspectors found fifty-eight machines that were unguarded or inadequately guarded and were, thus, a source of danger to the safety of the persons operating them. The inspector making the inspection in each case directed that the source of power to the machine be disconnected and he affixed a notice to the machine involved of his direction that the use of the machine was to be discontinued immediately until the direction for the repair or adjustment of the machine, or for the proper guarding of the machine, was complied with to his satisfaction.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Includes repeat inspections.



It was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some cases where an employer did not carry out the inspector's directions.

As in previous fiscal years, the services of the inspectors were frequently requested during 1960/61 by owners of industrial and commercial premises and by employers to provide advice that would be of assistance to them; employers were mostly concerned with technical problems of operation and in respect of proper and adequate guarding of machinery and other equipment in their plants, proper ventilating systems, and planning lay-out of machinery, exit facilities, and other equipment in their plants, and the use of the proper type of personal protective equipment. Inspectors also gave assistance to several employers, including prospective ones, who sought advice on the suitability of premises they proposed to occupy.

During their inspection work in 1960/61 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors discovered 2,337 violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 11; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 283; The Minimum Wage Act, 2,013—the majority of these violations concerned failure of employers to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 23; The Schools Administration Act, 7. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 237 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review of alleged unhealthy, unsafe or other unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 188 complaints investigated in 1959/60. Of the 237 complaints, investigation disclosed that 106 of the complaints were justified; inspectors issued directions for correction in each of these cases. Inspection did not substantiate the remaining 131 complaints. These 237 complaints concerned: child labour—1 of 5 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; elevating devices—the 1 complaint received was not substantiated by inspection; excess hours of work—4 of 14 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards and exits—4 of 8 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—23 of 44 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—17 of 42 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; home-work—the 1 complaint received was not substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—3 of 6 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—37 of 80 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift operations—3 of 5 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—14 of 31 complaints received were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspection staff investigated several fatalities resulting from accidents and gave evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities providing advice on the measures to be taken to prevent recurrence of the type of accident involved. These investigations were made at the request of municipal police authorities and the supervising coroner for Ontario.

**Child Labour.**—During the fiscal year 1960/61, inspection disclosed thirteen young persons under 14 years of age employed in industry in violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Some of these young persons were employed as messengers and in the delivery of goods from shops and setting up pins in bowling alleys, and others performed work in restaurants and relating to the manufacturing industry. Prosecutions were instituted in two cases against employers. A conviction was secured against one employer who was also convicted of two other charges under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the other case was dismissed by the court.



**Certificates of Inspection.**—During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were 1,819 certificates of inspection issued for the operation of new factories. The manufacturing industry was involved in 1,444 of the 1,819 certificates issued, trade in 281, service in sixty-nine, and the transportation, storage and communication industry in twenty-five.

## **INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

A decrease of 15 per cent took place during 1960/61 as compared with the previous fiscal year in the number of persons injured in accidents and explosions, or suffering an industrial disease, reported to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the total, 7,637, is the lowest number on record for any fiscal year in many years. Of these 7,637 persons, 6,957 were men, thirty-two being fatally injured, and 680 were women, one being fatally injured; the thirty-three fatalities were two less than the total fatalities for 1959/60. A large number of the 7,637 persons injured, 2,155, sustained sprains and strains; causes of injuries to 3,444 other persons were from accidents brought about by falls, falling objects, machinery connections, persons being jammed between articles, and miscellaneous reasons.

There were 129 persons suffering industrial diseases included in the total industrial accidents reported, 111 men being affected and eighteen women affected; the industry in which most of the industrial diseases occurred was iron and steel products. Of the industrial diseases, 103 were cases of persons affected by dermatitis and other rashes, nine were cases of undulant fever, eight were silicosis one of which was combined with tuberculosis, three each were lead poisoning and pneumoconiosis, and one each bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis; two cases, one of pneumoconiosis, were fatal to men.

In addition to these 7,637 persons reported injured, there were 777 other persons reported injured in accidents that occurred on premises, or resulted from operations, that did not come under the Act. These additional 777 persons made a total of 8,414 persons injured in accidents reported to the Chief Inspector. Thirty-three of the additional 777 persons were men fatally injured.

## **HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT**

There was a total of 811,254 persons employed in the 46,171 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1960/61, 585,010 of these employees were men and 226,244 were women. Most of these employees, almost 74 per cent, worked 40 to 44 hours a week and 15 per cent worked 45 to 48 hours a week. Less than 3 per cent of them were employed in excess of 48 hours a week and authorizations for this work were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. A very small number of the 811,254 employees, 1,058 in total, were not over 16 years of age in the case of male employees and not over 18 years of age in the case of female employees.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed and limits the hours of the day during which they may be employed to the period between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. in a factory and between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. in a shop or restaurant unless a special permit in writing is issued under the Act in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

## **EMERGENCY OVERTIME**

An inspector may give permission in writing to an employer authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in his factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act, where there is an accident to motive power in the factory or the machinery, or any part of the machinery, of a factory cannot be regularly worked, or where the customs or exigencies of trade, require the overtime work. This permission, however, may not provide for employment earlier than 6 a.m.; it allows employment after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. It is usual for these permits to be issued quarterly during a twelve-month period ending December 31.

The number of permits of this type issued during the year ending December 31, 1960, rose to 1,789; this is the largest number of permits of this type issued in the ten-year period commencing 1951. The 1,789 permits were issued to 721 different employers; this number also represents an all-time high for the same period. These permits, while allowing overtime work to be performed by the female persons and youths in the employ of the employers involved, limited the number of occasions on which overtime work could be worked to thirty-six occasions only during the year.

On expiration of a permit, it is returned to the Branch with a record of its use.

## **DOUBLE SHIFT**

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed on either of the two shifts worked during the day. The hours of labour for these employees, however, may not exceed eight for each shift and the two shifts may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for their employment during emergency overtime in order to control the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work and to provide employment for more persons.

There were 612 employers granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1960; 859 permits were issued to these employers.

## **EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS**

**Late Hours (Restaurants).**—There are three types of permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over, namely "A", "B", and "C", types. The "A" permit allows employment until 2 a.m. and guarantees an employee employed to this hour a minimum of wages for at least five hours of work even if the employer requires the employee for a shorter period of time. The "B" permit allows employment between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. of the following day but the employee may not commence her employment after 11 p.m. nor end her employment before 7 a.m. and may not be employed for more than eight hours. The "C" permit allows employment to commence before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and, unless public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the immediate vicinity of the restaurant is regularly available to the employee to enable her to reach her place of employment by 6 a.m., private transportation is to be provided by the employer. "A" and "B" permits are issued for the period April 1 to March 31 of the following year when they are renewed.

It is not necessary to renew a "C" permit unless there is a new owner of the restaurant; however, this type of permit is to be returned to the Chief Inspector when it is no longer required. In the case of the "A" and "B" permits, an employer is required to provide the employee with safe and proper transportation to her home, where, for any reason, she is required to leave the employer's premises between midnight and 6 a.m.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the total of these three types of permits was 1,803, 1,475 "A" permits, 218 "B" permits, and 110 "C" permits.

**Night Shifts for Women.**—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths, where he is satisfied that their health, welfare, and safety, will not be adversely affected or endangered, upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1960, for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 150 employers, 146 of these employers being in the manufacturing industry, two in wholesale and retail trade, and two in personal service.

It was necessary, in each of the cases involving the issuance of these permits, where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, or where the employees were represented by some other association, for the union or association to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers receiving these permits: two or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises for the employees; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees employed on the shift; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business directly to her home.

## **HOME-WORK**

During the year ending December 31, 1960, there were 414 permits issued to employers and 2,804 permits issued to home-workers, compared with 422 permits to employers and 3,388 permits to home-workers during the previous year. The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his or her home at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

Most of the work performed by home-workers during 1960 was concerned with making doll clothing, sewing on garments and draperies, assembling jewellery, carding buttons, stringing tags, and packaging small articles. Home-workers are usually persons who have acquired a skill during some earlier period of employment in industry and who, because of responsibilities at home or some physical disability, are unable to accept employment in a factory or to work during the daily hours established by an employer. Inspection is made of the home or other premises of a home-worker to determine that there is no communicable disease on the premises and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.



## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were twelve charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the same number as in the previous fiscal year. Out of the twelve charges there were eight convictions: two of these concerned failure to submit drawings and specifications of building for approval, two concerned premises dangerous to health or safety, and the remainder concerned child labour, inadequate guarding of machinery, inadequate ventilation of a factory, and failure to provide proper means of egress from a factory in case of fire or other emergency. Of the remaining four charges, three were dismissed and one was withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$650 were levied by the courts in these cases.

## **GENERAL**

The annual conference of inspectors was held in January, 1961. A representative of the Department of Labour for Quebec attended the conference; an invitation is extended each year through the members of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation for provincial governments to send representatives to the conference. The subjects dealt with by the persons addressing the conference were varied. These included: new practices and procedures being introduced into industry; machine guarding in various industries; the inspection of industrial premises in respect of their construction as a whole and exit facilities particularly; health hazards involved in the application by industry of the latest chemical developments and the measures required to remedy the problems arising from their use. Departmental inspectors also addressed the conference, outlining the new problems they encountered in the performance of their work, and professional engineers, medical doctors, and physicists, participated dealing with health problems arising from dusts, ionizing radiation, fumes, vapours, and working environment. Discussion also took place at the conference on methods and procedures available to assist in standardizing safety requirements and more effective means of accident prevention.

During the fiscal year under review, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, and the supervising inspectors, addressed various groups of employers and employees interested in the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in industrial and commercial enterprises on the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in respect of these matters; the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector also attended conferences concerned with safety in industry.

A brief was submitted, during the fiscal year being reviewed, to the Commission appointed to inquire into safety legislation of the Department, outlining the responsibilities of the Branch in this matter.

## **BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS\***

The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act. At March 31, 1961, the Board was composed of four members, one of whom is designated as chairman of the Board, and all are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants. A member of the Board resigned and a new member was appointed to fill the vacancy during the fiscal year 1960/61. The Board's staff included three inspectors at March 31, 1961; the responsibilities of these inspectors include the supervision of the examination-room at the Department of Labour Building where operating engineers are examined.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators and to report on the examinations to the Minister of Labour with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act. Part of the Board's work is concerned with the registration of plants, and the inspection of premises where a plant is being installed or operated.

### **REGISTRATION OF PLANTS**

The Board, as well as registering plants as required by the Act, registers smaller plants that are not subject to the legislation but whose owners request their registration. Under certain conditions, the Board will register separately all plants located on the same premises.

### **CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

The number of certificates of registration issued by the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners of plants declined during 1960/61 to 540.

Of the 540 certificates of registration issued during 1960/61, 172 were certificates for new plants, 187 were certificates for re-registration of plants, 150 were for separate registrations of more than one plant on the same premises, sixteen were for new owners of plants, and fifteen were duplicates of certificates; there were no replacement certificates issued during the fiscal year. At March 31, 1961, there were 6,058 plants registered with the Board; this number includes plants not subject to the Act but registered by the Board at the request of the owners.

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\*See tables B-1 to B-3, pages 99 to 101.



## EXAMINATIONS

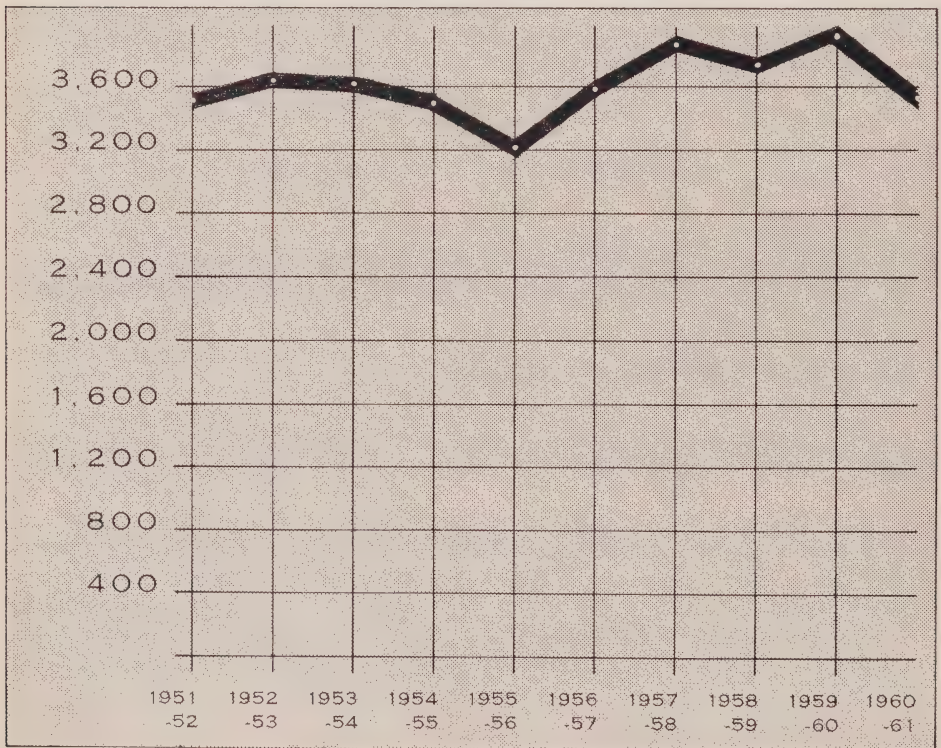
The number of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators examined by the Board during the fiscal year 1960/61 declined to 3,582, 9 per cent below the peak reached in the previous year. The total of 3,582 includes applicants for certificates who had previously failed to pass an examination as well as those examined in their classification for the first time.

Of the 3,582 applicants before the Board for examination, 2,091 were examined in the City of Toronto and 1,491 were examined in forty-eight other centres in Ontario. There were 140 applicants for stationary engineer (first class) certificates among the 3,582 examined by the Board; this is the second largest number of applicants for this classification of certificate examined in a fiscal year. The examination papers of two applicants for certificates of qualification were cancelled because of the applicants being unable to furnish evidence of their previous training and experience which they had claimed.

About 42 per cent of the total applicants examined during 1960/61 failed to obtain a pass mark on their statutory examination. This is the lowest percentage of applicants examined to fail in several fiscal years and is the same as that for 1959/60. The low percentage of failures is attributed to the assistance to candidates for examinations that has been developed by the Board during recent years.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, the Board examined the qualifications of twenty-four applicants for certificates of

APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION EXAMINED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. Fourteen of the applicants passed the examinations, but eight of these applicants were examined more than once during the fiscal year before they passed their examination; subsequently, a certificate of competency was issued to each of the fourteen successful applicants.

The Board continued its work during 1960/61 of revising material relating to the examination of operating engineers and operators and more examination papers were rewritten. The text-book, Basic Power Plant Engineering, prepared in 1957/58 and published in 1958/59, revised in 1959/60, was revised for a second time in 1960/61: it was made available in September, 1960. This new edition has been widely distributed. Several of the provincial governments of Canada have each placed orders for 100 copies of it. It is larger by several pages than the other two editions; it contains a number of new sketches and lay-out drawings of equipment and simplified descriptive wording and an additional chapter on turbines and condensers. Refrigeration and Air Compression, the text-book revised and published in 1958/59, continues to be in great demand.

Operating Engineers Handbook, first published in 1959/60, was revised during the fiscal year under review. The revision is a larger publication, containing additional information of interest and value to the reader. Several thousand copies of the book have been widely distributed throughout the world. It has received favourable comment in The Labour Gazette and also in Power, a technical magazine of world-wide distribution.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

### **APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES**

New applications for certificates of qualification to the Board totalled 1,681 for the fiscal year 1960/61, dropping for the third successive year from the all-time high of 1957/58. Of the 1,681 applications, the Board accepted 1,507 and refused 174 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of previous training and experience as prescribed by the regulations. The number of applicants refused is higher than the number of refusals recorded for 1959/60 which was low in comparison with the three previous fiscal years.

There were 920 additional applicants for certificates. These had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board and requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all these requests.

### **ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES**

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to operating engineers and operators during the fiscal year 1960/61 rose to 24,739 from 24,633 for the previous fiscal period but is 1 per cent below the peak reached in 1958/59. There were 1,507 certificates refused during the fiscal year owing to the applicants failing to pass the Board's examination. Of the 24,739 certificates issued, 22,616 were renewal certificates. There were 942 of the persons renewing their certificates who stated they were unemployed, an increase of 425 over the number advising they were unemployed during the previous fiscal year; this rise appears to have been in keeping with the trend in unemployment. A break-down follows of the 942 unemployed operating engineers and operators showing their classification: stationary engineer, fourth class,

370, third class, 231, second class, 81, first class, 20; hoisting engineer, 48; hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion), 132; traction engineer, 24; hoisting and traction engineer, 20; compressor operator, 8; refrigeration operator, 8.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, records showed that the annual fee for the renewal of 846 certificates of qualification had not been paid for five consecutive years; these certificates are now recorded as lapsed and may only be re-instated where the holders have been successful in passing an examination, paid the prescribed fee, and fulfilled any other requirements of the Act and regulations in respect of applicants for certificates of qualification.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Board received reports of 1,289 violations of the Act and regulations, 1,268 violations being reported by departmental inspectors and twenty-one by individuals and organizations outside the Department. Of the 1,268 violations reported by departmental inspectors, 1,183 of them were reported by inspectors on the Board's staff, seventy-one by inspectors with the Factory Inspection Branch, and fourteen by inspectors with the Boiler Inspection Branch.

In the majority of these violations, the persons who had failed to keep the requirements of the legislation were co-operative in making without too much delay whatever changes the Board advised were necessary, and correction of 1,191 of the 1,289 violations was brought about during the fiscal year under review, some by means of correspondence between the Board and the persons concerned while others required investigation by the Board in the form of discussions with the parties concerned and visits to the power plants involved by a member of the Board, or by the Board's inspectors. This number of violations corrected constituted an all-time record for a fiscal period. It is of interest that in the last few fiscal years correction of violations was brought about without prosecution. In some cases prosecution proceedings were commenced but the Board did not find it necessary to complete any of the prosecutions because of the parties involved finally complying with the legislation before the proceedings were finalized. The Board was still investigating the remaining ninety-eight of the 1,289 violations at March 31, 1961.

The Board's inspectors made 1,899 visits to plants, to surface equipment of mines, and to places where hoisting equipment was in operation, during the fiscal year under review, to ascertain compliance with the Act. There were also reports received by the Board of 100 inspections made for the Board by inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch and of thirty-three by inspectors of the Boiler Inspection Branch; these inspections were made while the inspectors were carrying out their normal duties.

A new record was established during the fiscal year 1960/61 in the number of interviews held by the Chairman of the Board or by the Board as a whole with plant owners who wished to consult on matters relating to the operation of their plants. These interviews totalled 325 and dealt with such matters as seniority and working conditions of personnel, reducing the heating surfaces of boilers, changing the pressure or horse-power rating of a plant, separate registration of more than one plant on the same premises, and the type of installation giving the most economic operation that would, at the same time, meet the requirements of the legislation. It is understood that this service of providing plant owners with the opportunity of discussing their problems with and seeking the advice of the members of the Board has, in many cases, brought about better understanding and greater harmony between management and labour organizations.



Commencing in October, 1960, the Board conducted a survey by mail of 111 ice arenas and eighty power plants in buildings owned by the Government of Ontario to ascertain the class of operating engineer or operator required in the plants. This work was completed during the fiscal year and resulted in the correction of a number of violations of the Act.

At the same time, letters were sent by the Board to 7,000 schools in the province with respect to the registration of the heating plants in the schools and to ascertain if they required to be operated by operating engineers with certificates of qualification and, if so, the class of operating engineer required for each one. Results of this survey showed over 400 of the schools were heated by steam and needed to be operated by operating engineers with certificates of qualification. In one municipality alone, there were seventeen schools whose plants had not been registered and were not operated by persons with certificates. After registration of the plants in these seventeen schools had been processed, arrangements were made to hold a special examination in Ottawa for the fifty operating engineers involved; forty-six of these were successful in passing the examination and each received a stationary engineer (fourth class) certificate. As a result of this work, the Ontario Association of School Business Officials invited the Chairman to attend its annual convention to discuss The Operating Engineers Act so that the Association might obtain a better understanding of the Act and of its administration. Other papers of this type were given by the Chairman during the fiscal year to branches of the Institute of Power Engineers at Kitchener, St. Catharines, and Toronto, at conventions held by the Canadian Hospital Association and by the Plant Engineers Society of Toronto, and at a number of meetings held by local unions of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

In June, 1960, the Board presented a brief to the Commission appointed to inquire into safety legislation of the Department. This brief which formed part of the submission of the Department to the Commission included a statement on the purpose of The Operating Engineers Act, a description of the administration of the Act and the Board's operating procedure under the legislation. There was also included information on inspection facilities at the disposal of the Board and, for comparison purposes, statistics were shown on accidents occurring in power plants located in the United States that were taken from inspection files of insurance companies. The brief indicated that the high safety standards provided by the Act and regulations accounted for the low accident rate with power plant equipment in Ontario, and that changes to the legislation which in any way weakened the provisions of the legislation would reduce the safety measures it provided.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue collected under The Operating Engineers Act reached a new peak during the fiscal year 1960/61, increasing to \$161,010.46; this is the largest amount of net revenue to be recorded in the history of the Board.

## **BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Boiler Inspection Branch is concerned with the administration of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. Included in the duties of the Branch are the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, and the investigation of notification of an explosion or rupture of a boiler or pressure vessel or of an accident arising out of the operation or use of one of these vessels. All persons carrying out an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency. The inspectors of the Branch also make inspections under The Operating Engineers Act.

No boiler or pressure vessel may be operated or used unless a certificate of inspection or a certificate of approval has been issued for that purpose.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination for approval of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and fittings, to be constructed for use in Ontario, and of plants to be installed in the province. All designs approved are registered in the Branch.

The Branch is also responsible for testing the qualifications of welding operators and for the approval of the procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers or pressure vessels.

### **INSPECTION**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

Three inspectors were appointed to the staff during the fiscal year 1960/61 to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. These appointments were made to replace two inspectors who retired and one inspector who resigned.

At March 31, 1961, there were thirty-four inspectors including the Chief Inspector, an examiner of welding, and two examiners of reports and designs.

#### **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

District boundaries were altered in western Ontario during the fiscal year 1960/61, and a new division, Stratford, was made. This new district was established to provide inspection service to the growing industry in the area and to the rapidly developing nuclear generating station located at Douglas Point. The Stratford district brings to eighteen the number of inspection districts into which Ontario is divided for purposes of inspecting boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, in the province. These districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were as follows at March 31, 1961: Cornwall, 1; Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 2;

\*See tables C-1 to C-6, pages 102 and 103.



Kenora, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 2; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 1; St. Catharines, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Stratford, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 13; Windsor, 2.

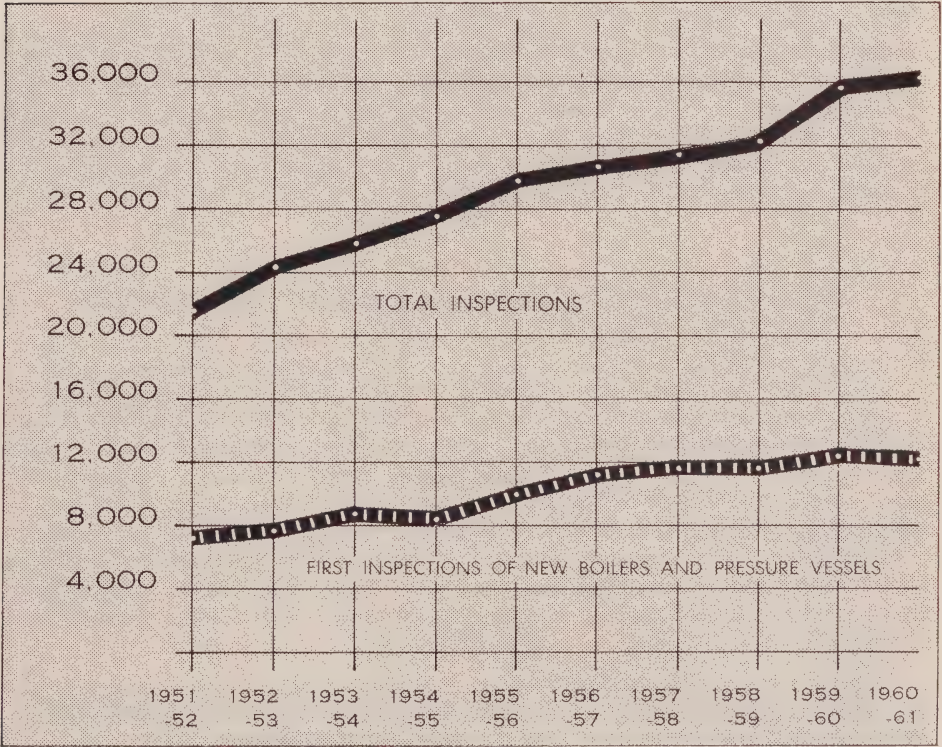
INSPECTIONS

The total of all types of inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, rose again during the fiscal year 1960/61 to reach a new peak of 36,253; this is an increase of 1 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

This increase in the total of all types of inspections is due to rises in first inspections of pressure-piping and in inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during construction or installation, made in addition to first inspections of these items; the figures for both of these types of inspections mark an all-time high for each. While inspections of new pressure vessels also rose during the fiscal year under review, and accounts for the rise in the total of all types of inspections, inspections of new boilers, of used boilers and pressure vessels, and annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels, dropped from the totals reached in 1959/60; these declines did not in any way lessen the heavy work-load carried by the inspection staff during 1960/61.

Work continued of examining boilers and pressure vessels in operation and use in the province to ascertain that they have had the benefit of the services of a person qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in Ontario. It is

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\* "Total inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act.

intended to continue this work indefinitely as it is proving of great benefit to industry as a whole.

During the fiscal year under review, the work of the Branch became increasingly concerned with inspection of the large thermal hydro generating stations in service and the nuclear generating stations being constructed for service in the province; the examination of designs of plants of these types was also an important part of the responsibility of the Branch during 1960/61.

**Certificates of Competency.**—The number of first certificates of competency issued to persons qualified to make inspections under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act was seventeen for the fiscal year 1960/61. Of the seventeen certificates issued, eleven were issued with examination and six without examination. The latter certificates were issued to persons who were qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in another province of Canada or whose qualifications were established by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors of the United States. Renewals of certificates of competency reached 166 for the fiscal year, which established a new peak. Eighteen holders of certificates of competency were late in applying for renewal of the certificates; the certificates were not renewed until the late-application fees had been paid.

No certificates of competency were suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Labour during the fiscal year under review.

**Certificates of Inspection and Approval.**—New peaks were established in both the number of certificates of inspection and the number of certificates of approval issued during the fiscal year 1960/61, figures for the former rising to 19,629 and for the latter to 2,997; duplicates of these certificates issued totalled seventy-six. These statistics do not include certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

**Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.**—During the fiscal year 1960/61, nineteen boilers, thirty-two pressure vessels, and four other items of plant, were condemned by inspectors who, after inspection, were satisfied that they could no longer be operated or used safely. In each case, the inspector sealed the pressure parts with a seal or label indicating that they were condemned and took possession of the certificate of inspection.

## **APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS**

The number of applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, for the fiscal year under review rose to 2,153, some 5 per cent above the figures for 1959/60; this number, however, is 4 per cent below the high peak reached in 1956/57 for this type of work. It was necessary to return ninety-two of the 2,153 designs for correction; eighty-five of the designs returned were subsequently approved following their correction in accordance with the suggestions of the examiner. The remaining seven of the ninety-two designs were not submitted again by the manufacturers; these designs did not conform to the rules referred to by the Chief Inspector and his staff in respect of the approval of designs, and could not be approved for fabrication.

Unless a change in standards renders a registered design obsolete or unsafe, a manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from the approved design provided they are constructed in conformity with the approved design and no substitution is made in the material called for by the design.

## **TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS**

The total number of welding operators tested during the fiscal year 1960/61 dropped slightly to 5,231, some 4 per cent, from the figures for the previous fiscal year. The decrease is accounted for by fewer persons being examined in the metallic-arc process; a slight increase occurred, however, in the number of persons examined in the oxygen-acetylene process. Of the total persons examined in both processes in these two fiscal periods, about 77 per cent of those examined in 1960/61 passed, while 79 per cent qualified in their tests in the previous fiscal year. An identification card was issued to each of the welding operators successful in passing the qualification tests in 1960/61. Of the 5,231 welding operators tested during 1960/61, 679 were employed in the construction of oil and gas pipe-lines.

**Welding Procedures.**—During the fiscal year 1960/61, 199 new procedures to be followed by manufacturers in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels were approved, bringing the total number of procedures approved under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act to 1,310.

## **INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Chief Inspector was notified under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act of two explosions, one of a boiler and one of a pressure vessel; one person was injured in the explosion of the boiler. Each explosion was investigated to determine its cause; both were caused by the failure of pressure parts.

In addition, there were thirteen other explosions and accidents reported to the Chief Inspector that were investigated. Twelve of these did not involve the pressure parts of boilers, pressure vessels, or pressure-piping, eight occurring in furnaces and four being caused by gas; in one of these latter cases ten persons were killed and approximately eighty were injured. The remaining explosion took place on a tug-boat coming under the Canada Shipping Act; this explosion was caused by over pressure, resulting in the death of the engineer and injury to the assistant engineer.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act during the fiscal year 1960/61.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned reached a new peak during 1960/61 when it rose to \$250,714.75.

## **GENERAL**

The Chief Inspector presented a brief on the administration and operation of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act to the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety, during the fiscal year 1960/61.



## **ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Elevator Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act. This legislation places under provincial control the licensing and regulating of elevators and certain other types of lifts.

An amendment to the Act passed at the 1960 session of the Legislature brought within the scope of the legislation the licensing and inspecting of passenger elevators in Toronto and of freight elevators in municipal buildings in Toronto which had been exempt from the Act by regulations and had been the responsibility of the Toronto Buildings and Development Department. The transfer of this responsibility to the Department took effect on January 1, 1961, when the amending legislation came into force, and brought additional elevating devices under the Department's jurisdiction, some 1,700 passenger elevators and about 150 other types of lifts. This amendment to the Act completed the programme of bringing under one administration the licensing and inspection of elevators and other types of elevating devices specified in the legislation that are in operation in the province.

The duties of the Branch include inspection of elevators and lifts and investigation of failure of equipment or of accidents arising out of the use of an elevating device. All persons making an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency.

Licences are issued from the Branch for the operation of elevators and lifts, and registration is made annually of all persons carrying on the business in Ontario of constructing, installing, altering, repairing, maintaining, servicing, or testing, elevators and lifts.

The Branch is also responsible for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of new installations and of major alterations of elevators and lifts.

### **INSPECTION**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

One new inspector was appointed to the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1960/61 to assist in taking care of the additional responsibilities of the Branch in inspection work in the City of Toronto. The new inspector had been previously employed by the Toronto Buildings and Development Department. The inspection staff consisted of ten inspectors including the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector at March 31, 1961.

One new district was established during the fiscal year as a result of the amendment to the Act, thus raising to nine the number of inspection districts into which the province is divided for purposes of elevator inspection; the City of Toronto consists

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\*See tables D-1 to D-7, pages 104 to 109.

of five of the districts. To each of the nine districts, one inspector has been assigned; five inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto and one each from the Hamilton office, the London office, and the Ottawa office, while inspections of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area are performed by an inspector attached to the Department's factory inspection staff which is concerned primarily with the inspection of working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings.

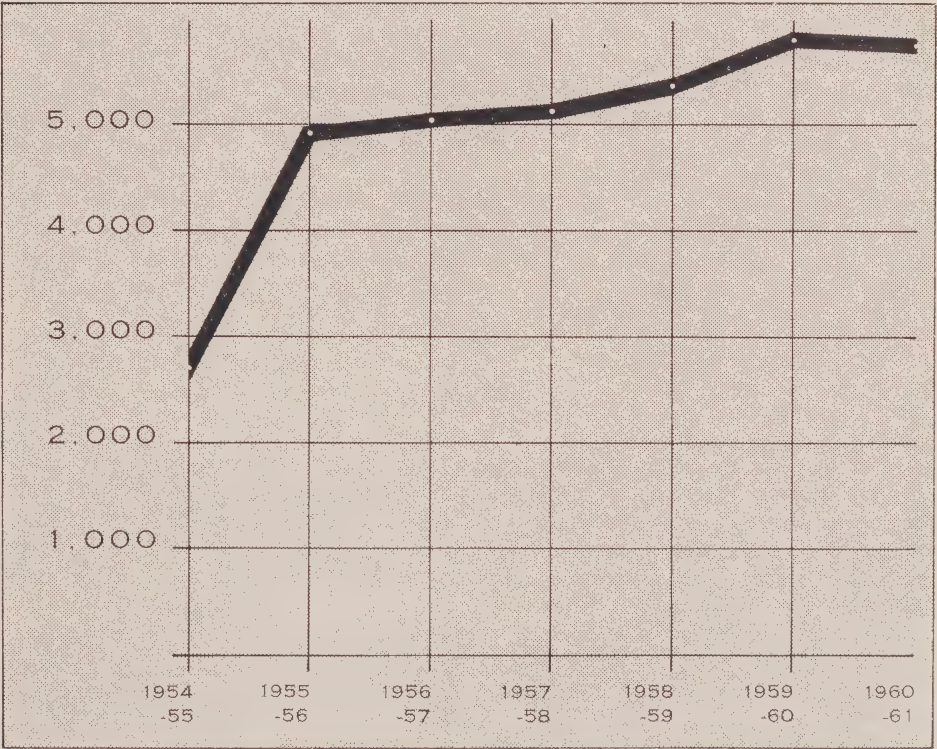
In addition to the inspectors, there is one professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.

**INSPECTIONS**

The steady increase in total inspections made under the Act that has occurred each fiscal year since the legislation came into force halted during the fiscal year 1960/61 when inspections totalled 5,748; this is less than 1 per cent below the high peak reached in the previous fiscal year but is well over double the total inspections made during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954/55.

The slight decrease in total inspections for the fiscal year under review is, in part, attributable to the fact that some Toronto inspectors had to be withdrawn from their regular duties to set up and man a safety exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATORS AND LIFTS, BY FISCAL YEARS





The 5,748 inspections were made up of annual inspections, inspections after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspections of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections. Of these latter inspections, some 4 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 5,748 inspections, there were 126 inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act; twenty-eight of these were inspections made of construction hoists under the authority of The Department of Labour Act.

In making the 5,748 inspections, the inspectors issued 11,129 directions, as compared with 14,016 directions resulting from 5,805 inspections made in 1959/60, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected or to the effect that applications for licences were to be made for the installations. Of the 11,129 directions, more than 7,000 concerned freight elevators and over 2,600, passenger elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices in 1960/61, the inspectors found seventy-seven installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down and not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely. The alterations required to thirty-four of these installations were of a nature that removed the installations from service only temporarily, but none were in operation again by March 31, 1961; twenty-nine of them were freight elevators. The remaining forty-three of the seventy-seven installations shut down needed alterations that were so extensive it is expected their removal from service will be permanent.

Investigation during the fiscal year revealed that 147 installations which had been licensed under the Act had been dismantled by owners; seven of these were replaced with new installations, three of which were freight elevators and two, dumb-waiters.

**Certificates of Competency.**—During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were eighty-four certificates of competency issued to persons making inspections of elevating devices, seventy-eight being renewal certificates and six being first certificates. Of the seventy-eight renewal certificates, twelve were to persons employed in the Department, ten being to inspectors with the Branch, one to the engineer with the Branch, and one to the inspector on the Department's factory inspection staff who inspects elevating devices in the Port Arthur area. Of the six first certificates issued, five were issued to persons who had been successful in passing an examination and who were not employed in the Department, the remaining one was issued without examination to the new inspector appointed to the staff during the fiscal year under review, whose ability and experience had been known to the Department before his appointment.

## LICENCES

The total of initial, renewal, and duplicate, licences granted for all types of elevating devices rose to a new peak of 10,769 during the fiscal year 1960/61, some 30 per cent above the corresponding figures for 1959/60 and 27 per cent higher than the previous peak reached during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954/55. Of the 10,769 licences granted, 3,444 were for passenger elevators and 5,587 for freight elevators.

Total renewals of licences granted for all types of elevating devices reached a new peak of 9,153 during 1960/61, an increase of 18 per cent above the number granted during 1959/60 which was the previous record period. Initial licences granted rose greatly, to reach 1,602; while these figures are considerably less than those for the

9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954/55, they are the second largest number of initial licences to be granted in a fiscal year. The increase in initial licences granted is accounted for, in part, by the Branch's responsibilities being increased during the fiscal year with the transfer to its jurisdiction from the City of Toronto of certain elevating devices, and, as in the two previous fiscal years, by the large number of apartment buildings opened during the period under review in which elevators subject to the Act and regulations were installed. Duplicates of licences granted during 1960/61 dropped to fourteen.

There were 229 licences transferred during the fiscal year, 154 of them involving freight elevators. There were no licences suspended during 1960/61.

## **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

A new peak was reached in the total number of drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices approved during the fiscal year 1960/61, the number being 610 as compared with 600 for 1959/60, the previous peak year. In comparison with figures for the previous fiscal year, approvals of drawings and specifications of new installations of passenger elevators and ski tows were primarily responsible for the increase. Of the 610 drawings and specifications approved, 569 were of new installations and forty-one of major alterations. About 61 per cent of the approvals of new installations concerned passenger elevators and 14 per cent, freight elevators.

Two of the approvals of new installations were of ski tows of a chair type and eleven were ski tows of a T-bar type.

Of the 610 drawings and specifications approved during 1960/61, 562 were received in the fiscal year under review and forty-eight were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Examination of an additional forty-nine drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1960/61.

## **ACCIDENTS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 346 persons, an increase of 7 per cent over the number of persons reported injured during the previous fiscal year. Of the 346 persons reported injured, 255 were female persons and ninety-one, male persons, two of whom were fatally injured. Many of the injuries were of a minor type. Of the 346 persons injured, ninety-nine were not more than 14 years of age, and seventy-four of the ninety-nine were not more than 6 years of age. Forty-five of the children were girls and fifty-four were boys. In addition to these 346 persons injured, there were reports of fifty-two other persons injured on passenger elevators that did not come under the Act. One of these persons was fatally injured; the accident occurred in the City of Toronto.

Of the 346 persons injured, almost 90 per cent, or 311, were riding escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking care in using the escalators or by some other element that did not involve any defect in the installations. Of the persons injured on escalators, 15 per cent were pushed or trampled and 32 per cent lost their balance. In addition to the 311 persons injured on escalators, eighty-six who were not injured were involved in accidents on escalators.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the inspectors investigated fifteen of the accidents reported causing injury to sixteen persons, fifteen being male persons, only one being a female person. There were also seven accidents investigated during the fiscal year of equipment failure; all involved freight elevators except for one which concerned a passenger elevator. There were five persons injured in these accidents. Although all accidents causing injury to persons are not investigated, it is usual for any accident involving the failure of equipment or an accident resulting in serious injury to, or the death of, a person to be investigated to determine its cause.

## **REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS**

Total registrations of contractors dropped during 1960/61 to ninety-eight from 104 for the previous fiscal year. Nineteen of the ninety-eight were contractors registering for the first time under the Act.

No registrations were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were thirteen charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act as follows: five for operation of an elevating device without a licence; five for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe condition; two for operation of a freight elevator with a load in excess of its maximum capacity; one for placing a new installation into use before it had been inspected. There were nine convictions; three charges were dismissed and one was withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$491.50 were levied by the courts.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned during the fiscal year 1960/61 under The Elevators and Lifts Act totalled \$118,636.02.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Chief Inspector continued as a member of the subcommittee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association which is working on a revision of the Association's safety code for passenger elevators and freight elevators and dumb-waiters and escalators. It is expected that this work will be completed soon.

During the fiscal year, a brief was submitted to the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety describing the responsibilities of the Branch under The Elevators and Lifts Act.



## **ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH\***

The Engineering Services Branch was formed on August 1, 1960. The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial buildings, as provided under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, is the main activity of the Branch. An engineering staff which includes professional engineers performs this work. The examination of the drawings and specifications takes into account all factors which could have a bearing on the health, safety, and welfare, of employees and on the safety of other persons having access to the factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building, concerned. This work frequently entails lengthy discussions between members of the engineering staff and architects, engineers, company officials, or contractors.

The duties of the Branch include the inspection of completed projects to ascertain their conformity with the approved drawings. Engineer's assistants are responsible for these inspections, and, in some cases, the services of the professional engineers are used where their knowledge and experience on engineering matters of a highly technical nature are required. The skills and knowledge of the professional engineers are also made available to any persons or agencies needing assistance in matters that come under the Department's safety legislation. Through their direct supervision by the Director of Technical Services, their services help to bring about a close working relationship between the Department's five technical branches in the development of departmental programmes and policies involving the protection of the health and safety of persons who may be subject to industrial hazards. The other branches of the Department concerned with this work are the Boiler Inspection Branch, the Elevator Inspection Branch, the Factory Inspection Branch, and the branch dealing with the examination of operating engineers and other matters relating to power plants handled by the Board established for the purpose; the work of these branches during the fiscal year 1960/61 is dealt with in other sections of this annual report of the Department. The services of these branches are co-ordinated and integrated wherever possible.

The responsibilities of the Branch also include matters dealing with The Trench Excavators' Protection Act.

At March 31, 1961, there was a staff of seven professional engineers and three engineer's assistants. Of these, one engineer was appointed and one engineer's assistant was transferred from the Factory Inspection Branch during the fiscal year under review; one engineer's assistant resigned during 1960/61.

The work performed by this Branch has been reported in previous annual reports of the Department under Plan Examination for Industrial Buildings of the section entitled "Factory Inspection Branch".

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\*See Table E-1, page 110.

## DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

The number of drawings and specifications approved during the fiscal year under review declined almost 5 per cent to 2,576 from the all-time high of 1959/60, but is the second largest number of approvals for any fiscal year. However, estimated value of proposed construction represented by these approvals rose to \$199,289,900, about 2 per cent above the comparable figures for the previous fiscal year and only some 6 per cent below the record year of 1958/59.

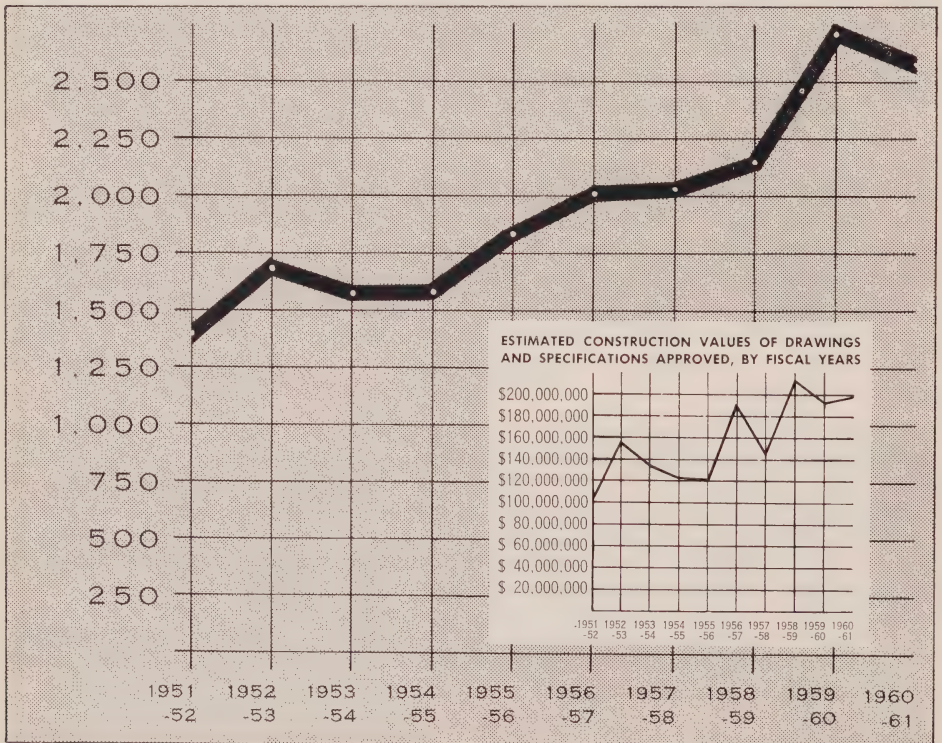
Approvals for construction costing \$100,000 or more dropped during the fiscal year to 369 from 391 for the previous fiscal year; these approvals for 1960/61 represent the second largest number of approvals of this type for any fiscal year.

### FEES

Fees paid for approvals reached a new peak during the fiscal year 1960/61 of \$204,806, some 52 per cent above the amount for 1953/54, the first fiscal year during which fees were paid for the approval of drawings and specifications.

No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications where the approved estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000. The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid during 1960/61 for the approval of the drawings and specifications of two building projects, the same number as for the previous fiscal year. This fee is paid where the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS





## **ANALYSIS OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED**

The decrease that occurred in the total number of approvals of drawings and specifications for the fiscal year 1960/61 as compared with the previous fiscal year is accounted for by declines in varying degrees in five of the seven industries concerned in this work, that is in manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation, and trade; small increases took place in finance, insurance and real estate and in service. Three industries, manufacturing, trade, and service, were responsible for the rise in the total estimated value of the proposed construction represented by these approvals.

The manufacturing industry, as in previous fiscal years, accounted for the large majority of the work performed in approvals of drawings and specifications during the fiscal year 1960/61, the actual number of approvals, however, dropping from 1,572 for 1959/60 to 1,410; this was the second largest number of approvals handled for the industry in any fiscal year. The estimated expenditure represented by these approvals rose to \$93,017,000. These figures are surpassed by the estimated values recorded for only two other fiscal years and represent 46.68 per cent of the total cost of construction approved during 1960/61.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was iron and steel products, representing 14.16 per cent of the total cost of construction approved, followed by transportation equipment and foods and beverages.

The most unusual project whose plans were approved during the fiscal year under review was of an eight-storey building on top of a tower 200 feet high overlooking Niagara Falls. This building is to be occupied by a restaurant and observation galleries.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry.

There was a great increase during 1960/61 in the number of drawings approved for the structural reinforcing of existing buildings. Many of these approvals were for the repair or replacement of glued laminated timber construction where poor glue adhesion had allowed delamination of the structural members. Departmental inspectors have located structural problems and drawn them to the attention of the professional engineers before they became too serious.

## **INTERVIEWS**

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners, concerned with the proposed building. These meetings are described as "interviews" for the purposes of this annual report, and many of them take place prior to the submission of drawings and specifications for approval, with the result, fewer changes are needed to the drawings and specifications to make them conform to accepted standards and it is, thus, possible for approval to be obtained more quickly.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, these meetings totalled 2,114 in respect of the 2,576 drawings and specifications approved during the period, as compared with 2,306 interviews on 2,711 drawings and specifications approved during the previous fiscal year.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the engineer's assistants made 2,086 inspections. Some of these inspections were follow-up visits to check work completed since the first inspection, and there were others made to obtain information for the assistance of the professional engineers making an examination of drawings and specifications of construction awaiting their approval. But most of the inspections were of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the approved drawings and specifications filed in the Department. Any deviations from the approved drawings are found to be usually of a minor nature. Deviations are brought to the attention of the professional engineer who examined the drawings; if he is satisfied as to the acceptability of the changes, he certifies his approval. Where a deviation is a contravention of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, a direction is issued on the report of the engineer's assistant, copy of which is given to the responsible person, that is to the owner, contractor, or occupant, and the direction is confirmed by letter from the Branch. The number of deviations has decreased as those concerned with securing approval of plans have become aware that all plan approvals are followed up by inspection. These inspections are made, where possible, when the building is nearing completion, usually about six months after the drawings are approved. There are only rare cases where a person persistently deviates from approved drawings, where the deviation is of a very serious nature, or where a reasonable effort is not made to remedy the defect and comply with the Act. In these cases, it is necessary to take legal action and the case is turned over to the Factory Inspection Branch for prosecution, the professional engineers providing that Branch with whatever assistance is required of them in the preparation and carrying out of the prosecution.

The professional engineers made 382 inspections during the fiscal year 1960/61. Some of these inspections were made to assist inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch with problems arising out of their inspections on such matters as exit and ventilating facilities and structural design. Other inspections concerned deviations in construction from approved plans and investigations of accidents. In respect of the latter, the engineers participated in the investigation during the fiscal year of several serious accidents including the explosion that occurred at a departmental store in Windsor which resulted in the death of ten persons and in the injury of approximately eighty other persons.

## **GENERAL**

Technical information, including drawings, has been compiled in bulletin form by the engineering staff on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As part of their efforts towards accident prevention in industry, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees to bring about improvements in safety standards. Among the committees on which the professional engineers

serve are those concerned with the dust-explosion hazard in industry and with revisions to the Toronto Building By-law, the National Building Code of Canada 1953, and certain of the codes of the Canadian Standards Association.

The professional engineers delivered lectures at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments. This course is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal, and engineers of the Department participate in the lectures each year. The subjects of the lectures by the Department's professional engineers dealt with the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, including exit facilities as they relate to factories and mercantile buildings, and with the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department which was of interest to those attending the lectures.

During the fiscal year under review, representatives of the Branch attended the hearings of the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety and gave evidence to the Commission on the work of the Branch.

### **THE TRENCH EXCAVATORS' PROTECTION ACT**

Prosecutions were instituted under the legislation during the fiscal year 1960/61 by various municipalities, and, in some of these cases, the professional engineers of the Branch provided advice and assistance to the municipalities concerned.

By March 31, 1961, the councils of 903 municipalities had advised the Branch that they had appointed inspectors to enforce the Act in their municipalities since the Act came into force in 1954.

## **CONCILIATION SERVICES\***

Conciliation services as established under The Labour Relations Act are primarily concerned with assisting employers and trade unions to negotiate collective agreements, after the parties themselves have bargained together unsuccessfully, and request conciliation services. Applications for conciliation services are filed with the Ontario Labour Relations Board either by the trade union, the employer, or by both parties jointly. Where the Board grants requests for these services the Act provides for a two-level conciliation procedure to assist labour and management in reaching agreement. At the first level, conciliation services are provided by the conciliation officers of the Department; at the second level, the Act provides for the establishment of conciliation boards.

Conciliation officers are appointed by the Minister of Labour to effect collective agreements following reference of applications to him by the Board. These officers are permanent employees of the Department, working under the direction of the Chief Conciliation Officer. During the fiscal year 1960/61, a new position of Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer was created, and one of the conciliation officers was promoted to fill this post. At March 31, 1961, there were twelve officers, in addition to the Chief Conciliation Officer and the Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer, attached to this permanent conciliation service. Largely because of the collective agreements effected by conciliation officers, the majority of disputes coming into conciliation do not proceed beyond this first level. In recent years, only between one-quarter and one-third of disputes in conciliation have completed the full two-level conciliation process.

The second level of conciliation begins when the officer reports to the Minister that he has been unable to effect a collective agreement, and the Minister informs the parties that he has decided to establish or not to establish a conciliation board. By direction of the Minister, it is the Deputy Minister's Office which administers that part of the Act which sets forth the procedure for the establishment of conciliation boards. Conciliation boards are tripartite, consisting of one member representing the employer, one representing the trade union, and a chairman. The representatives of the employer and trade union have the opportunity of choosing the chairman, but if they cannot agree, then the Minister will make the selection, with the assistance of the Deputy Minister, from a roster of persons available for these duties which the Deputy Minister maintains. Not until the members of the conciliation board, including the chairman, have been formally appointed by the Minister, and the parties so informed, is the conciliation board established. The submission of the conciliation

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\*See tables F-1 and F-2, pages 111 and 112.



board's report to the Minister on the results of its endeavours to bring the parties to agreement ends the formal conciliation procedure under the Act.

The extensive amendments to The Labour Relations Act which came into force on October 22, 1960, did not change the structure of the formal conciliation system in Ontario in any way. None of the amendments affected the conciliation procedure at the officer level. The new provisions relating to boards of conciliation concerned time limits only, particularly those relating to the choosing of the nominees and the chairman, and the submission of conciliation board reports.

The conciliation services of the Department are often extended beyond the formal procedures of the Act. Under certain circumstances, the services of the conciliation officers are made available for the negotiation of collective agreements, even though formal procedures have been exhausted, and though there is no precise statutory provision for the formal appointment of an officer. Assistance provided in settling a strike which has occurred over the negotiation of a collective agreement, and which may affect several thousand workers, is probably the most important instance of this type of conciliation activity. Conciliation of this type is usually undertaken at the request of either, or both, of the parties, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. If the Minister feels that a dispute is seriously affecting the public interest, however, he may intervene on his own initiative and request the parties to meet with the Chief Conciliation Officer, or any of the officers. On occasion, the Minister may himself participate in the negotiations.

Related to the main work of effecting collective agreements are the services the officers extend, on request, to management and labour, to help them resolve various problems which may arise out of a collective bargaining relationship, apart from those connected with the actual negotiation of collective agreements.

In addition to the main work of assisting labour and management to negotiate collective agreements, until the new amendments to The Labour Relations Act came into force, the conciliation officers retained their important role in the administration of the unfair practices provisions of the Act. Under the Act as it stood before the amendments, the officers were responsible for the first step in the procedure of inquiring into complaints that persons have been refused employment, discharged, discriminated against, threatened, coerced, intimidated or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act. The officers reported to the Minister the results of their efforts, and where they were unable to settle the matters at issue, the Minister could appoint a commissioner to make further inquiries. A commissioner reported the results of his inquiry to the Minister, and where he found that the complaint was supported by the evidence, he recommended to the Minister the course that ought to be taken. The Minister in turn issued whatever orders he believed necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the commissioner. As in the case of conciliation boards, the procedures in the Act concerning the appointment of commissioners were administered by the Deputy Minister's Office.

From October 22, 1960, on, the responsibility for administering the unfair practices provisions of The Labour Relations Act was turned over to the Ontario Labour Relations Board, under the amended legislation. This report for the fiscal year is confined to work of the conciliation officers and commissioners in processing those complaints of unfair practices which had been filed with the Office of the Chief Conciliation Officer before the amendments came into force.



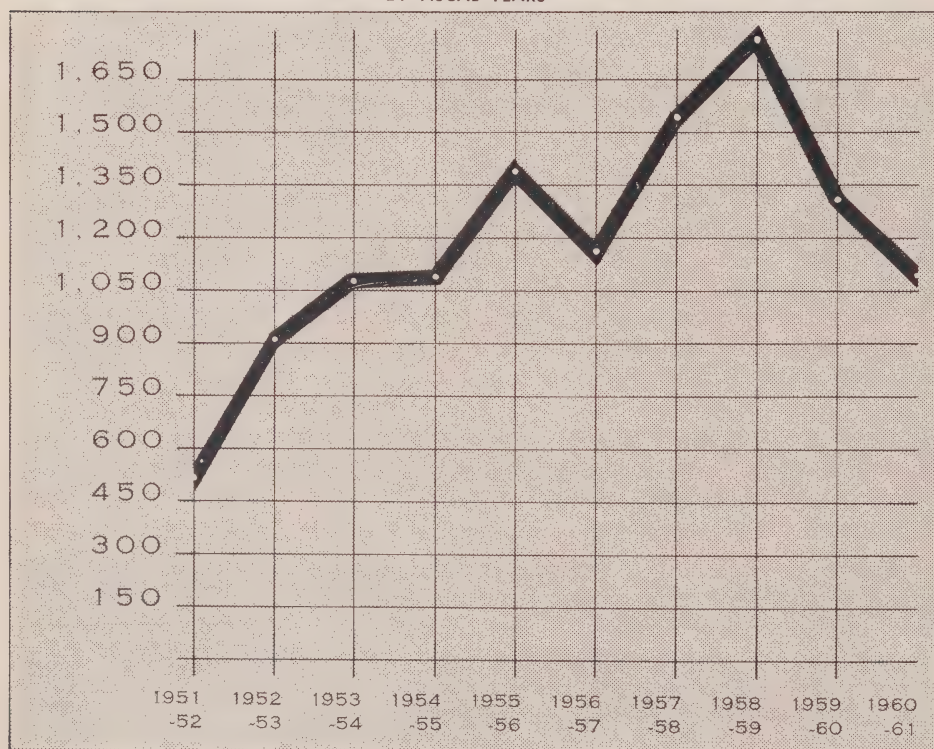
# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATION OFFICER

## APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

### TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Judging from the number of appointments of conciliation officers to effect collective agreements, and the number of disputes involved in these appointments, the work-load of conciliation services continued to ease in 1960/61, for the second successive year. The longer term collective agreement continued to predominate in conciliation proceedings, however, and in these, issues tended to be more complex than in one-year agreements. The number of employees directly affected by these incoming disputes increased moderately from the very low level of the previous fiscal year, however, indicating a higher proportion of large disputes coming into conciliation than in 1959/60. Nevertheless, 1960/61 was not a year of major negotiations, since disputes over the renewal of collective agreements in many large establishments in key industries in the province, employing several thousand workers, did not appear in conciliation until after the close of the fiscal year under review.

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act.

Appointments of conciliation officers by the Minister to effect collective agreements declined to 1,078, in 1960/61, from a total of 1,312 appointments in the previous fiscal year. During the fiscal year under review, the conciliation officers also operated under 171 (revised) appointments carried over from 1959/60, bringing the total of appointments to be dealt with during 1960/61 to 1,249. The conciliation officers filed reports with the Minister in 1,128 of these 1,249 appointments during the fiscal year; 121 appointments were still pending at March 31, 1961.

In many instances, however, more than one official appointment was made in relation to one collective bargaining dispute. A separate appointment of a conciliation officer is formally made for each collective agreement to be negotiated, and where employers bargain together in groups, as is customary in such industries as printing, hotel and restaurant operations, trucking, and construction, one dispute may involve a large number of separate agreements and a corresponding number of appointments of conciliation officers. The pattern of group collective bargaining established in these industries means that the number of collective bargaining disputes is inevitably lower than the number of appointments of conciliation officers. The difference between appointments and disputes will vary from year to year, however, depending on the number and size of the group negotiations, and the trend in appointments and disputes will not necessarily be identical.

As was the case in the previous fiscal year, the number of disputes coming into conciliation in 1960/61 did not decline nearly so sharply as the number of appointments. The total of 903 disputes in 1960/61 was 11 per cent below the number coming into conciliation in 1959/60, whereas the number of appointments declined almost 18 per cent in the same period. The more moderate drop in the number of disputes was due to the fact that there were relatively fewer group disputes in conciliation in 1960/61 than in the previous fiscal year and the groups tended to be smaller. In fact, the twenty-four group disputes coming into conciliation in 1960/61 represent the lightest incidence of this type of conciliation case in recent years, and the total of 199 collective agreements consolidated in these twenty-four disputes is also relatively small. In addition to these group disputes, each of which involved a number of collective agreements, there were fifteen disputes in which the bargaining took place between an employers' association and a union, with a single association collective agreement to be negotiated in each case. These group disputes and negotiations with employers' associations were concentrated in certain industries, of course, usually those characterized by a large number of small employers. Elsewhere, the predominant collective bargaining pattern is the negotiation of a single collective agreement between a union and one employer. In 1960/61, 864 of these single agreement disputes came into conciliation, as compared with 943 single disputes in the previous fiscal year. The 133 disputes involved in the appointments carried over from the previous fiscal year brought the total of disputes dealt with by the officers to 1,036, some 10 per cent below the total in 1959/60.

Though the number of employees involved in incoming disputes rose from the very low level of 1959/60, the number affected by the disputes carried over at the end of that fiscal year was quite small, with the result that the total number of employees in disputes dealt with by conciliation officers during 1960/61, 110,800, was almost the same as the corresponding total in the previous fiscal year. Again in 1960/61, as in 1959/60, the disputes in small and medium-sized establishments predominated in conciliation proceedings. Nevertheless, there were a few disputes each of which affected more than 1,000 workers. Among the most important of these were disputes in aluminum processing, pulp and paper manufacturing, and in establishments producing electrical apparatus, marine engines, and aircraft. Service industries were represented in the group of larger disputes by a hotel and a municipality. There



were also a number of disputes, each involving several hundred workers, in food products industries, including meat packing, in textiles, and in establishments producing steel products, electrical apparatus and supply, wood products, rubber products, and pulp and paper, as well as disputes involving hospital employees and municipal workers, among the service industries.

The conciliation officers disposed of 926 disputes of the 1,036 being dealt with, by filing reports to the Minister on the results of their efforts to effect collective agreements, as required under the Act. This represents a decline of 9 per cent from the number of disputes disposed of in the previous fiscal year, and is in line with the decrease in the conciliation work-load over the same period. Some 102,000 employees were directly involved in these disputes. At the close of the fiscal year, 110 disputes were pending in the Chief Conciliation Officer's division of the Department.

Conciliation officers reported to the Minister that they had been successful in effecting collective agreements in a little over half of the disputes they disposed of during the fiscal year. Officers effected agreements in 465 disputes of the total disposed of; nine of these disputes involved group collective bargaining and incorporated eighty-five appointments and separate collective agreements. Some 46,000 employees were covered by the 465 agreements effected by the officers. Included in the total of agreements effected were those involving larger establishments producing aluminum and steel fabricated products, marine engines, rubber products, pulp and paper and food products, among manufacturing firms, as well as a dispute involving hospital employees, and municipal workers.

There remained 461 disputes in which the officers reported to the Minister that no collective agreements had been effected. Not all of these disputes were passed on to further conciliation, however. A total of eighty-two disputes not settled by the officers were closed out at the end of the first level of conciliation, when the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, informed the parties that he did not think it advisable to set up a conciliation board. With one exception, in the construction industry, these disputes were small, usually involving fewer than 50 workers; together they affected only 3,900 employees. Seven small disputes, involving about 100 employees, lapsed during the fiscal year, while the officers were still operating under their original appointments.

In 372 of the disputes, involving 52,000 employees, where the conciliation officers did not effect agreements, the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, took steps to set up conciliation boards. Group collective bargaining appeared in some form in twenty-seven of these disputes, involving 147 appointments of officers and the same number of collective agreements. In many instances, where only a single conciliation board was required to deal with a multiple-agreement dispute, the officer was instrumental in persuading the employers concerned to group together for purposes of further conciliation and negotiation. The officer's role in helping reduce the number of conciliation boards required was important where the tradition of group collective bargaining was not firmly established. In some cases, also, the officer was able to persuade a firm to agree to one conciliation board to assist in the negotiations of separate agreements in several of its plants.

## **TO INQUIRE INTO COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR PRACTICES**

Because of the amendments to The Labour Relations Act transferring responsibility for dealing with complaints of unfair practices from the conciliation officers to the Ontario Labour Relations Board, the conciliation officers were appointed by the Minister to inquire into these complaints only for part of the fiscal year under review, from April 1 to October 22, 1960, when the amendments came into force.

After the latter date, however, conciliation officers continued to deal with cases before them, operating under appointments made under the former legislation, until the matters at issue had been settled, or the officers reported that they were unable to effect settlements.

From April 1 to October 22, 1960, there were sixty-five appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into a complaint that a person had been dealt with contrary to the unfair practices provisions of the Act. Officers also functioned during the period under review under five appointments carried over from 1959/60, making a total of seventy appointments dealt with during 1960/61.

In each of forty-seven of these appointments, the conciliation officer reported to the Minister that a settlement of the matter at issue had been reached and that no further action was required; in twenty-one appointments, the conciliation officer reported that he was unable to effect a settlement. Two complaints were withdrawn. By the end of the fiscal year, conciliation officers had reported on all appointments made under the legislation before the amendments to the Act came into force.

## **OTHER SERVICES OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN EFFECTING COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

The demands on the services of conciliation officers in providing assistance for effecting collective agreements in addition to that provided by formal procedures under the Act were somewhat heavier in the fiscal year under review than in the previous fiscal year. In 1960/61, additional conciliation was provided in thirty-eight disputes covering some 8,800 employees, as compared with twenty-three disputes affecting 5,200 employees in 1959/60. All of these disputes involved the re-entry of the officers into the case after formal procedures had been exhausted and no agreement reached.

In ten of these disputes, affecting about 4,800 employees, the officers re-entered the case after a conciliation board had reported but before the right to strike had been exercised. In nine of these disputes, covering some 4,700 workers, the officer was successful in bringing the parties to an agreement; in the remaining dispute no agreement was reached.

Strikes occurred over the making of collective agreements in twenty-eight disputes, involving about 4,000 employees, before conciliation officers re-entered the cases. In twenty-three of these disputes affecting about 3,900 employees, the strikes had occurred after conciliation board reports had been submitted to the Minister. In eighteen of these disputes, affecting just over 3,000 employees, the officers reported that they were able to effect an agreement and thus settle the strike. In five of these disputes involving just under 800 employees, the officers were unable to bring about settlements; in one of these cases, the employees finally returned to work without any agreement having been signed. In another five, strikes occurred after the Minister informed the parties that no conciliation board was to be established. The officers were successful in bringing the parties to an agreement in three of these cases; in the remaining two, no agreements were effected.

In these disputes where additional conciliation is provided after formal procedures have been exhausted, a number of bargaining sessions between the conciliation officers and the parties are often needed before a settlement is reached. Occasionally, in particularly difficult cases, these sessions may be extended over weeks or even months. Until settlement is achieved, the case can be considered open, and the

services of the officers are available at any time. As a result, the record for a fiscal year reflects the interim reports of the officers in a number of instances, and not the final conclusion of a case.

There are other circumstances in which conciliation officers will extend conciliation services for the negotiation of collective agreements apart from the re-entry into disputes already processed. Because the procedure is informal, these circumstances will change from year to year, and in 1960/61 the situations in which this informal conciliation proved useful were quite varied. In one instance involving a group of employees negotiating with one union, the Ontario Labour Relations Board found that conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act could not be granted. It was suggested, however, that some conciliation assistance be given informally, to help the employers and the union concerned to reach agreement. The conciliation officer assigned to the case on this informal basis was successful in effecting a collective agreement.

During the fiscal year under review, there were four cases where the conciliation officers' assistance was requested to help settle strikes occurring while a collective agreement was in operation. In all of these cases, the conciliation officer was able to settle the strike in a very short time. In one instance, he was able to suggest a method whereby the parties might settle future disputes of a similar nature without resort to a strike. There were several other instances where the conciliation officers' assistance helped the parties to resolve problems arising out of the administration of collective agreements in force.

## **OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER**

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION BOARDS**

In the fiscal year 1960/61, there were 372 disputes in which the Minister, on the basis of the conciliation officers' reports, began proceedings to set up conciliation boards, working through the Deputy Minister's Office. In addition, there were forty-one disputes carried over from the previous fiscal year in which initial steps had been taken to set up conciliation boards but in which the boards had not been established, making a total of 413 disputes to be dealt with by the Deputy Minister's Office during the fiscal year. About 60,700 employees were directly affected by these disputes.

In 347 disputes, involving about 47,300 employees, conciliation boards were formally established during 1960/61. One small dispute lapsed before a conciliation board could be established, and in twenty-seven disputes the process of establishing conciliation boards was under way at the close of the fiscal year.

**Additional Collective Agreements Effected by Conciliation Officers before Establishment of Conciliation Boards.**—In the remaining thirty-eight disputes, involving 6,000 employees, initial steps had been taken to establish conciliation boards but the full conciliation board procedure was never completed. Because agreements were effected either with the further assistance of a conciliation officer or on the basis of the proposals for settlement an officer had made to the parties, it was not necessary to establish a conciliation board in these cases. In many of these



disputes, the parties asked the officer to provide further assistance in negotiating an agreement even though formal procedures for the establishment of conciliation boards had begun.

## **OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS**

The prime responsibility of conciliation boards under the Act is to bring the parties to agreement on the matters at issue between them. A statement of these issues is transmitted to the board by the Minister through the Deputy Minister's Office as soon as it is established. If the board cannot bring the parties to an agreement on these issues, it may issue a report containing recommendations for settlement. Including the 347 disputes where conciliation boards were established during the fiscal year 1960/61 and fifty-nine disputes carried over from the previous fiscal year, conciliation boards dealt with a total of 406 disputes in 1960/61, affecting some 53,900 employees. Conciliation boards filed formal reports with the Minister in 314 disputes; ninety-two disputes were still pending before conciliation boards at March 31, 1961.

In 153 disputes, conciliation boards reported to the Minister that they were able to bring the parties to agreement in the matters at issue between them. About 20,500 employees were affected by these agreements. Included in the total of disputes directly settled by conciliation boards were some in large establishments in the pulp and paper and chemical industries and in a large municipal corporation; and a group dispute affected a number of dairies.

Conciliation boards reported that they were unable to bring the parties to agreement in 161 disputes affecting about 22,400 employees. These included disputes in a large establishment in the aircraft industry, a major producer of electrical equipment and supplies, and a large hotel. Some of these disputes which were not settled by conciliation boards during 1960/61 were brought under informal conciliation by conciliation officers in the following fiscal year.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS**

Commissioners were appointed by the Minister to deal with complaints of unfair practices only for part of the fiscal year under review; after October 22, 1960, when the amendments to the legislation came into force, the commissioner procedure was no longer to be used in respect of new complaints of unfair practices. If a case had arisen under the legislation as it stood before the amendments, however, then a commissioner was appointed under the old procedure where a conciliation officer had failed to settle the matter and the Minister decided that the appointment of a commissioner was necessary.

During the period under review, the Minister appointed twenty-one commissioners to deal with cases of unfair practices where complaints had been made that a person had been dealt with contrary to the Act and a conciliation officer had been unable to settle the matter. In addition, commissioners were operating under three appointments made in the previous fiscal year and not completed by the end of March, 1960. This brought the total of cases dealt with by commissioners to twenty-four. Almost all of the cases dealt with concerned complaints that an employee had been discharged for allegedly engaging in union activities.

In fourteen of these cases, commissioners reported that the complaints were not supported by evidence. In seven cases sufficient evidence was found to support the complaints, at least in part; in all of these cases where the commissioner appointed sustained the complaint, the matter was adjusted by the parties concerned and no order by the Minister was necessary. In two cases, the complaint was withdrawn, and in one case the commissioner reported that, since he was able to bring the parties to a settlement on the matter at issue, no formal recommendation was necessary.

All complaints of unfair practices before commissioners, filed under the provisions of the Act before it was amended, were concluded by the end of the fiscal year under review.

## **ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD\***

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature. This Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and replaced the Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of The High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

At the commencement of the fiscal year 1960/61, the Board was composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a deputy vice-chairman, three members representative of employers and three members representative of employees, all of whom were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. During the fiscal year, two additional deputy vice-chairmen were appointed.

Under the Act, the Board is permitted to sit in two or more divisions simultaneously so long as a quorum of the Board is present in each division. A quorum of the Board consists of the Chairman or the Vice-chairman or a deputy vice-chairman, one member representative of employers and one member representative of employees.

Major amendments made to The Labour Relations Act at the 1960 session of the Ontario Legislature came into force on October 22, 1960. There was also a major revision of the Board's Rules of Procedure and the amended rules also came into force on October 22, 1960.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations as to union successor status, declarations that strikes or lockouts are unlawful, the granting of consent to institute prosecution of persons who, it is alleged, have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act, the filing of trusteeship reports, complaints concerning failure of trade unions, upon request, to furnish to their members copies of financial statements, complaints concerning discrimination in employment for union activity, and review of interim orders and determinations of jurisdictional disputes commissions.

### **APPLICATIONS AND COMPLAINTS TO THE BOARD**

Total applications of all types filed with the Board declined from 2,147 in 1959/60 to 2,052 in 1960/61. Applications for conciliation services form the largest single group of applications, followed by applications for certification as bargaining

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\*See Table G-1, page 113.

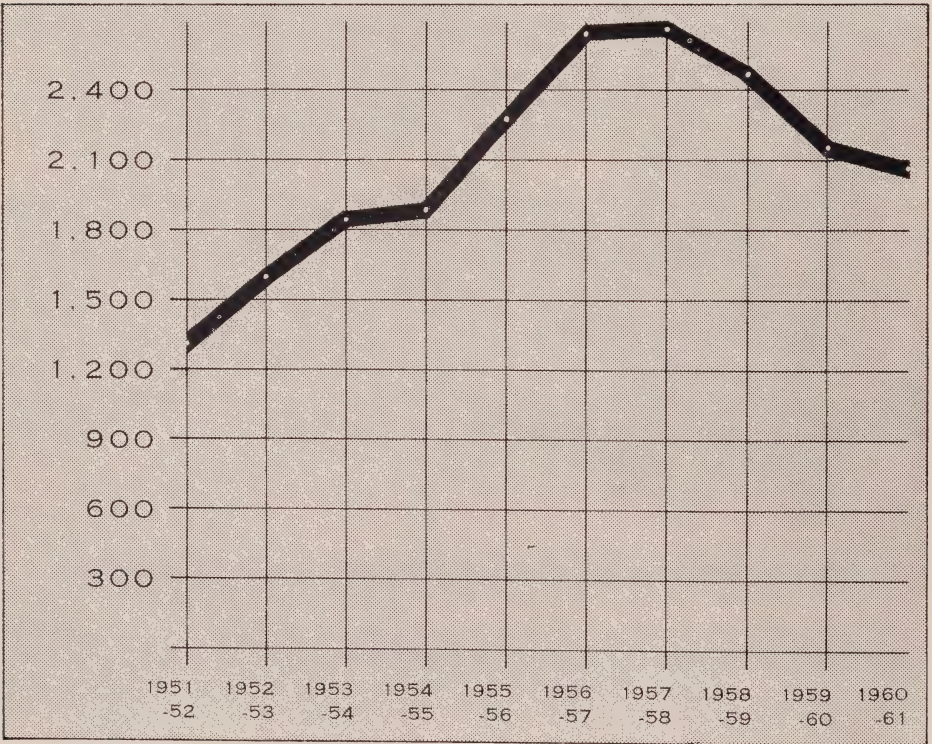


agent; together they accounted for almost 87 per cent of the total applications filed in the period under review. In processing conciliation applications, the Board's main function is to screen them, to make sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act particularly those relating to the timeliness of the application. Processing applications for certification constitutes a major part of the Board's work-load.

In the fiscal year under review, the number of applications for certification filed with the Board was 720, about 5 per cent below the number filed in 1959/60.

The slight decline in the physical volume of certification applications did not ease the Board's work-load appreciably, as the Board continued to be confronted with complex problems in both bargaining unit determination and in the representation phase of certification proceedings. In determining bargaining units, the Board must decide, among other things, which employees, or classifications of employees, involved in the individual case form a group appropriate for collective bargaining. In the representation phase of certification proceedings, the Board's primary concern is with ascertaining the amount of support for the applicant union among the employees in the unit. As was the case in the previous fiscal year, many of the representation problems were closely related to the filing of documentary evidence of employees' opposition to the applicant. During the period under review, the Board has had to establish procedures and train staff to take pre-hearing votes which is a new responsibility of the Board.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS



## **HEARINGS OF THE BOARD**

The large majority of cases heard by the Board are certification cases, since cases other than certification as bargaining agent and conciliation services form a small, but nevertheless growing, percentage of the total dealt with, and conciliation cases are not usually listed for hearing. Unless either party requests a hearing, or unless in the Board's view there are special circumstances which warrant a hearing of the case, conciliation applications are processed by the Board on the basis of documentary evidence alone. In a considerable number of instances, also, more than one hearing was required before the more complex certification cases could be disposed of by the Board. In 1960/61, there were 1,112 separate cases listed for hearings, or continuation of hearings, at the Board sessions.

## **CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT**

The number of applications for certification as bargaining agent filed each year with the Board is primarily a reflection of union organizing activity, since certification is the procedure under the Act whereby a union establishes the right to bargain with an employer, with a view to making a collective agreement. In 1960/61, as in the previous fiscal years, the list of unions making use of the Board's services was a long one, and included all major affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress, as well as leading unaffiliated international and national trade unions, and some employees' associations. As has been the case since its formation, unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress filed the majority of applications for certification, accounting for 506 out of a total of 720 applications filed in 1960/61. Unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 202 applications, and employees' associations filed twelve.

Though many unions have filed applications for certification with the Board, over the past several years a small group of unions have been especially prominent in certification proceedings. In 1960/61, these same unions continued to be active before the Board, making use of the Board's services to about the same extent as they had in 1959/60. Some of the other unions making use of the Board's procedure filed a larger number of applications for certification than they had in previous years, while others reduced their activity before the Board quite sharply.

In addition to the 720 applications for certification filed during 1960/61, the Board also processed 146 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 866 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year under review. A total of 731 of these applications were disposed of by a final decision of the Board during the fiscal year; 135 applications for certification were still pending at March 31, 1961.

During the fiscal year under review, the proportion of certification applications granted by the Board increased somewhat from the proportion granted in previous fiscal years. Thus, in 1960/61, 512 certification applications were granted, some 70 per cent of the total disposed of; in 1959/60, some 67 per cent of applications disposed of resulted in certification. Applications dismissed totalled 145, almost 20 per cent of certification applications disposed of. It should be noted, however, that, in a number of instances where applications for certification are dismissed, the bargaining rights of an incumbent union have been maintained. The remaining seventy-four applications for certification were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

The typical bargaining unit remained small, with ten or fewer employees in the unit in about 50 per cent of the cases disposed of by the Board. As a result, the total



number of employees involved in certification applications was not large in comparison with the numbers affected by conciliation proceedings. In 1960/61, approximately 21,200 employees were involved in applications for certification disposed of during the fiscal year; about 14,000 of these employees were directly affected by applications for certification granted by the Board.

## **CONCILIATION SERVICES**

The count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board amounted to 1,061 in 1960/61. The great majority of these applications, 877, were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress; of the remaining 184, 181 were filed by unaffiliated international and national trade unions and three were filed by employees' associations.

It should be noted that in many instances a number of individual applications for conciliation can arise out of one collective bargaining dispute. This is especially true in such industries as construction, printing and publishing, and in some branches of the service industry, where it has been the established practice for employers to bargain as a group with the union concerned, though a separate application for conciliation may be filed on behalf of each individual firm in the group. Because of this group collective bargaining, a count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board differs substantially from the count of individual collective bargaining disputes involved which is the basis of the statistics of conciliation services.

In addition to the 1,061 applications for conciliation services filed, there were twenty-nine conciliation applications carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,090 applications for conciliation dealt with by the Board during the period under review. As is usually the case with this type of application, the large majority were referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. A total of 964 were so referred, twenty were dismissed, and forty-seven were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In many cases where the application was withdrawn by leave of the Board, a collective agreement had been reached by the parties and conciliation services were not needed. In all, a total of 1,031 applications for conciliation were thus disposed of by the Board in 1960/61; fifty-nine applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS**

Applications for the termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board declined to sixty in the fiscal year 1960/61 from eighty-four in the previous fiscal year. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress held the bargaining rights in forty-six of these applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions held the bargaining rights in fourteen.

In addition to the sixty applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year, the Board dealt with eighteen applications of this type carried over from the previous year, making a total of seventy-eight applications for termination of bargaining rights dealt with during the fiscal year under review. Of these, sixty-five were disposed of by the Board during 1960/61, thirty-seven being granted, nineteen dismissed, and nine withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining thirteen applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1961.

## **DECLARATION CONCERNING STATUS OF SUCCESSOR TRADE UNION**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were eleven applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union filed with the Board. In addition, the Board dealt with five applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year. All of these applications were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. In seven of these applications a declaration was issued by the Board; one application was dismissed and one was withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining seven applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1961.

## **DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT UNLAWFUL**

There were twenty-seven applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed with the Board in 1960/61, as compared with twenty-six in the previous fiscal year. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates were involved in twenty-four of these applications for strike unlawful filed with the Board and unaffiliated international and national trade unions were involved in the remaining three. Four applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year brought the total declarations of unlawful strike dealt with by the Board to thirty-one. Four of these thirty-one applications were granted, two were dismissed, and twenty-four were withdrawn by leave of the Board. One was still pending at March 31, 1961.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, two applications for a declaration that a lockout is unlawful were filed with the Board. One application of this type was carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of three lockout unlawful applications dealt with by the Board. Of these, one was granted and two were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

## **CONSENT TO INSTITUTE PROSECUTION**

There were ninety-six applications for consent to institute prosecution filed with the Board during 1960/61, as compared with eighty-seven in the previous fiscal year.

Of these ninety-six applications, sixty-three were filed by employers and almost all of these were applications for consent to institute prosecution of persons or unions for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that a single work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to institute prosecution, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute.

Thirty-three applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to institute prosecution of employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates filed thirty-two of these applications for consent to institute prosecution and an unaffiliated international trade union filed one.

Fifteen applications for consent to institute prosecution carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total of applications of this type before the Board during 1960/61 to 111. Ninety-nine of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. As is usually the case in applications of this type, the majority, sixty-eight in all, were withdrawn by leave of the Board; twenty-four were granted, and seven were dismissed. The remaining twelve applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

## **COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR PRACTICE IN EMPLOYMENT**

On October 22, 1960, the responsibility to inquire into and determine complaints of unfair practice in employment was transferred from the Minister to the Board. Sixty-one complaints were made between October 22, 1960, and March 31, 1961. Forty-six were disposed of and fifteen complaints were pending at March 31, 1961. Thirty of these complaints were settled by a field officer, a screening panel dismissed four complaints, and twelve complaints were heard and disposed of by the Board.

## **OTHER APPLICATIONS**

In nine cases, applications were filed seeking relief under section 79 of the Act. Of these, five sought a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, and the other four sought decisions as to other matters listed in section 79.

In addition to these nine applications filed during the fiscal year, there were seven carried over from the previous fiscal period, making a total of sixteen applications of this type dealt with by the Board during 1960/61. In one of these applications, the Board issued a declaration clarifying the matter at issue. Two applications were dismissed, and four were withdrawn by leave of the Board; the remaining nine applications were undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

There were two applications filed with the Board during 1960/61 for early termination of a collective agreement. One application was carried over from the previous fiscal year. The Board consented to early termination of the collective agreement in respect of two applications. One application was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

In the fiscal year 1960/61, the Minister, acting under section 34(5), referred to the Board a question as to the operation of a collective agreement. The Board found that the respondent company was not party to or bound by any collective agreement with the applicant union.

An application under section 63 of the Act was made by a member of a trade union requesting a financial statement on its affairs. This application was terminated after the Board was informed that the union had supplied a financial statement to the member requesting it.

An application under section 13(3) of the Act for the Board to grant conciliation services notwithstanding failure to give written notice was made during the fiscal year under review and was granted by the Board.

There were no applications for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during the fiscal year under review.

## **TRUSTEESHIPS**

Thirteen statements of trusteeship by a provincial, national and international trade union which had assumed supervision or control over a subordinate trade union were received by the Board in accordance with the provisions of section 60 of the Act in the period October 22, 1960, to March 31, 1961. Four of these trusteeships were discontinued by March 31, 1961, and the remaining nine were still pending at the close of the fiscal year.

## **JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES**

Five complaints respecting jurisdictional disputes were made under section 66 of the Act in the period October 22, 1960, to March 31, 1961. Upon a complaint being made under this section, the Board receives and transmits the complaint to a jurisdictional disputes commission.

## **REPRESENTATION VOTES**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961, 188 representation votes were conducted by the direction of the Board. Approximately 6,170 employees were involved in these proceedings.



## **THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

The Ontario Human Rights Commission was constituted as The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission by The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission Act passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1958. Two days prior to the end of the fiscal year 1960/61, Royal Assent was given to amendments to this legislation; these amendments came into force on March 29, 1961. By the amending legislation "Anti-Discrimination" in the name of the Act and in the name of the Commission was replaced with "Human Rights" and the functions of the Commission were re-defined. At March 31, 1961, the Commission was composed of four members, one of whom is designated as chairman and all of whom are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants; one of these members, a woman, was appointed during the fiscal year under review.

The Commission's functions as set forth in the amending legislation are as follows: to forward the principle that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin; to advise the Minister of Labour in the administration of The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, The Fair Employment Practices Act, and The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act; to make recommendations to the Minister designed to improve the administration of these Acts; to promote an understanding of, acceptance of and compliance with these Acts; to develop and conduct educational programmes designed to eliminate discriminatory practices.

On the basis of plans laid and experience gained in the preceding fiscal year, the Commission undertook an intensive campaign of education during the fiscal year 1960/61. Contacts were made with individuals and groups in all parts of the province; approximately 450,000 pieces of literature setting forth the principles and purpose of the human rights code were distributed throughout Ontario, and use was made of the facilities of press, radio and television. Through a wide range of programmes and activities, the Commission sought to achieve the broadest public awareness of the code and to win public acceptance of and support for its principles.

Towards this end, personal letters were sent to approximately 20,000 individuals or group leaders, with the result that contacts were built up with persons connected with various occupations and organizations, including clergymen of all religious denominations; mayors and reeves; editors of all daily, weekly and ethnic newspapers; management of all radio and television stations; libraries; executives and members of service clubs; ethnic organizations; fraternal societies; women's institutes; the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations; officers and members of labour, youth, farm and community organizations; tourist resort operators; teachers; business executives; and personnel officials. With the co-operation of individuals and groups, more than 250,000 copies of the Commission's basic literature, Social

Justice in Ontario (French and English editions), Human Rights in Ontario, and a reprint of Pierre Berton's column on fair employment practices, were placed in the hands of the public throughout Ontario. The Prime Minister and members of the Ontario Cabinet and of the Ontario Legislature, through public statements, gave their support to the Commission's efforts. Members of the Legislature, at the request of the Commission, supplied lists of persons and organizations in their own communities and constituencies who were subsequently enlisted to assist in the distribution of the Commission's material. Throughout the fiscal year, generous co-operation was received from the daily, weekly and ethnic press, from radio and television, and from other departments of the Ontario Government. Mayors, reeves and municipal councils were circularized and a number of councils passed resolutions endorsing the aims of the human rights code and calling upon their citizens to apply its principles in their community life.

During the fiscal year, the Commission produced two posters. One thousand copies of one poster were distributed for public display in such places as libraries and branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. The other poster was developed by means of a contest in the Ontario College of Art, and 3,500 were posted in secondary schools, churches, and other institutions. Public libraries in several centres prepared and circulated special lists of suggested reading material on the human rights theme.

Late in November of 1960, the Commission took steps to encourage community-level observances centering upon the twelfth anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10. The Minister of Education asked Ontario's 600 secondary schools to observe the period of December 4 to 11 as Human Rights Week and, with the assistance of his Department, special programme materials were prepared and distributed. The Commission also distributed 7,500 copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, together with lists of films, discussion guides, and programme suggestions for adult groups and organizations. The Commission launched its new quarterly news bulletin, *Human Relations*, and distributed it widely across Ontario. Spot announcements were prepared and were used by television and radio stations, and more than sixty radio stations broadcast as a public service a special talk by the Minister of Labour.

Other departments of the Ontario Government assisted the Commission in various projects during the fiscal year. The Department of Insurance, for example, sent material to real estate brokers across Ontario drawing their attention to amendments of The Fair Accommodation Practices Act which prohibit discrimination in the renting of apartments in buildings containing more than six units; these amendments were passed by the Ontario Legislature at its 1960-61 session but do not come into force until early in the next fiscal year. The Department of Travel and Publicity made its extensive address lists and mailing facilities available to the Commission. The Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship assisted the Commission in the preparation of programme materials.

Special emphasis has been placed on the role of tourist resort operators in connection with The Fair Accommodation Practices Act. In January 1961, Ontario resort owners endorsed the principle of the human rights code, following a meeting between the executive of the Association of Tourist Resorts of Ontario and the Commission. Subsequently, in conjunction with the March 1961 issue of *Human Relations*, the Commission wrote to the 7,000 tourist operators in Ontario and invited their individual assurance of co-operation and compliance with the Commission's tourist accommodation policy.

During the fiscal year, the Commission co-operated actively with the University of Toronto's School of Social Work in an experimental research project undertaken by the School in the field of fair employment practices.

The members of the Commission made several talks to church and other groups and took part in discussion sessions sponsored by organizations active in the realm of human rights. Close liaison was maintained, in particular, with such organizations as the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, Labour Committee for Human Rights, and the Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith.

Details of the work performed under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, The Fair Employment Practices Act, and The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act, during the fiscal period April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## **FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH**

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act and The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act. The former Statute is designed to aid in the elimination of discriminatory practices in hiring, discharging, and other conditions of employment, and in trade union membership, on grounds of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. The latter Act entitles women in employment to equal pay with men who do the same work in the same establishment.

The primary duty of the Branch is concerned with inquiries into complaints of contraventions of these Acts. The first step in an investigation of this type is taken by a conciliation officer appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the Director of the Branch to make an inquiry into a complaint, and the officer's efforts are directed towards effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. A commission may be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, to deal with a complaint that is not settled by an officer.

In handling a complaint under either Act, the conciliation officer inquiring into the complaint also endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and, also, to make plain to any employer involved in a complaint the duty of following the legislation.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT\***

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act rose during the fiscal year 1960/61 to twenty-six from twenty-four for 1959/60; this is the largest number of appointments in a fiscal year, and brings the total number of appointments under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951/52 to 173. The conciliation officers reported to the Director on twenty-three of the twenty-six appointments during the fiscal year under review; a settlement of the matter complained of was effected in twenty of the appointments and the complaints

\*See Table H-1, page 114.



involved in the other three were dismissed. There were three appointments undisposed of at March 31, 1961; in one of these, the person complained he had been refused employment because of his ancestry. Each of the twenty-six appointments involved one complaint.

The inquiry that follows the receipt of a complaint that one of the prohibitions outlined by the legislation has failed to be observed is directed first to establishing that there is validity for the complaint and, second, where a violation of the Act appears to have taken place, to effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. In one of the three complaints dismissed during 1960/61, a person complained he had been refused employment because of colour; inquiry revealed the employer considered the complainant's qualifications unsuitable for the work applied for but in place of that offered the complainant other work which he refused. Of the other two complaints dismissed, one was a complaint of a Jewish person that he had been refused employment because of his race and the other dealt with discrimination expressed by an employment application; in the former case, the complainant dropped the complaint and in the latter case the Act did not apply to the employing organization because it was an educational organization and not operated for private profit being a board of education.

The conciliation officer appointed effected a settlement of the matter complained of to the satisfaction of the parties concerned in each of the remaining twenty appointments disposed of during the fiscal year under review. Six of these dealt with complaints of persons that they had been refused employment; the cause of discrimination in two was colour and in the other four race, creed, nationality, and place of origin. Two other of the twenty complaints settled dealt with discharge from employment. Race was given as the cause of discrimination in one of these by a Jewish complainant but inquiry revealed no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the complaint; in the other, nationality was given as the cause of discrimination by a coloured person who claimed he was laid off work because he was not Italian, however while inquiry was being made into the complaint the complainant was re-employed. In each of another twelve appointments, where conciliation officers effected a settlement of the matter complained of, nine dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications, one with a complaint of discrimination expressed in an advertisement, and two with complaints of discrimination expressed by written or oral inquiry. As a result of the efforts of the conciliation officer the employer concerned with the application form removed the questions from the form causing complaint and the person placing the advertisement for publication, and the persons publishing it, agreed to delete any expression of discrimination in future from similar types of advertisements.

There were no complaints received during the fiscal year under review of discrimination against a person in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment, or of a trade union practising discrimination against a person, because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1960/61.

## 2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES' FAIR REMUNERATION ACT

There was one appointment of a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint received under this Act during the fiscal year 1960/61; this complaint was undisposed of at March 31, 1961. There have been 125 complaints involving thirteen employers received under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951/52.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1960/61.



## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1960/61 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act or under The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act.

## **THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT\***

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act is a measure to promote observance of the principle in Ontario that places to which the public is customarily admitted be open to all without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. Discriminatory practices are, thus, prohibited against a person desiring accommodation, services, or facilities, available in such places as hotels, holiday resorts, restaurants, and shops or stores of any kind; the legislation also prohibits notices, signs, symbols or other representations expressing racial or religious discrimination.

This Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature at its 1954 session and was amended at the 1960-61 session of the Legislature. The amending legislation extended the provisions of the Act, in particular to prohibit discrimination in apartment houses containing more than six self-contained dwelling units; these amendments will come into force in the early part of the next fiscal year.

Action on complaints that a contravention of the legislation has occurred is taken at the direction of the Minister of Labour by an officer in the public service who is a member of the staff of the Department, and who has been designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enforce the Act. At all times, in discharging his duties under the legislation, the officer endeavours to bring about understanding of its fundamental qualities so that the circumstances that may show adequate grounds for complaint under the Act are clear to the parties concerned.

## **COMPLAINTS**

Colour was the cause of discrimination in some 70 per cent, or twelve, of the complaints received during the fiscal year 1960/61. Race and creed were the causes given in the other complaints received; complaints from Jewish persons are recorded under race.

Many of the complaints where colour was given as the cause of discrimination involved summer resorts and resort motels operated on a seasonal basis. It was apparent that the influx of these complaints stemmed from press reports bringing to the attention of the public that this type of discrimination occurred in holiday resorts. In addition to these complaints being processed in the usual manner, the officer, who is also a member of The Ontario Human Rights Commission, met with the Commission and a delegation representing the Association of Tourist Resorts of Ontario to discuss the circumstances out of which complaints of this type arose and, also, the situation generally in respect of resorts so that a clear understanding of the legislation may exist. The members of the delegation assured the Commission that it was the

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\*See Table I-1, page 115.

desire of holiday-resort operators to comply with the legislation but they pointed out to the Commission that the operators had a reaction from their customers to a policy of no discrimination and, in these cases, it was difficult for the operators to comply with other government regulations that required the maintenance of an orderly establishment and to keep to the Association's own standards of conduct and appearance. The members of the Commission stated the Act was not designed to prevent carrying out or to reduce these standards but, nevertheless, the principle of the Act may not be violated in applying them.

The number of all complaints received by the Minister rose during the fiscal year under review to seventeen from thirteen for 1959/60. This is the third largest number of complaints received in a fiscal year, and brings the total number of all complaints received to ninety-five since the Act came into force during 1954/55.

Of the complaints received during 1960/61, thirteen were complaints of accommodation denied, three of facilities denied, and one charged a notice that was distributed by a summer resort showed discrimination against coloured people; after investigation of the latter complaint, the proprietor advised the officer he would not distribute in future any notice expressing discrimination contrary to the Act. At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the complaints and effected a settlement of the matter complained of in thirteen; eleven were complaints of accommodation denied, seven because of colour and four because of race, one was a complaint of facilities denied because of colour and one dealt with discrimination by a notice in respect of colour. The remaining four complaints were dismissed because of insufficient evidence of discrimination or no evidence of contravention of the Act; three of these involved colour, two of accommodation denied and one of facilities denied, and one of facilities denied involved creed. The officer also effected a settlement of the matter complained of in the three complaints of services denied because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of sixteen complaints in which a settlement was effected during 1960/61.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1960/61.

In addition to carrying out his responsibilities under the Act, the officer explained the requirements of the legislation on several occasions during the fiscal year to persons making inquiries to him in person, by telephone, or through the mail. As a member of The Ontario Human Rights Commission, the officer attended the bi-monthly meetings held by the Commission and participated with the other members of the Commission in discussing matters of particular interest to the Commission arising out of the administration of the Act and in receiving delegations appearing before the Commission.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1960/61 for an offence under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act.

## **INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD**

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or that is assigned to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Board consisted at March 31, 1961 of three members, one of whom is designated as chairman; all are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants. The Board's staff includes four inspectors.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are The Apprenticeship Act administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Minimum Wage Act administered through the Minimum Wage Branch.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were 119 of these meetings held under the four Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 15; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 49; The Industrial Standards Act, 44; The Minimum Wage Act, 11. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the four Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961, these interviews totalled 237.

Details of the work performed under the four Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

### **APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH\***

The Apprenticeship Branch administers The Apprenticeship Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. A primary function of the Branch under this legislation is to rouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries. Along with this work, the Branch is required to keep a register of every contract of apprenticeship entered into by apprentices and to supervise through its inspection staff the progress being made in their chosen trade by the apprentices under contract.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination of the qualifications of persons engaged in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, and the issuance of certificates of qualification to persons in these trades, and, subsequently, the renewal of these certificates.

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\*See tables J-1 to J-5, pages 116 to 121.



Supervision of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades is also a responsibility of the Branch; licences are issued to trade schools permitting their operation.

In this section reporting on the work performed in the Apprenticeship Branch during the fiscal year 1960/61, “designated trades” means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, hairdresser, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, and “designated building trades” means the first nine of the designated trades.

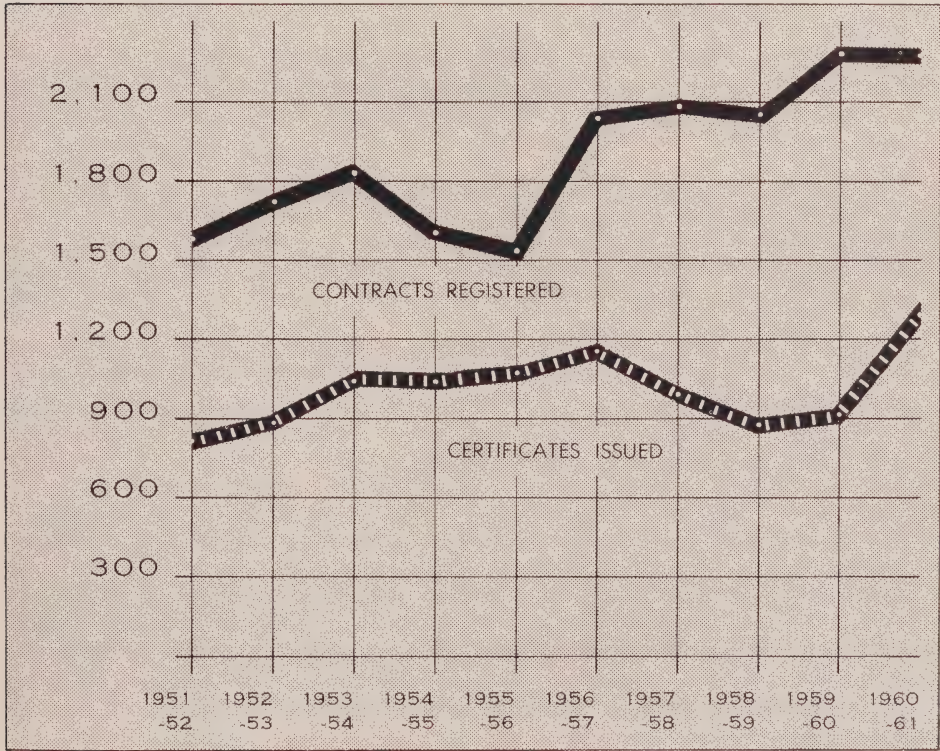
**CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP**

**DESIGNATED TRADES**

Total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship dropped slightly to 2,261 during the fiscal year 1960/61 from the high peak of the previous fiscal year, a further decline in registrations of persons in the designated building trades being responsible for the decrease in total registrations; registrations in other designated trades show an increase.

Registrations in designated building trades decreased for the third consecutive year from the high peak reached in 1957/58, dropping to 773, or 20 per cent below

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP  
ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS





the total for the previous fiscal year. Decreases took place in each of the nine designated building trades; the designated trade of electrician accounted for well over a third of the total registrations for all designated building trades. Apprentices registered in designated building trades at March 31, 1961, totalled 3,126.

The lower registration in designated building trades during the fiscal year under review is attributed, in part, to the fact that employers are becoming more selective in their choice of the type of person they employ as prospective apprentices. It would appear, also, that many employers do not wish to train apprentices, and, in some cases of employers with small businesses, they will not employ persons to train them as apprentices.

Registrations of contracts in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer reached a new peak of 1,188 during 1960/61, being more than half of the total registrations of contracts in all designated trades. Increases in registrations took place in each of the branches of motor mechanic and body repairer and a small decrease occurred in the branch of electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer as compared with registrations for 1959/60. An amendment made to the regulations for the designated trade during the fiscal year under review revoked the branch of metal worker, the work that had been done in this branch will be covered by the branch of body repairer; there were no registrations in the branch of metal worker during 1960/61. There were 3,285 apprentices in the designated trade at the close of the fiscal year.

There was a rise in registrations of contracts in the designated trade of barber during 1960/61, the total being twenty-eight; comparable figures for the previous fiscal year were sixteen. Apprentices registered in the trade at March 31, 1961, totalled fifty-one. During the fiscal year, there was continued interest shown by the trade and discussion with the Branch in establishing a plan of pre-apprenticeship training for persons entering the trade.

Registrations of contracts in the designated trade of hairdresser continued to rise during the fiscal year to reach a new peak of 260 registrations, being some 46 per cent above the total for 1959/60. Contracts in force at March 31, 1961, in the trade totalled 467.

An upward trend took place in registrations of contracts in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment during the fiscal year 1960/61; the total was twelve as compared with three for the previous fiscal year. There have been twenty-four contracts registered in this trade, twenty being in force at March 31, 1961.

There were 6,949 contracts of apprenticeship in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1961, as compared with 6,800 at March 31, 1960. Of the 6,949 persons under contract, eighty-one were registered as apprentices of the Ontario Apprenticeship Institute; seventy-five were apprentices in the designated building trades and six in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Apprentices registered in all designated trades since the Act came into force in 1928 reached the total of 31,481. Of this total, the Ontario Government was the employer in 387 of the contracts of apprenticeship and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in forty-nine. In the case of the contracts entered into by the Ontario Government, 204 persons registered in the designated building trades with the Department of Public Works and 183 apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; 173 of the latter apprentices registered with the Department of Highways, nine with the Department of Lands and Forests, and one with the Department of Transport.

## **OTHER TRADES**

Registrations in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act totalled 154 for 1960/61, a very slight decline from the 158 registrations for the previous fiscal year; registrations in these trades reached their peak in the fiscal year 1956/57.

The trades involved in the 154 registrations, and the number of persons who registered in each during 1960/61, were as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 1; auto-radiator repairer, 1; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 1; blacksmith (ornamental), 1; cabinet-maker, 1; draftsman, 2; electrical apparatus repair electrician, 1; electrician (plant), 17; electronic repairman, 2; instrument-mechanic, 4; instrument-mechanic (electronic), 1; instrument- and tool-maker, 4; ironworker, 2; laboratory technician (foundry), 1; lather, 50; machine-tool rebuilder, 1; machinist, 15; machinist (automobile), 3; mechanical fitter, 2; millwright, 4; painter (signs), 1; pattern-maker, 3; plumber (plant), 1; printer, 2; production-methods worker, 1; roll turner, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 1; shoemaker, 1; steel-worker, 1; structural steel draftsman, 8; structural steel mechanic, 1; tool- and die maker, 15; welder, 4. Forty-four contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1961, there were 457 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 523 at March 31, 1960. There has been a total of 2,143 contracts registered in these trades.

Assistance in developing systems of training apprentices was provided by the Branch during 1960/61, where, previously, there had not been any formal programme of apprentice training, to seventeen firms, to local unions of two labour organizations, to the Electrical Apprenticeship Council of Oshawa, and to the National Research Council.

## **SCHOOL TRAINING**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

A slight increase, about 1 per cent, occurred in 1960/61 as compared with the previous fiscal year in total enrolment in full-time educational day classes of apprentices in designated trades; figures for the fiscal year under review were 2,705 which establish a new high point in this work of the Branch.

This increase is accounted for by a rise of some 15 per cent in the number of persons attending day classes held for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. A decrease took place in the total number of apprentices registered in designated building trades enrolling in day classes as compared with the total for the previous fiscal year. Of the 2,705 apprentices enrolled, 1,590 were registered in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayer, 62; carpenter, 143; electrician, 532; painter and decorator, 31; plasterer, 33; plumber, 372; sheet metal worker, 259; steamfitter, 158. A decline occurred in each of four of these trades as compared with 1959/60; very slight increases took place in the trades of bricklayer, carpenter, painter and decorator, and sheet metal worker.

The remaining 1,115 of the 2,705 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. This figure establishes a new peak in enrolment for the trade. Only apprentices engaged in Branch A and Branch B, the trades of motor mechanic and body repairer respectively, are notified

to attend day classes. Of the 1,115 apprentices in the designated trade attending day classes, 969 were registered in Branch A and 146 in Branch B; figures for both branches represent an increase over those for 1959/60.

The 2,705 apprentices attended day classes in four groups, each for ten weeks, and, as in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

For the fiscal year 1960/61, an apprentice registered in the designated trade of steamfitter won the award donated by the Ontario Association of Architects of a diamond pin and scroll, and the award from the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario of a complete kit of electricians' tools was, of course, presented to an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician. An apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award but only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award; only apprentices who have attended day classes for the second time during their apprenticeship may compete for these awards.

The Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award was won by an apprentice in the designated trade of steamfitter who, of the apprentices in all designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship during the year ending December 31, 1960, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship. The value of the award has been raised from \$400 to \$500; accumulation of unused interest in the fund made this increase possible.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1960, to March, 1961. Educational day classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, barber, and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, sixty-five persons attended educational day classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: lather, 36; structural steel draftsman, 29.

## **CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

Number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period rose to a new peak of 1,551 for the fiscal year 1960/61, being some 20 per cent above the previous high of 1957/58. Apprentices completing their term of apprenticeship and receiving certificates of apprenticeship reached an all-time high of 1,295; this figure is 42 per cent above the comparable figure for the previous fiscal year. Apprentices who completed their training unsatisfactorily and were not eligible for certificates rose during 1960/61 to 256 from 210 for the previous fiscal year.



Of the 1,295 apprentices receiving certificates of apprenticeship, 682 were registered in the designated building trades, 521 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, ten in the designated trade of barber and eighty-two in the designated trade of hairdresser; there were no certificates of apprenticeship issued in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. These totals show increases in comparison with those for 1959/60 except in the designated trade of barber where the total was the same as for the previous period. The upward trend occurred in each branch of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer and in each branch of the designated building trades except in that of painter and decorator where a very slight drop took place.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, 176 persons received certificates of apprenticeship on completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 1; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 2; boiler maker, 1; core maker, 1; diesel mechanic, 2; draftsman, 1; electrician (plant), 40; foundry-man, 1; instrument-mechanic, 7; instrument- and tool-maker, 7; ironworker, 1; lather, 8; machine fixer (hosiery; knit goods), 2; machinist, 21; machinist (automobile), 1; millwright, 11; moulder, 1; pattern-maker, 1; pipe fitter, 4; plate-worker, 2; plumber (plant), 4; printer, 1; production-methods worker, 1; roll turner, 4; sewing-machine mechanic, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 7; ship's joiner, 1; structural steel draftsman, 17; tool- and die maker, 22; welder, 3.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

A new all-time high of 6,401 was established during the fiscal year 1960/61 in the total number of candidates examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser; this is some 11 per cent above the previous peak reached in 1959/60. A considerable increase is recorded in the number of candidates examined in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer and a small rise is noted in the designated trade of barber, an all-time high being reached in both trades. The total number of candidates examined in the designated trade of hairdresser declined slightly from the high peak of the previous fiscal year. Of the 6,401 candidates examined, 3,090 were examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 909 for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber, and 2,402 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to persons in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, dropped to 44,740 during 1960/61, about 1 per cent from the high peak reached in the previous fiscal year; these figures, however, represent the second largest number of total certificates of qualification issued in the three trades. Of the 44,740 certificates issued, 27,416 were to persons employed in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 4,967 to persons employed in the designated trade of barber, and 12,357 to persons in the designated trade of hairdresser. In comparison with figures for the previous fiscal year, these totals show an increase of almost 4 per cent for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, but decreases of some 9 and 7 per cent for the designated trade of barber and hairdresser, respectively; fewer renewal certificates were issued in these two latter trades.



Certificates of qualification are compulsory in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer and hairdresser. Regulations were made during the fiscal period under review requiring all persons engaged in the designated trade of hairdresser, other than registered apprentices and persons employed during a probationary period, to hold a current certificate of qualification; previously, certificates of qualification were not compulsory in this trade.

Of the total of all certificates of qualification issued during the fiscal year under review, 5,042 were first certificates and, except for 401, were issued after examination, 39,579 were renewals, and the remaining 119 included duplicates and certificates issued for miscellaneous reasons.

## **TRADE SCHOOLS**

There were twenty-nine licences in force at December 31, 1960, for barber and hairdresser trade schools. Twenty-seven of these licences were renewals and two for trade schools newly established during the year; of the latter, one was for a barber trade school and one for a hairdresser trade school. Of the twenty-nine licences, twenty-five were for hairdresser trade schools and four were for barber trade schools. One licence for a barber trade school and two licences for hairdresser trade schools that were in force during the previous year were not renewed in 1960.

A total of 2,301 contracts for instruction were entered into between students and these twenty-nine trade schools during the year ending December 31, 1960, 205 more than for the previous year where thirty trade schools were involved. Of the 2,301 contracts, 2,089 were made by hairdresser trade schools and 212 by barber trade schools. Added to the 2,301 contracts, there were 1,427 contracts in force at the beginning of 1960, 1,352 with hairdresser trade schools and seventy-five with barber trade schools, making a total of 3,728 contracts to be dealt with by the Branch during the year, as compared with 3,457 contracts for the previous year. Of these 3,728 contracts, 1,881 were completed and 1,881 students were examined in 1960 for the first time, 1,713 were in the trade of hairdresser and 168 in the trade of barber. Of the remaining 1,847 contracts, 287 were cancelled and 1,560 remained in force at December 31, 1960.

In addition to the 1,881 students examined in 1960 for the first time, there were 126 persons failing in previous years who were re-examined during the year, making a total of 2,007 persons whose knowledge of and skill in their trade were examined during 1960. Of this number, 1,667 were recommended for a certificate of qualification, 151 in the designated trade of barber and 1,516 in the designated trade of hairdresser. The remaining 340 persons, twenty-five in the trade of barber and 315 in the trade of hairdresser, failed and were recommended for re-examination. On re-examination of 268 of the 340 persons in 1960, 228 were recommended for certificate of qualification, ten in the trade of barber and 218 in the trade of hairdresser, and forty were again recommended for re-examination. Thus, of the 2,007 persons examined during the year, 1,895 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 161 in the designated trade of barber and 1,734 in the designated trade of hairdresser; the remaining 112 persons will be notified for examination in another year.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, forty-eight persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser and three with certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber applied to the Industry and Labour Board to instruct in trade schools concerned with training persons in their respective trades. All of these persons satisfied the Board of their competence to act as instructors in their respective trades.

## **PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board for the different designated trades met on several occasions during the fiscal year under review with the Director and other officers of the Branch. Their continued support during 1960/61 of the Branch's efforts to promote apprentice training in the designated trades was gratifying.

There were five provincial advisory committees at March 31, 1961, one for the designated building trades and one each for the designated trades of barber, hair-dresser, motor vehicle repairer, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. There is an equal number of employers and employees on each advisory committee. The Director represents the Department on each advisory committee and an official of the Department of Education is on each committee, acting as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated trades.

## **LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES**

At March 31, 1961, there were sixty-nine local apprenticeship committees under The Apprenticeship Act for defined areas of the province. These committees advise and assist the provincial advisory committees on matters relating to apprenticeship for the particular designated trade or group of designated trades in the area which they represent. Local apprenticeship committees are appointed by the provincial advisory committees, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board.

Of the sixty-nine committees, sixteen are concerned with the designated building trades, forty-four with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, and nine with the designated trade of barber.

The Director attended the meetings of several of these committees held during the fiscal year under review.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1960/61 was \$275,577.69. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Director made a tour of the province except for the part north and west of the Lakehead. His purpose was to further rouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship by industry. In this work, the Director addressed many groups representative of trades, industry, and educational organizations. During the period under review, he attended conferences of government officials concerned with apprentice training. Members of the inspection staff also took an active part in the work of promoting apprentice training; many spoke to gatherings of labour and educational organizations on the subject of apprenticeship. It is the opinion that out of this work of the Director and his inspection staff interest in apprentice training is developing rapidly.

## **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, two new inspectors were appointed to the staff, and two inspectors resigned. In addition to the Director and his assistant and the supervising inspector, there were seventeen inspectors including a female inspector at March 31, 1961.

## **THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT**

Under the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working week of forty-eight hours. The Act also provides employees with at least one week of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

The Industry and Labour Board continued to carry a heavy work-load in the administration of this legislation during the fiscal year 1960/61. In addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone, through the mail, and over the counter. Many of these cases were settled quickly by the Board; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

## **HOURS OF WORK**

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, in this respect, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of any industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of these authorizations granted by the Board during the fiscal year 1960/61 was 115 which involved 574 employees.

An employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than twelve hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former, the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1960/61 for extended working hours for the employees of fifty-six employers, and with respect to the latter approval was granted to 979 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees. These extra hours of work allowed are not accordingly reduced where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act. However, an employer is required to report the work performed under section 6 of the Act to the Board, stating the



reasons for it, within thirty days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed, there were 145 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 2,268 employees.

## **VACATIONS WITH PAY**

The system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry from July 1, 1944, the date the Act came into force, to July 1, 1947, and from that date to industry generally.

The statistical material in this annual report on vacation with pay does not in any way indicate the vacation benefits enjoyed by employees who were employed permanently by their employers and were not subject to the credit-stamp system.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS**

There have been 4,153,387 vacation-with-pay stamp books issued by the Board from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1961. Of this number, 211,114 were issued during the fiscal year 1960/61; this is less than the number issued during the previous fiscal year and is the fourth successive year the number of stamp books issued has dropped from the peak reached in 1956/57. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of thirty-five cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

There were fifty stamp books traced in the fiscal year 1960/61 through the Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books. There were seventy-four stamp books reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS**

The total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1961, was \$129,270,685.82. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$10,247,604.11, marking a further decrease from the high peak reached in 1957/58.

Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained by employers from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

## **INSPECTION OF RECORDS**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961, the Industry and Labour Board continued to receive many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 2,004 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for thirty-one where, in each case, a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".



To these complaints there was added the work of screening 3,904 alleged violations reported to the Board by departmental inspectors. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

PROSECUTIONS

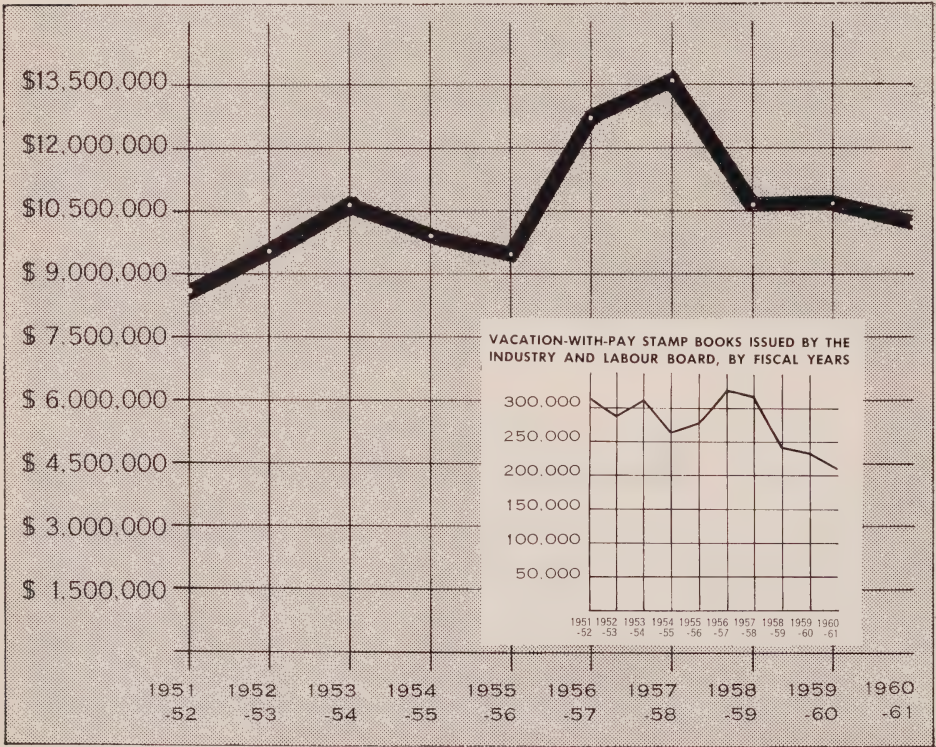
During the fiscal year 1960/61, the following thirty-one charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act were made against employers, with twenty-three convictions: failure to produce records, 3; failure to give vacation pay, 24; failure to keep complete and accurate records, 4.

Two of the charges of failure to give vacation pay and one of the charges of failure to produce records were withdrawn, and four of the charges of failure to give vacation pay and one of the charges of failure to produce records were dismissed.

DELEGATIONS

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Industry and Labour Board received forty-nine delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 29; concerning vacations with pay, 20.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



# **THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT\***

The Industrial Standards Act establishes a procedure for a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour to be brought into force for an industry within a designated zone or zones where the schedule has been agreed to at a conference by a proper and sufficient representation of the employers and employees engaged in the industry within the zone.

Zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister of Labour, and a conference is convened by an industrial standards officer authorized to do so by the Minister, upon the petition of representatives of the employers or employees in the industry concerned within the designated zone. Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has authority to determine and designate which industries are interprovincially competitive, and in these cases the Board may approve provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Act also provides for the Minister to establish an advisory committee for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies to carry out various duties prescribed by the Act. A committee is composed of not more than five members, one of whom is designated as chairman.

## **ZONES AND INDUSTRIES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the definitions of five zones were amended to enlarge, in each case, the amount of area included in the zones; these zones were the Fort William—Port Arthur zone, the London zone, the Niagara Falls zone, the Peterborough zone, and the St. Catharines zone. In amending the St. Catharines zone, the zones of Merritton, Port Dalhousie, and Thorold, were revoked and the whole or part, as required, of these municipalities are now included in the St. Catharines zone. The five zones amended apply to the barbering industry. No new zone areas were designated and defined during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1961, there were 101 areas designated as zones, twenty-eight applying to construction industries and seventy-three applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario is designated as a zone which applies to five clothing industries designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries are designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab are also designated as industries, and defined.

## **INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES**

During previous fiscal years, the Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive.

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\*See tables K-1 to K-2, pages 122 to 126.

## **CONFERENCES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, twenty-three petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each of these petitions, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference for each of the industries within the designated zones involved. There were two petitions made in the previous fiscal year that were undisposed of by the Board at March 31, 1960, bringing the total of petitions to be handled during 1960/61 to twenty-five; for each of these two, the Minister also authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference.

Twenty-three conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1960/61, resulting in seventeen schedules being revoked and replaced by new schedules, seven of which came into force after the end of the fiscal year under review, and, in addition, three schedules being brought into force for industries within designated zones where, at the time of the conferences, no schedules existed; one of these three schedules came into force after the end of the fiscal year 1960/61. There were schedules submitted by three of the twenty-three conferences that were not, in the opinion of the Minister, agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and the Minister did not approve of them; in the case of one of these, a schedule was already in force and it remained operative.

## **SCHEDULES**

### **AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES**

There were no orders made by the Industry and Labour Board during the fiscal year 1960/61 amending any schedules.

### **SCHEDULES IN FORCE**

Seventeen schedules came into force during the fiscal year 1960/61 and, in coming into force, revoked and replaced eleven schedules already in force, and six were for industries within designated zones where, at the time of the conferences, no schedules existed. Twelve of the seventeen schedules were for construction industries and five for the barbering industry. Of the twelve schedules for construction industries, there were four for the painting and decorating industry, three for the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, two for the plumbing and heating industry, and one each for the carpentry industry, the common labourers construction industry, and the plastering industry.

At the close of the fiscal year 1960/61, there were 144 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act.

## **VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Industry and Labour Board required seventy employers to pay to the Board arrears of wages totalling \$18,072.56 that were owing to 247 employees.



Of the total amount, the Board directed that \$12,047.83 collected from fifty-one employers be paid to 167 employees entitled to the wages, and \$1,155.75 collected from eleven employers and affecting twenty-one employees be forfeited to the Crown. A total of \$54.31 was refunded to five employers. The balance of \$4,814.67 collected from eighteen employers and involving fifty-nine employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1960/61 pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows and affected employers and employees in the numbers shown: barbering industry, Windsor zone—employers, 3, employees, 3; bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, Oshawa—Whitby zone—employers, 3, employees, 13; carpentry industry, Niagara Falls zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; Windsor zone—employers, 5, employees, 10; common labourers construction industry, Windsor zone—employers, 7, employees, 23; electrical repair and construction industry, Chatham zone—employers, 1, employees, 3; Ottawa zone—employers, 2, employees, 2; ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone—employers, 1, employees, 4; painting and decorating industry, Hamilton zone—employers, 2, employees, 3; London zone—employers, 1, employees, 3; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 12; Toronto zone—employers, 33, employees, 132; Windsor zone—employers, 2, employees, 4; plastering industry, Hamilton zone—employers, 1, employees, 10; Ottawa zone—employers, 3, employees, 12; Toronto zone—employers, 3, employees, 10.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$5,778.58 collected from thirty-five employers in arrears of wages and involving 146 employees had not been disbursed. Of this amount, the Board directed during 1960/61 that \$4,847.50 collected from thirty employers be paid to ninety-six employees entitled to it and \$925.75 collected from eighteen employers and affecting fifty employees be forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$5.33 was refunded to two employers. Also at the end of the fiscal year 1959/60, \$150 collected from one employer and involving twenty-six employees had not been disbursed; the Board directed during 1960/61 that this amount was to be forfeited to the Crown.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were ninety-nine prosecutions instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of schedules for industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Brantford zone, 6, Cornwall zone, 1, Metropolitan Toronto zone, 2, Ottawa zone, 2, Peterborough zone, 2; bricklaying and stonemasonry industry—Oshawa—Whitby zone, 2; carpentry industry—Niagara Falls zone, 4, Windsor zone, 7; electrical repair and construction industry—Chatham zone, 3, Ottawa zone, 3; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 12; ladies' dress and sports-wear industry—Ontario zone, 10; painting and decorating industry—Niagara Falls zone, 1, Toronto zone, 15, Windsor zone, 2; plastering industry—Hamilton zone, 18, Ottawa zone, 7; plumbing and heating industry—Kitchener—Waterloo zone, 2.

There were sixty-four convictions. Seventeen charges were withdrawn, eight cases were dismissed and ten were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Fines totalling \$1,132 were levied by the courts. Seven appeals were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the painting and decorating industry, Toronto zone; these appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.



Two appeals reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1959/60 that were entered by employees affected by the schedule for the plastering industry, Kitchener—Waterloo zone, were dismissed during the fiscal year under review. The other appeals, thirty-five in number, reported as uncompleted at March 31, 1960, that were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone, were settled in favour of the appellant.

## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

There were ten advisory committees established during the fiscal year 1960/61, six of which applied to schedules for construction industries and four to schedules for the barbering industry.

Eighty-eight advisory committees have been established since the fiscal year 1952/53, when the procedure was commenced for establishing committees by ministerial orders, to March 31, 1961. Fifty-nine of the committees apply to schedules for construction industries, twenty-four to schedules for the barbering industry, and five to schedules for clothing industries.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

## **APPEALS**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, there were three appeals to the Industry and Labour Board from the decisions of advisory committees. One appeal was made by an employer aggrieved by the decision of the advisory committee for the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone. The employer had not paid the rates of wages established by the schedule, claiming he did not come under the schedule; the appeal was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year.

The other two appeals were made by an employer aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee for the schedule for the painting and decorating industry, Windsor zone; the Board upheld the decision of the advisory committee in each appeal. In these two cases, the employer had not paid the rates of wages established by the schedule claiming the employees involved were exempt from the schedule; on receiving the decision of the Board on the appeals, the employer paid the arrears of wages owing.

## **MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH\***

The Minimum Wage Branch administers The Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. Minimum weekly wages, and certain other conditions of employment relating to minimum wages, are established for female employees by an Order made by the Board under the Act, and it is the responsibility of the Branch to enforce this Order as well as the Act.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Order was amended by the Board. The amendment provided increased minimum weekly wages for female employees, among other matters; it came into force on July 1, 1960.

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\*See Table L-1, page 127.

## **INSPECTIONS**

As in previous fiscal years, the records of employers employing female persons were examined during the fiscal year 1960/61 by various means for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act and minimum-wage Order. All violations reported were carefully investigated.

The names and addresses of 22,141 employers in the province were reported of whom it was considered the Branch had no record. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 11,437 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage Order was sent to 230 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the Order was sent together with a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. The names and addresses of 1,582 additional employers were submitted by Department of Labour inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage Order was sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which requires every employer affected by the Order to post a copy of it in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the Order to the employer directing him to post it immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the Order.

Questionnaires were completed and returned to the Branch by 10,669 employers during the fiscal year 1960/61, 6,892 of the employers reported employing a total of 24,931 female persons. Study of the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 469 female employees by 115 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

## **VIOLATIONS**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

In addition to the underpayment of 469 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires described above, there were 344 complaints received during the fiscal year 1960/61 from female employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the Order.

Arrears of wages amounting to \$5,958.74 were collected from twenty-eight employers on behalf of these 344 employees.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1960/61.

## **HOME-WORK**

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 409 firms during the fiscal year 1960/61, as compared with 387 firms in the previous fiscal year.

## **HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the Industry and Labour Board granted seven employers written permission to pay ten female employees who were handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

Two permits involving two handicapped female employees which had been issued previously expired during the fiscal year under review, leaving in force at March 31, 1961, nine permits involving twelve handicapped female employees. Each permit allowed the employer to pay to the employees wages that were fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

## **OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER\***

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made under the Act. In its administrative principles this legislation provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to issue licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions, and to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres, associations of amateur sportsmen, and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities.

During the fiscal year 1960/61, new equipment was donated to approximately 645 associations sponsoring such minor amateur sport as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, football, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, soft-ball, tennis, track- and field-events, volley-ball, and wrestling; about 45,000 athletes were connected with these associations. Donations in the form of medals, trophies and crests were also made during the fiscal year under review for persons and teams winning Ontario championships. This form of assistance to and encouragement of amateur sport represented an expenditure of over \$34,000.

A grant of \$1,200 was made, during 1960/61, to help defray the expenses of the goodwill trip of the team of the Chatham Maroon Senior Hockey Club to Russia and Sweden. Two other grants of \$1,000 each were made during the fiscal year under review, one to the Ontario Amateur Basketball Association to be used for expenses of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Championships, and the other helped sponsor the Harmsworth Trophy Races held in Picton, Ontario.

### **LICENCES**

During the fiscal year 1960/61, the total of all types of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling decreased by some 6 per cent from the total number issued during the previous fiscal year, and, consequently, the total amount of revenue derived from the fees of all types of licences issued also dropped from 1959/60.

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\*See tables M-1 and M-2, page 128.



## **FINES**

No person was fined for any violation of The Athletics Control Act or regulations during the fiscal year 1960/61.

## **REVENUE**

In addition to the revenue derived from fees for licences, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1960/61 amounted to \$10,184.06 as compared with \$14,861.37 for the previous fiscal period.

## **PART II - TABLES**



# TABLES

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Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	27		1	4	7	2	5	28	1	121	24	17	22	15
2	Cranes and derricks.....								1		6			1	1
3	Elevators.....														
4	Engines and cars.....	1						2	1		11	1			5
5	Electricity.....	1						2	2		9	1		3	1
6	Explosions.....	9									3	9	1		1
7	Falling objects.....	58		22	1	28	2	42	63	11	353	83	31	65	48
8	Falls of persons.....	139	3	20	7	27	4	28	63	13	185	87	16	31	43
9	Missiles.....	7	1	8	3	5		18	19	5	118	32	6	17	9
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	1		1	1	1		4	1		9	5	1	3	3
11	Infected wounds.....	39	1	5	3	6	6	17	16	7	59	20	8	11	8
12	Jammed between articles.....	30	2	12	6	10	1	20	30	11	165	39	8	14	23
13	Hand tools.....	30		6	1	5	1	14	14	2	25	7	2	2	3
14	Sprains and strains.....	208	10	75	21	53	6	68	152	44	645	282	59	126	105
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting...	16		3	2	3	1	5	4	1	17	4	1	3	6
16	Presses and dies.....			2				1			75	13	6	19	
17	Paper machinery.....								70	23					
18	Metal machinery.....							2			62	24	14	16	
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....							41	2		8	2	1	2	
20	Textile machinery.....					28	8								
21	Other machinery.....	33	1	4	16	3	2	4	2	1	5	4	1	7	16
22	Centrifugal machinery.....														
23	Rubber machinery.....			18											
24	Machinery connections.....	19		11	8	8	3	28	16	3	131	40	35	26	16
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	89	5	23	17	28	1	38	87	18	263	96	23	54	50
26	Scalpings.....														
27	Trucking.....	3		1				2		1	11	8	2	2	1
28	Fumes.....	1						1	9		3	1			5
29	Industrial diseases.....	15		8	4	4	1	7	1	4	28	21	2	15	12
30	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>371</b>
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	123	2	7		7	2	139	144	43	56	61	6	13	12
32	<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>383</b>

<sup>1</sup>These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

## INSPECTION BRANCH

BY CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1961<sup>1</sup>

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total	Female		Male		Number	
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.		No.
No.	Chemical products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication		Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal		
4	11	5	2				1		4				2		303	18		285		1			
			1												10			10		2			
																				3			
	2		1						1	1					26			24		2			
	5		1												25	1		21		3			
5	3								36				1		71	29	1	37		4			
	11	8	2	3	2		1	7	81				1		7	930	54		870		6		
3	14	14	3	7			2	5	67						1	13	796	107		686		3	
2	4	5			2				1	6						1	269	11		258		9	
	1									1						32	1		31		10		
	4	6							45						1	1	263	42		221		11	
1	7	2		4	1		1		26						1	414	13		399		12		
	1	4	1						53						1	172	15		157		13		
10	66	32		5	1		4	7	162						3	11	2,155	151		2,004		14	
	3								9							1	79	10		69		15	
		14															130	30		100		16	
																	93	15		78		17	
		1														119	8		110		1		
		1							1							58	2		55		1		
																36	13		23		20		
	5	13						1	26				1		1	146	33		111		2		
																					21		
																					22		
																18	1		17		23		
1	8	10		1				1	2						1	368	28		338		2		
4	17	15	1	3				4	90						1	936	79		853		4		
																					24		
																					25		
																					26		
1	1			1					2							36			36		27		
	2								1							23			23		28		
	4	2							1							129	18		109		2		
31	169	132	12	24	9		9	28	613			2	1		10	46	7,637	679	1	6,925	32	30	
11	2	6	17	15			47	7	31		2	3			2	19	777	20		724	33	31	
42	171	138	29	39	9		56	35	644		2	5	1		12	65	8,414	699	1	7,649	65	32	

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	23,791	7,420	31,211	67	9
2	Foods and beverages.....	3,457	785	4,242	.....	1
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	34	14	48	.....	.....
4	Rubber products.....	183	95	278	.....	.....
5	Leather products.....	397	136	533	.....	.....
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	584	195	779	.....	.....
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,426	614	2,040	.....	.....
8	Wood products.....	2,465	560	3,025	1	1
9	Paper products.....	399	134	533	.....	.....
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries....	1,281	293	1,574	1	1
11	Iron and steel products.....	3,428	1,511	4,939	1	2
12	Transportation equipment.....	5,853	1,441	7,294	63	2
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	629	378	1,007	.....	1
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	809	328	1,137	.....	.....
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	766	233	999	.....	.....
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	343	48	391	.....	.....
17	Chemical products.....	762	274	1,036	1	1
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	975	381	1,356	.....	.....
19	Construction.....	749	119	868	6	2
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,204	225	1,429	.....	1
21	Transportation.....	596	118	714	.....	1
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	463	93	556	.....	.....
23	Communication.....	145	14	159	.....	.....
24	Public Utility Operation.....	212	42	254	.....	.....
25	Trade.....	12,619	1,650	14,269	9	7
26	Wholesale trade.....	2,845	616	3,461	.....	3
27	Retail trade.....	9,774	1,034	10,808	9	4
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	795	84	879	1	.....
29	Service.....	6,357	970	7,327	100	1
30	Community or public service.....	80	10	90	7	.....
31	Government service.....	433	65	498	3	.....
32	Recreation service.....	212	20	232	.....	.....
33	Business service.....	153	25	178	1	1
34	Personal service.....	5,479	850	6,329	89	.....
35	Unclassified.....	444	22	466	1	.....
36	Total.....	46,171	10,532	56,703	184	20

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department<sup>2</sup>Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1961  
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections¹							Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act²	The Fair Accommodation Practices Act	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	Total		
		290		57	7	430	31,641	1
		29		10	2	42	4,284	2
		3				3	48	3
		5		3		8	281	4
		20		1		21	541	5
		13		6		19	800	6
		49		3	2	56	2,059	7
		2				2	3,081	8
		11		5		18	535	9
		41		12	1	57	1,592	10
		68		4		137	4,996	11
		5		3		9	7,431	12
		12		4		16	1,016	13
		14		1	1	16	1,153	14
		3				3	1,015	15
		7				9	394	16
		8		5	1	14	1,045	17
							1,370	18
3,074		297	6		1	3,386	4,254	19
		66		5		72	1,501	20
		59		1		61	775	21
		6		2		8	564	22
		1		2		3	162	23
		3				3	257	24
		178	1	96	1	292	14,561	25
		41		6		50	3,511	26
		137	1	90	1	242	11,050	27
		23		4		28	907	28
	1	321	3	223	5	654	7,981	29
		23		3	2	35	125	30
		25		4		32	530	31
		8		8	1	17	249	32
		36		12		50	228	33
	1	229	3	196	2	520	6,849	34
		124		16		141	607	35
3,074	1	1,302	10	401	14	5,006	61,709	36

of Labour.  
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which



TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	239	859	1,098	2,968	639	129	4,351
2	Foods and beverages.....	40	32	72	294	93	23	554
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				2			6
4	Rubber products.....	3	4	7	22	2	2	32
5	Leather products.....	4	7	11	66	5	3	99
6	Textile products, (except clothing)....	1	4	5	127	10	8	118
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	4	1	5	238	6	12	71
8	Wood products.....	27	47	74	292	91	10	715
9	Paper products.....	2	3	5	98	15	1	147
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	11	9	20	170	22	7	134
11	Iron and steel products.....	35	132	167	346	113	14	1,128
12	Transportation equipment.....	73	531	604	816	202	19	462
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	4	5	9	84	7	4	178
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	2	26	28	106	10	7	243
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	17	32	49	66	24	5	154
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	4	2	6	15	6	1	14
17	Chemical products.....	4	11	15	86	16	7	112
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8	13	21	140	17	6	184
19	<b>Construction</b> .....	5	30	35	45	36	2	44
20	<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	6	52	58	149	40	6	74
21	Transportation.....	6	48	54	67	19		32
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..		4	4	71	16	6	42
23	Communication.....				11	5		
24	<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	1	4	5	7	7		17
25	<b>Trade</b> .....	58	305	363	800	135	42	367
26	Wholesale trade.....	25	33	58	313	63	19	156
27	Retail trade.....	33	272	305	487	72	23	211
28	<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	2	2	4	137	76	7	3
29	<b>Service</b> .....	22	24	46	263	56	5	159
30	Community or public service.....				19	2		12
31	Government service.....		3	3	40	17	2	57
32	Recreation service.....		2	2	29	13	1	8
33	Business service.....		1	1	13	2		4
34	Personal service.....	22	18	40	162	22	2	78
35	<b>Unclassified</b> .....		1	1	20	5	4	9
36	<b>Total</b> .....	333	1,277	1,610	4,389	994	195	5,024

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1961

Subject of Directions											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventilation	Sanitation	Seats: for female employees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing-room matron	Head-gear: for female employees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscellaneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
43	249	902	538	5	345	25	261	1,606	2	4,319	17,480	1
2	43	37	56	1	54	5	19	388	1	594	2,236	2
								2		2	12	3
	1	11	5	1	1		1	4		37	126	4
1	1	5	11	1	6	1	27	2		80	319	5
	4	5	17	1	8	3	27	1		99	433	6
1	3	18	41		29	1	36	7		222	690	7
4	18	51	67		50	5	9	139		478	2,003	8
1	1	24	7		14	2	26	2		77	420	9
	3	24	19		16	2	14	1		188	620	10
9	17	251	89	1	42	1	30	89		755	3,052	11
15	123	222	116		58	1	6	919		1,031	4,594	12
3	4	127	37		18		9	2		131	613	13
2	8	52	10		13	2	22	3		149	655	14
2	6	19	16		7		3	29		137	517	15
	3	5	5		10			13		45	123	16
2	7	22	16		7		4	3		135	432	17
1	7	29	26		12	2	28	2	1	159	635	18
	5	16	3		7			25		93	311	19
2	10	58	18		18			81		169	683	20
2	5	28	9		15			40		110	381	21
	5	29	7		3			40		54	277	22
		1	2					1		5	25	23
1	1	2			1			1		23	65	24
9	44	70	85	5	159	14	5	751	10	1,241	4,100	25
2	14	35	37		40	2	5	121		374	1,239	26
7	30	35	48	5	119	12		630	10	867	2,861	27
3	4	8	3		24	1				48	318	28
8	17	25	41		112	5	7	138	8	1,055	1,945	29
	1	1					4	2		15	56	30
	4	5	6		14			5		77	230	31
1	3	3	1		2			1	3	17	84	32
		2	2		1					16	41	33
7	9	14	32		95	5	3	130	5	930	1,534	34
		1	1		4	1				23	69	35
66	330	1,082	689	10	670	46	273	2,602	20	6,971	24,971	36

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	3,322	20,328	5,207	106,359	776	15,302	70	3,494	9,375	145,483
2	Foods and beverages.....	468	2,385	909	17,866	293	4,433	48	3,055	1,718	27,739
3	Tobacco and tobacco products...	4	71	15	1,176	1	467	1	300	21	2,014
4	Rubber products.....	34	365	45	1,954	12	521	.....	.....	91	2,840
5	Leather products.....	17	83	177	4,047	68	2,486	.....	.....	262	6,616
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	44	185	257	5,737	60	1,871	.....	.....	361	7,793
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	106	974	798	18,720	57	2,506	2	43	963	22,243
8	Wood products.....	269	740	349	2,531	88	590	6	45	712	3,906
9	Paper products.....	51	528	175	4,354	18	293	1	10	245	5,185
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	320	3,796	395	4,933	17	92	.....	.....	732	8,821
11	Iron and steel products.....	733	3,872	603	9,544	46	552	1	20	1,383	13,988
12	Transportation equipment.....	539	2,450	280	5,062	45	167	10	19	874	7,698
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	91	506	180	3,454	13	212	.....	.....	284	4,172
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.	143	1,139	304	13,097	20	680	.....	.....	467	14,916
15	Non-metallic mineral products...	137	580	134	2,040	6	59	.....	.....	277	2,679
16	Products of petroleum and coal...	37	463	20	85	3	3	.....	.....	60	551
17	Chemical products.....	199	1,581	219	4,599	1	3	.....	.....	419	6,183
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	130	610	347	7,160	28	367	1	2	506	8,139
19	Construction.....	133	456	60	148	2	2	.....	.....	195	606
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	273	1,364	164	1,625	19	72	12	26	468	3,087
21	Transportation.....	143	618	75	319	4	19	3	3	225	959
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	90	265	38	160	12	39	4	7	144	471
23	Communication.....	40	481	51	1,146	3	14	5	16	99	1,657
24	Public Utility Operation.....	48	489	18	142	1	1	.....	.....	67	632
25	Trade.....	2,103	9,250	2,849	25,356	852	3,688	42	225	5,846	38,519
26	Wholesale trade.....	964	4,155	486	3,677	71	750	9	154	1,530	8,736
27	Retail trade.....	1,139	5,095	2,363	21,679	781	2,938	33	71	4,316	29,783
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	40	619	19	124	1	3	.....	.....	60	746
29	Service.....	230	2,985	1,441	10,327	1,884	9,856	77	216	3,632	23,384
30	Community or public service.....	16	152	16	332	2	2	2	11	36	497
31	Government service.....	26	405	24	168	3	11	.....	.....	53	584
32	Recreation service.....	39	131	14	47	7	24	.....	.....	60	202
33	Business service.....	58	440	23	291	2	6	.....	.....	83	737
34	Personal service.....	91	1,857	1,364	9,489	1,870	9,813	75	205	3,400	21,364
35	Unclassified.....	7	6,426	128	7,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	13,787
36	Total.....	6,156	41,917	9,886	151,442	3,535	28,924	201	3,961	19,778	226,244

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1961

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
916	17,173	9,079	371,402	5,076	64,546	1,586	14,395	16,657	467,516	612,999	
101	718	1,013	36,103	930	12,531	346	4,487	2,390	53,839	81,578	2
1	100	24	2,388	4	552	1	95	30	3,135	5,149	3
9	127	82	11,463	48	1,157	4	29	143	12,776	15,616	4
6	71	179	4,937	78	3,115	3	124	266	8,247	14,863	5
15	198	267	7,808	87	2,778	2	13	371	10,797	18,590	6
102	970	741	8,707	62	1,543	5	18	910	11,238	33,481	7
46	294	815	15,331	614	10,692	159	3,397	1,634	29,714	33,620	8
11	200	227	21,859	39	666	1	49	278	22,774	27,959	9
246	8,949	629	10,477	71	551	4	37	950	20,014	28,835	10
90	2,243	1,784	107,654	558	9,326	92	723	2,524	119,946	133,934	11
127	587	905	51,938	2,111	14,698	915	4,475	4,058	71,698	79,396	12
11	96	356	14,545	70	1,038	3	15	440	15,694	19,866	13
42	715	480	31,278	66	1,667	2	102	590	33,762	48,678	14
14	277	391	14,394	158	2,497	30	618	593	17,786	20,465	15
5	430	215	3,825	51	159	15	174	286	4,588	5,139	16
41	702	463	19,058	38	346	3	38	545	20,144	26,327	17
49	496	508	9,637	91	1,230	1	1	649	11,364	19,503	18
19	154	398	6,106	109	2,258	30	608	556	9,126	9,732	19
52	444	404	11,007	295	6,807	82	888	833	19,146	22,233	20
7	31	193	6,635	227	6,241	41	646	468	13,553	14,512	21
32	239	156	2,409	65	548	40	234	293	3,430	3,901	22
13	174	55	1,963	3	18	1	8	72	2,163	3,820	23
7	209	136	3,450	15	79	3	11	161	3,749	4,381	24
967	4,282	3,306	33,701	3,230	15,973	710	2,562	8,213	56,518	95,037	25
375	2,399	1,271	14,958	468	5,071	113	873	2,227	23,301	32,037	26
592	1,883	2,035	18,743	2,762	10,902	597	1,689	5,986	33,217	63,000	27
33	233	56	428	60	141	.....	.....	149	802	1,548	28
258	1,647	1,090	11,225	1,315	6,607	77	260	2,740	19,739	43,123	29
7	120	30	702	5	65	.....	.....	42	887	1,384	30
12	104	118	4,777	23	185	7	44	160	5,110	5,694	31
53	436	30	339	18	82	1	2	102	859	1,061	32
32	534	52	589	7	56	.....	.....	91	1,179	1,916	33
154	453	860	4,818	1,262	6,219	69	214	2,345	11,704	33,068	34
4	14	71	8,398	1	2	.....	.....	76	8,414	22,201	35
2,256	24,156	14,540	445,717	10,101	96,413	2,488	18,724	29,385	585,010	811,254	36



**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,  
BY SEX AND AGE—1961**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	No. 145,338	No. 145	No. .....	No. 145,483	No. 467,370	No. 145	No. 1	No. 467,516	No. 612,999
Foods and beverages.....	27,698	41	.....	27,739	53,809	30	.....	53,839	81,578
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2,014	.....	.....	2,014	3,135	.....	.....	3,135	5,149
Rubber products.....	2,838	2	.....	2,840	12,775	1	.....	12,776	15,616
Leather products.....	6,607	9	.....	6,616	8,243	4	.....	8,247	14,863
Textile products, (except clothing)...	7,781	12	.....	7,793	10,789	8	.....	10,797	18,590
Clothing (textile and fur).....	22,198	45	.....	22,243	11,221	17	.....	11,238	33,481
Wood products.....	3,904	2	.....	3,906	29,707	7	.....	29,714	33,620
Paper products.....	5,183	2	.....	5,185	22,774	.....	.....	22,774	27,959
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	8,805	16	.....	8,821	19,961	53	.....	20,014	28,835
Iron and steel products.....	13,985	3	.....	13,988	119,941	5	.....	119,946	133,934
Transportation equipment.....	7,695	3	.....	7,698	71,689	9	.....	71,698	79,396
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,170	2	.....	4,172	15,693	1	.....	15,694	19,866
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	14,914	2	.....	14,916	33,760	2	.....	33,762	48,678
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,679	.....	.....	2,679	17,786	.....	.....	17,786	20,465
Products of petroleum and coal.....	551	.....	.....	551	4,588	.....	.....	4,588	5,139
Chemical products.....	6,183	.....	.....	6,183	20,143	1	.....	20,144	26,327
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8,133	6	.....	8,139	11,356	7	1	11,364	19,503
<b>Construction</b> .....	606	.....	.....	606	9,125	1	.....	9,126	9,732
<b>Transportation, Storage and     Communication</b> .....	3,087	.....	.....	3,087	19,145	1	.....	19,146	22,233
Transportation.....	959	.....	.....	959	13,553	.....	.....	13,553	14,512
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	471	.....	.....	471	3,429	1	.....	3,430	3,901
Communication.....	1,657	.....	.....	1,657	2,163	.....	.....	2,163	3,820
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	632	.....	.....	632	3,749	.....	.....	3,749	4,381
<b>Trade</b> .....	38,283	233	3	38,519	56,137	374	7	56,518	95,037
Wholesale trade.....	8,715	21	.....	8,736	23,298	3	.....	23,301	32,037
Retail trade.....	29,568	212	3	29,783	32,839	371	7	33,217	63,000
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	746	.....	.....	746	802	.....	.....	802	1,548
<b>Service</b> .....	23,283	101	.....	23,384	19,703	34	2	19,739	43,123
Community or public service.....	497	.....	.....	497	887	.....	.....	887	1,384
Government service.....	584	.....	.....	584	5,110	.....	.....	5,110	5,694
Recreation service.....	202	.....	.....	202	857	1	1	859	1,061
Business service.....	737	.....	.....	737	1,179	.....	.....	1,179	1,916
Personal service.....	21,263	101	.....	21,364	11,670	33	1	11,704	33,068
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	13,781	6	.....	13,787	8,409	5	.....	8,414	22,201
<b>Total</b> .....	225,756	485	3	226,244	584,440	560	10	585,010	811,254

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY OVERTIME,  
DOUBLE-SHIFT WORK, AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960**

Industry	Emergency Overtime		Double Shift		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>618</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>146</b>
Foods and beverages.....	76	145	122	169	66
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	3	7	7	10	11
Rubber products.....	7	11	13	18	3
Leather products.....	28	50	11	12	2
Textile products, (except clothing).....	35	97	63	91	13
Clothing (textile and fur).....	114	220	35	50	3
Wood products.....	21	45	23	24	2
Paper products.....	46	99	49	93	5
Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	80	282	23	24	4
Iron and steel products.....	36	76	62	74	6
Transportation equipment.....	6	9	17	21	4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	24	51	21	22	2
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	55	185	32	89	1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	7	8	11	12	4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	3	28	40	.....
Chemical products.....	21	36	54	57	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	58	168	.....	.....	17
<b>Construction</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	.....
Transportation.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	1	1	1	1	.....
Communication.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>
Wholesale trade.....	29	53	9	9	1
Retail trade.....	9	66	2	7	1
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>61</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
Community or public service.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Government service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recreation service.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....
Business service.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Personal service.....	59	122	24	26	2
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>721</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>150</b>

TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS,  
BY INDUSTRY—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>335</b>	<b>2,553</b>
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	3	19
Leather products.....	28	142
Textile products, (except clothing).....	55	242
Clothing (textile and fur).....	131	747
Wood products.....	6	13
Paper products.....	10	113
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	19	342
Iron and steel products.....	2	11
Transportation equipment.....		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	19	237
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	3	8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	3
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	3	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	55	674
<b>Construction</b> .....		
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....		
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>58</b>	<b>219</b>
Wholesale trade.....	14	87
Retail trade.....	44	132
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....		
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....		
Personal service.....	2	3
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>414</b>	<b>2,804</b>

# B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1961

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Number	Com-pressor operator	Refrigeration operator		Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
			B class	A class	fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	4	2	3		5	17	12			2		41
Blind River.....	1	7			2	7	3					19
Brantford.....	3	1	2		24	22	5	1		7		62
Bright.....	1				1							1
Brockville.....	3		1		10	5	4			5		25
Burk's Falls.....	1					1						1
Caledon.....	1									1		1
Casselman.....	1				1							1
Chatham.....	4	2	4		19	16	12			4		57
Cornwall.....	2			1	17	5	7		1	5		36
Dryden.....	1	6			8	12	5	1		14	1	47
Durham.....	1				3							3
Embrun.....	1				1							1
Finch.....	1				1							1
Guelph.....	1		34									34
Hamilton.....	5	2		1	30	25	12	2		11		83
Huntsville.....	2				2	4				4		10
Kapuskasing.....	1				3	5				1		9
Kingston.....	4	1	1		17	10	5	1		4		39
Kirkland Lake.....	1				5							5
Kitchener.....	4				21	19	4	1		4		49
London.....	6	3	3		29	37	19	2		6		99
Newburgh.....	1					1						1
Niagara Falls.....	2	1			8	4	1					14
North Bay.....	2	1	3		13	8	3			3		31
Orillia.....	1				3	2			1	3		9
Ottawa.....	6		2	1	150	87	34	2		21		297
Owen Sound.....	1				6	2				1		9
Pembroke.....	1				6	11	5			2		24
Peterborough.....	2	2			8	7	2			1		20
Port Arthur.....	2	10	10		40	22	16	7		22		127
Port Maitland.....	1									1		1
Preston.....	1				2							2
Renfrew.....	1					2						2
St. Catharines.....	2				5	6	3	7		9		30
St. Mary's.....	2				2							2
Sarnia.....	2	4	10		9	7	6	1		6		43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	5			14	17	8	4		13		61
Scarborough.....	2				15							15
Selby.....	1				1							1
Strathcona.....	1				1							1
Strathroy.....	1				3							3
Sudbury.....	2	6			35	23	9	1		5		79
Thorold.....	1				1							1
Timmins.....	1	3			6	3				2		14
Tweed.....	2				1	1						2
Winchester.....	1									1		1
Windsor.....	2	4	3		28	21	9	5	2	5		77
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	92	60	76	3	556	409	184	35	4	163	1	1,491
Total, Toronto.....	(a)	67	33	1	797	569	292	105	1	224	2	2,091
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,582</b>

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on a Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.



**TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1961**

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	39	18	.....	1	420	478	70
Refrigeration operator:							
B class.....	64	14	.....		372	450	31
A class.....	2	1	.....		8	11	1
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class....	905	152	5	15	7,372	8,449	296
Third class.....	221	192	3	9	6,334	6,759	565
Second class....	41	88	3	3	2,441	2,576	347
First class.....	1	25	.....	1	481	508	114
Hoisting engineer....	2	2	.....	3	797	804	1
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).	247	60	.....	5	3,848	4,160	80
Traction engineer....	1	.....	.....	.....	312	313	2
Hoisting and traction engineer.....			.....	.....	231	231	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22,616</b>	<b>24,739<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,507</b>

<sup>1</sup>In addition, there were 540 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 25,279 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

TABLE B-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1961

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$144,987.85
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		5,291.00
		<hr/>
2. Text-books.....		\$150,278.85
3. Miscellaneous.....		12,111.50
		455.71
		<hr/>
Gross Revenue.....		\$162,846.06
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$ 1,373.50
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		61.00
		<hr/>
2. Text-books.....		\$ 1,434.50
3. Miscellaneous.....		19.00
		382.10
		<hr/>
Total Refunds.....		1,835.60
		<hr/>
Net Revenue.....		\$161,010.46

## C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

### TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS—1961

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,376	625	3,194
Pressure vessels.....	9,880	662	8,488
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,256<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>11,682</b>
Pressure-piping.....	691 <sup>1, 2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 10,337 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 107 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

### TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1961

Classification of Certificate	Number
<b>Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....</b>	<b>2,997</b>
<b>Certificates of Inspection.....</b>	<b>19,629</b>
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	7,825
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	1,239
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	10,565 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....</b>	<b>76</b>

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 1,862 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 8,703 certificates issued from the office.

### TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1961

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	
Inspectors.....	3	1	4	.....
Persons other than inspectors.....	8	5	13	166
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>166</b>

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1961

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	3,756	1,007	4,763
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	315	153	468
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>5,231</b>

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1961

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boiler.....	1		1	1
Pressure vessel.....	1			
Pressure-piping.....				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1961

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Fees.....</b>	<b>243,179.75</b>
Approval and registration of designs.....	28,054.00
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	102,785.50
Pressure-piping.....	5,253.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	15,580.50
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	53,656.75
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	9,034.00
Certificates of competency.....	936.00
Tests of welding operators.....	26,120.00
Approval of welding procedures.....	1,760.00
<b>Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....</b>	<b>7,459.00</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA).....</b>	<b>76.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>250,714.75</b>



## D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS  
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1961**

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	966	82	1,048	9	320	8	186	1,571
Hand-power passenger.....	62		62		3		3	68
Freight.....	2,289	60	2,349	31	77	28	435	2,920
Hand-power freight.....	51	1	52				40	92
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	494	17	511	2	97	2	67	679
Hand-power Class A.....	11	1	12		1		9	22
Class B.....	68	1	69	1	9	1	32	112
Hand-power Class B.....	6		6					6
Escalator—One.....	26	3	29		21		11	61
Escalator Series.....	2	2	4		5			9 <sup>1</sup>
Manlift.....	46	1	47	1	4	1	7	60
Incline Lift.....	57		57		11		25	93
Ski Tow.....	11	6	17		18	1	19	55
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>5,748</b>

<sup>1</sup>Involved the inspection of 22 escalator units.

**TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1961**

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	1		1	12		13
Persons other than inspectors.....		5	5	66		71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>		<b>84</b>

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1961

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	1,337	2,095	12	3,444		60
Hand-power passenger.....	4	100		104		1
Freight.....	119	5,466	2	5,587		154
Hand-power freight.....	1	48		49		1
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	83	960		1,043		6
Hand-power Class A.....	3	13		16		
Class B.....	7	118		125		
Hand-power Class B.....		9		9		
Escalator—One.....	12	74		86		
Escalator Series.....	6	28		34		2
Manlift.....	4	103		107		4
Incline Lift.....	3	44		47		
Ski Tow.....	23	95		118		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10,769</b>		<b>229</b>

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES  
APPROVED—1961

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	349	10	359		
Hand-power passenger.....	2		2		
Freight.....	82	21	103		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	84	7	91		
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	1	1	2		
Hand-power Class B.....	1		1		
Escalator—One.....	10		10		
Escalator Series.....					
Manlift.....	3		3		
Incline Lift.....					
Ski Tow.....	37	2	39		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>610</b>		

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger Elevator:										
Landing.....										
In car.....						1			2	
Top of car.....								1		
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Freight Elevator:										
Landing.....						1				
In car.....						3			1	3
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....			1	2	2				2	
Landing—lower.....			1		1	2			4	1
Stairs.....			16	4	15	1	2		17	4
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....										
Landing—lower.....										
Machine area.....										
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>

ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1961

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
7	4	1		2				17	12		5	
								1				1
	1		2					4			4	
	3		1		1			12	1		11	
1	4	3		5	1	2		23	16		7	
3	4	4		11	2	3		36	27		9	
18	19	21	6	77	19	33		252	199		53	



**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED CAUSING INJURY—1961**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	2			1	1	2
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	10			11		11
Hand-power freight.....						
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....						
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....						
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	1	1				1
Escalator Series.....	1			1		1
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....						
Ski Tow.....	1				1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS  
OF CONTRACTORS—1961**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Contractor <sup>1</sup>	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1961	1962	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	18	49	8	75
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	1	17	3	21
20 or more.....		2		2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>98</b>

<sup>1</sup>During 12-month period preceding contractor's application for registration.

<sup>2</sup>Includes contractors who before making application for registration did not carry on work as contractors and employed no elevator-mechanics.

**TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1961**

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Licences</b> .....	<b>58,215.00</b>
Initial licences.....	7,834.00
Renewal of licences.....	49,143.00
Transfer of licences.....	1,158.00
Duplicate of licences.....	80.00
<b>Certificates of Competency</b> .....	<b>430.00</b>
First certificates.....	90.00
Renewal of certificates.....	340.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications</b> .....	<b>10,985.00</b>
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	10,985.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors</b> .....	<b>1,630.00</b>
First annual registration.....	195.00
Subsequent registration.....	1,435.00
<b>Duplicate Notices in Form of Metal Plate</b> .....	<b>427.00</b>
<b>Inspections</b> .....	<b>46,690.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b> .....	<b>138.32</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)</b> .....	<b>116.75</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>3.95</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>118,636.02</b>

## E—ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH

**TABLE E-1.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS  
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1961**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>1,410</b>	<b>93,017,000</b>	<b>46.68</b>
Foods and beverages.....	213	9,947,500	4.99
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	6	416,000	.20
Rubber products.....	13	427,600	.22
Leather products.....	14	922,700	.46
Textile products, (except clothing).....	24	616,600	.31
Clothing (textile and fur).....	15	1,024,000	.51
Wood products.....	104	2,622,400	1.32
Paper products.....	44	4,660,400	2.34
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	46	1,683,300	.85
Iron and steel products.....	286	28,223,200	14.16
Transportation equipment.....	269	15,733,500	7.90
Non-ferrous metal products.....	44	2,017,100	1.01
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	56	7,798,700	3.91
Non-metallic mineral products.....	66	3,418,600	1.72
Products of petroleum and coal.....	25	872,700	.44
Chemical products.....	130	9,387,700	4.71
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	55	3,245,000	1.63
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>59</b>	<b>1,133,700</b>	<b>.57</b>
General contractors.....	41	893,100	.45
Special trade contractors.....	18	240,600	.12
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>11,905,900</b>	<b>5.97</b>
Transportation.....	51	1,998,000	1.00
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	77	5,104,900	2.56
Communication.....	18	4,803,000	2.41
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>6,741,500</b>	<b>3.38</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>358</b>	<b>24,554,400</b>	<b>12.32</b>
Wholesale trade.....	141	7,637,200	3.83
Retail trade.....	217	16,917,200	8.49
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>423</b>	<b>50,329,000</b>	<b>25.25</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>11,608,400</b>	<b>5.83</b>
Community or public service.....	14	1,151,800	.58
Government service.....	53	7,002,500	3.51
Recreation service.....	28	2,313,100	1.16
Business service.....	4	179,000	.09
Personal service.....	47	962,000	.49
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,576</b>	<b>199,289,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## F—CONCILIATION SERVICES

**TABLE F-1.—APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT  
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS DISPOSED OF BY  
CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1961**

	Appointments	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appointments of Conciliation Officers:				
During 1961.....	1,078	903	103,500	1,078
Carried over from 1960.....	171 <sup>1</sup>	133	7,300	171 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>110,800</b>	<b>1,249</b>
Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers:				
Collective agreements effected.....	541	465	46,000	541
Conciliation boards to be established.....	492	372	52,000	492
Conciliation boards not to be established.....	87	82	3,900	87
Lapsed.....	8	7	100	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>1,128</b>
Appointments Undisposed of at March 31, 1961...	121	110	8,800	121

<sup>1</sup>Revised.



**TABLE F-2.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS  
UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1961<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Disputes</b>	<b>Employees Directly Involved</b>	<b>Employers Directly Involved</b>
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Establishment of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes Referred:			
During 1961.....	372	52,000	492
Carried over from 1960.....	41	8,700	50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>542</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Collective agreements effected with further assistance of conciliation officers before boards established.....	38	6,000	61
Lapsed before boards established.....	1	100	1
Boards established.....	347	47,300	451
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>513</b>
Disputes in Process at March 31, 1961.....	27	7,300	29
<b>Operation of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes where Boards Established:			
During 1961.....	347	47,300	451
Prior to 1961.....	59	6,600	70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>521</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Agreements directly effected.....	153	20,500	208
Agreements not effected.....	161	22,400	219
Lapsed.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>42,900</b>	<b>427</b>
Disputes Undisposed of at March 31, 1961.....	92	11,000	94

<sup>1</sup>Boards are in the process of being established while the procedures under section 16 of the Act are being complied with. This section provides for the appointment of the members and chairman of a board and is administered from the Office of the Deputy Minister. A board is deemed to have been established when its members have been appointed and notice of their names has been given to the parties.

# G—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE G-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND COMPLAINTS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD—1961

Type of Application or Complaint	Number of Applications or Complaints	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1961
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1961 .....	720	442	100	66	112
Carried over from 1960 .....	146	70	45	8	23
Total .....	866	512	145	74	135
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1961 .....	1,061	946	16	43	56
Carried over from 1960 .....	29	18	4	4	3
Total .....	1,090	964	20	47	59
Declaration of Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1961 .....	60	28	14	5	13
Carried over from 1960 .....	18	9	5	4	
Total .....	78	37	19	9	13
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1961 .....	11	3		1	7
Carried over from 1960 .....	5	4	1		
Total .....	16	7	1	1	7
Declaration that Strike or Lockout Unlawful:					
Filed during 1961 .....	29 <sup>1</sup>	4	1	22	2
Carried over from 1960 .....	5 <sup>2</sup>	1	1	2	1
Total .....	34	5	2	24	3
Consent to Institute Prosecution:					
Filed during 1961 .....	96	18	4	63	11
Carried over from 1960 .....	15 <sup>3</sup>	6	3	5	1
Total .....	111	24	7	68	12
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1961 .....	2	1			1
Carried over from 1960 .....	1	1			
Total .....	3	2			1
Applications under Section 79 of the Act <sup>4</sup> :					
Filed during 1961 .....	9		1	2	6
Carried over from 1960 .....	7	1	1	2	3
Total .....	16	1	2	4	9
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1961 .....					
Carried over from 1960 .....					
Total .....					
Complaint of Unfair Practice in Employment:					
Filed during 1961 .....	61	1	18	27	15
Carried over from 1960 .....					
Total .....	61	1	18	27	15
Miscellaneous:					
Filed during 1961 .....	3 <sup>5</sup>	1	2		
Carried over from 1960 .....					
Total .....	3	1	2		
All types of applications filed during 1961 ..	2,052	1,444	156	229	223
All types of applications carried over from 1960 .....	226 <sup>3</sup>	110	60	25	31
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>254</b>

<sup>1</sup>Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lockout is unlawful: 1 granted, 1 undisposed of at March 31, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>One of these, an application for a declaration that a lockout is unlawful—undisposed of at March 31, 1961.

<sup>3</sup>Revised.

<sup>4</sup>The Labour Relations Act. The provisions of this section were contained in section 68 of the Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1950, chapter 194.

<sup>5</sup>One, an application for the Board to grant conciliation services notwithstanding failure to give written notice—granted; 1, an application referred by the Minister of Labour as to whether there was a collective agreement between the parties—dismissed; 1, a request by a member of a trade union for a financial statement of its affairs—dismissed.

## H—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

**TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1961**

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Com- plaints Dis- missed	Com- mis- sions Ap- pointed	Com- plaints Un- disposed of at March 31, 1961
Nature	Num- ber	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	Ances- try	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.
Refused employment.	9	2	1	3	1	1	1	6	2		1
Discharged.....	2	1			1			2			
Discriminated against in regard to employ- ment or any term or condition of em- ployment.....											
Excluded from mem- bership, expelled, suspended, or dis- criminated against by trade union....											
Discrimination ex- pressed by											
(a) applications for employment....	12 <sup>1</sup>	3	10		8	2	3	9	1		2
(b) advertisements.	1				1			1			
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	2		1		1			2			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>

<sup>1</sup>In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

# I—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT

TABLE I-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND  
DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACT—1961

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effectuated by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1961	Prosecutions
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	An- cestry	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(a) accommodation.....	13	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....
(b) services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) facilities.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) sign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>13<sup>1</sup></b>	.....	<b>4</b>	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>In addition, settlement was effected of the 3 complaints of services denied, because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year.



## J—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1961**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1960	March 31, 1961
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>773</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>3,126</b>
Bricklayer .....	19	12	26	14	115	82
Carpenter .....	58	41	80	17	350	270
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician .....	287	56	267	26	1,047	985
Mason .....	1	1	1	1	10	8
Painter and decorator .....	21	13	9	3	64	60
Plasterer .....	22	13	9	9	113	104
Plumber .....	174	54	134	19	881	848
Sheet metal worker .....	142	39	100	15	463	451
Steamfitter .....	49	29	56	7	361	318
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>1,188</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,285</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic .....	946	189	430	96	2,388	2,619
Branch B—body repairer .....	223	34	66	28	503	598
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer .....	19	8	7	8	59	55
Branch D—metal worker .....		5	18	1	37	13
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Barber</b> .....	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Hairstresser</b> .....	<b>260</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,261</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,949</b>

**TABLE J-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN  
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1961**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>290</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3,126</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	7	20	26	29		82
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	14	65	100	91		270
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	110	265	221	389		985
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....		1	2	5		8
Painter and decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	10	15	21	14		60
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	8	14	56	26		104
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	61	171	163	263	190	848
Sheet metal worker <sup>1</sup> .....	66	123	112	150		451
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	14	56	56	97	95	318
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>305</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3,285</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	264	565	583	609	598	2,619
Branch B—body repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	36	136	163	114	149	598
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer <sup>2</sup> .....	5	12	14	11	13	55
Branch D—metal worker <sup>3</sup> .....		1	12			13
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Barber</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>			<b>51</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>182</b>			<b>467</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>731</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>6,949</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE J-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
FROM 1928 TO 1961, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1961
	During 1961	1928-1961	During 1961	1928-1961	During 1961	1928-1961	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	19	948	12	169	40	697	82
Carpenter.....	58	2,074	41	491	97	1,313	270
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	287	4,427	56	705	293	2,737	985
Mason.....	1	67	1	16	2	43	8
Painter and decorator.....	21	526	13	166	12	300	60
Plasterer.....	22	542	13	83	18	355	104
Plumber.....	174	3,747	54	801	153	2,098	848
Sheet metal worker.....	142	1,770	39	341	115	978	451
Steamfitter.....	49	1,229	29	335	63	576	318
Total.....	773	15,330	258	3,107	793	9,097	3,126
Comparative totals, 1960.....	975	14,557	227	2,849	594	8,304	3,404
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
Branch A—motor mechanic...	946	10,608	189	2,653	526	5,336	2,619
Branch B—body repairer.....	223	1,848	34	427	94	823	598
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer.....	19	490	8	149	15	286	55
Branch D—metal worker.....		100	5	30	19	57	13
Total.....	1,188	13,046	236	3,259	654	6,502	3,285
Comparative totals, 1960.....	1,109	11,858	217	3,023	465	5,848	2,987
Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refriger- ating Equipment.....	12	24	1	2		2	20
Comparative totals, 1960.....	3	12	1	1	2	2	9
Barber.....	28	231	4	39	11	141	51
Comparative totals, 1960.....	16	203	2	35	10	130	38
Hairdresser.....	260	2,850	62	867	93	1,516	467
Comparative totals, 1960.....	177	2,590	50	805	49	1,423	362
<b>Grand totals all trades, 1961</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>31,481</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>7,274</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>17,258</b>	<b>6,949</b>
<b>Comparative grand totals all trades, 1960.....</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>29,220</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>15,707</b>	<b>6,800</b>

**TABLE J-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1961**

Designated Trade (see details in Table J-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,654	1,436	3,090
2. Barber.....	575	334	909
3. Hairdresser.....	1,249	1,153	2,402
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>6,401</b>

**TABLE J-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1961**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group <sup>1</sup>	Single <sup>2</sup>	Appren- tices <sup>3</sup>	Students <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>623</b>		<b>2,467</b>	<b>3,090</b>
Alliston		1			1	1
Barrie	6		13		119	132
Belleville	1		1		8	9
Brantford	2		2		37	39
Brockville	1				11	11
Cathcart		1			1	1
Chatham	1		1		15	16
Clinton	1				12	12
Collins Bay		1			1	1
Guelph	1		3		15	18
Hamilton	5	1	8		108	116
Kapuskasing	1				15	15
Kenora	1		2		17	19
Kingston	1	3	3		17	20
Kirkland Lake	1		2		12	14
Kitchener	3		4		73	77
London	6	6	27		114	141
Lynden		1			1	1
North Bay	1				14	14
Oshawa	1		3		22	25
Ottawa	12	2	34		294	328
Owen Sound	2		2		22	24
Peterborough	4		10		64	74
Port Arthur	2	2	5		44	49
Renfrew	1		4		16	20
St. Catharines	1	1			34	34
Sarnia	2		8		27	35
Sault Ste. Marie	2		3 <sup>*</sup>		28	31
Simcoe	1				17	17
South Cayuga		1			1	1
Sudbury	2	4	2		36	38
Timmins	1		3		9	12
Toronto	77	218	471		1,183	1,654
Welland	1		4		19	23
Windsor	5	3	8		60	68
<b>2. Barber</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>909</b>
Barrie		4			4	4
Belleville		2			2	2
Brantford		1		1		1
Cornwall		3			3	3
Fort William	2	1	3		10	13
Goderich	1				8	8
Hamilton	1				7	7
Kingston		11			11	11
Kitchener		8	2	1	5	8
Lindsay		4			4	4
London	5		1	17	29	47
Milverton	1		1		4	5
Niagara Falls		1			1	1
North Bay		4		1	3	4
Ottawa	4			35	24	59
Owen Sound		11		1	10	11
Renfrew		3			3	3
St. Catharines	2			1	22	23
St. Mary's	1				9	9
Sarnia		7	1		6	7
Sault Ste. Marie		8			8	8
Stratford		1			1	1
Sudbury		10			10	10
Timmins		5			5	5
Toronto	35		3	121	451	575
Windsor	6			38	16	54
Woodstock	1	2		11	15	26



**TABLE J-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1961 (concluded)**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group <sup>1</sup>	Single <sup>2</sup>	Appren- tices <sup>3</sup>	Students <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>3. Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>122</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,402</b>
Fort William.....		1			1	1
Hamilton.....	28		20	515	30	565
London.....	13		1	182	19	202
North Bay.....	6		2	83	9	94
Ottawa.....	8		7	112	20	139
Toronto.....	58		51	1,089	109	1,249
Windsor.....	9		2	142	8	152
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>327</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>6,401</b>

<sup>1</sup>Examinations arranged for a group of candidates; a group consists of 2 or more persons.

<sup>2</sup>Examinations arranged for 1 candidate.

<sup>3</sup>Persons who have served the prescribed term of apprenticeship in their designated trade and are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of apprenticeship and a certificate of qualification in their trade.

<sup>4</sup>Persons who have completed training in a trade school licensed under The Apprenticeship Act to train persons for a designated trade and are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of qualification in their trade.

<sup>5</sup>Persons who are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of qualification in their designated trade and are not apprentices or students.

**TABLE J-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1961**

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscel- laneous	Total
	Without examina- tion	After examina- tion	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	17	1,881	1,898	25,447	52	19	27,416
Barber.....	8	696	704	4,254	3	6	4,967
Hairdresser.....	376	2,064	2,440	9,878	31	8	12,357
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>401<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>39,579</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44,740</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 38 certificates of qualification to persons who held current certificates issued by another province of Canada: 17 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 3 in the designated trade of barber, and 18 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

**TABLE J-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1959	December 31, 1960
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	1	3	4	4
Hairdresser.....	1	24	26	25
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>

**TABLE J-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS  
AND STUDENTS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1960**

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1960	December 31, 1960
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	212	168	16	75	103
Hairdresser.....	2,089	1,713	271	1,352	1,457
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,560</b>

**TABLE J-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING  
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	168	144	24 <sup>1</sup>
Hairdresser.....	1,713	1,408	305 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>329</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Of this number, 11 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1960, 10 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 1 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 13 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1960.

2. In addition, 8 other persons recommended for re-examination in previous years were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1960. Seven were recommended for a certificate of qualification and 1 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification.

<sup>2</sup>1. Of this number, 257 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1960, 218 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 39 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 48 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1960.

2. In addition, 118 other persons recommended for re-examination in previous years were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1960, 108 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 10 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE J-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1961**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	165,978.39	571.51	165,406.88
Barber.....	30,100.00	107.50	29,992.50
Hairdresser.....	78,673.15	501.80	78,171.35
Miscellaneous.....	2,012.26	5.30	2,006.96
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>276,763.80</b>	<b>1,186.11</b>	<b>275,577.69</b>

# K—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE K-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1961

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.....	Authorized
	Fort William—Port Arthur.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
	Owen Sound.....	Authorized
	Peterborough.....	Authorized
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	St. Catharines.....	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
Electrical repair and construction.....	Sarnia.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
Lathing.....	Sarnia.....	Authorized
	Hamilton.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	Authorized
	Kingston.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
	St. Catharines.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Sarnia.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized

**TABLE K-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1961<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Cornwall.....	May 11, 1960	August 2, 1960
	Fort William—Port Arthur...	September 15, 1960	November 22, 1960
	Niagara Falls.....	March 1, 1961	(a)
	Owen Sound.....	February 1, 1961	March 28, 1961
	Peterborough.....	March 22, 1961	(a)
	St. Catharines.....	February 15, 1961	(a)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Woodstock.....	May 18, 1960	August 2, 1960
	Port Arthur—Fort William...	June 22, 1960	August 9, 1960
	Sarnia <sup>2</sup> .....	August 23, 1960	November 1, 1960
Electrical repair and construction.....	London.....	February 14, 1961	(a)
	Sarnia.....	February 9, 1961	(a)
Lathing.....	Hamilton <sup>2</sup> .....	January 31, 1961	(a)
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	May 24, 1960	July 19, 1960
	Kingston.....	June 20, 1960	August 9, 1960
	London.....	February 2, 1961	(b)
	Niagara Falls.....	June 8, 1960	August 9, 1960
	Windsor.....	June 16, 1960	August 9, 1960
Plastering.....	London <sup>2</sup> .....	May 17, 1960	(b)
Plumbing and heating.....	Sarnia.....	February 22, 1961	(a)
	Hamilton <sup>2</sup> .....	February 16, 1961	(b)
	Kitchener—Waterloo <sup>2</sup> .....	June 7, 1960	August 9, 1960
	Port Arthur—Fort William...	February 7, 1961	(a)
	Windsor.....	June 9, 1960	August 9, 1960

<sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conference on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

<sup>2</sup>No schedule in force on date of conference.

<sup>3</sup>First conference May 26, 1960.

(a) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1961.

(b) In the opinion of the Minister of Labour the schedule submitted by the conference was not agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and he did not therefore approve of it.

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1961**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	248		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	249		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	250		
	Barrie.....	251		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby....	252		
	Belleville.....	253		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham....	254		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	255		
	Brampton.....	256		
	Brantford.....	257		
	Brockville.....	258		
	Brussels.....	See Blyth		



**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1961 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering (continued) . . . . .	Burlington . . . . .	259		
	Campbellford . . . . .	260		
	Carleton Place, Perth . . . . .	261		
	Chatham . . . . .	262		
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth . . . . .	263		
	Clinton—Louth Townships . . . . .	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg . . . . .	264		
	Collingwood . . . . .	265		
	Cornwall . . . . .	266		
	Dundas . . . . .	267		
	Elora, Fergus . . . . .	268		
	Essex County . . . . .	269		
	Fergus . . . . .	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances . . . . .	270		
	Fort William—Port Arthur . . . . .	271		
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston . . . . .	272		
	Gananoque . . . . .	273		
	Goderich . . . . .	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst . . . . .	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby . . . . .	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph . . . . .	274		
	Hamilton . . . . .	275		
	Hespeler . . . . .	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville . . . . .	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin . . . . .	276		
	Kingston . . . . .	277		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	278		
	Lindsay . . . . .	279		
	London . . . . .	280		
	Lucknow . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold . . . . .	281		
	Metropolitan Toronto . . . . .	282		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour . . . . .	283		
	Newmarket . . . . .	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	284		
	North Bay . . . . .	285		
	Oakville . . . . .	286		
	Orillia . . . . .	287		
	Oshawa . . . . .	288		
	Ottawa . . . . .	289		
	Owen Sound . . . . .		Mar. 18, 1961	54/61
	Paris . . . . .	291		
	Pembroke . . . . .	292		
	Penetanguishene . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth . . . . .	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough . . . . .	293		
	Petrolia—Forest . . . . .	294		
	Port Colborne— Humberstone . . . . .	295		
	Port Dalhousie . . . . .	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Hope . . . . .	296		
	Port McNicoll . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott—Cardinal—Iroquois— Morrisburg . . . . .	297		
	Preston . . . . .	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew . . . . .	298		
	St. Catharines . . . . .	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	St. Mary's . . . . .	299		
	St. Thomas . . . . .	300		
	Sarnia—Point Edward . . . . .	301		

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1961 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering (concluded) . . . . .	Sault Ste. Marie . . . . .	302		
	Seaforth . . . . .	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams . . . . .	303		
	Smith's Falls . . . . .	304		
	Springfield . . . . .	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford . . . . .	305		
	Sudbury . . . . .	306		
	Teeswater . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold . . . . .	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland . . . . .	308		
	Timmins-Schumacher- South Porcupine . . . . .	309		
	Township of Teck . . . . .	307		
	Trenton . . . . .	310		
	Victoria Harbour . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland . . . . .	311		
	Windsor . . . . .	312		
	Wingham . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock . . . . .	313		
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall . . . . .	314		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	315		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	316		
	Ottawa . . . . .	317		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .	318		
	Sarnia . . . . .	319		
Carpentry . . . . .	Windsor . . . . .	320		
	Belleville . . . . .	321		
	Brockville . . . . .	322		
	Cornwall . . . . .	323		
	Fort Frances . . . . .	324		
	Kenora—Keewatin . . . . .	325		
	Kingston . . . . .	326		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	327		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	328		
	Ottawa . . . . .	329		
	Owen Sound . . . . .	330		
	St. Catharines . . . . .	331		
Common labourers construction . . . . .	Sudbury . . . . .	332		
	Windsor . . . . .	333		
Electrical repair and construction . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	334		
	Windsor . . . . .	335		
	Belleville . . . . .	336		
	Chatham . . . . .	337		
	Cornwall . . . . .	338		
	London . . . . .	339		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	340		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	341		
	Ottawa . . . . .	342		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .	343		
	Sarnia . . . . .	344		
	Welland . . . . .	345		
	Windsor . . . . .	346		

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1961 (concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	347		
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....	348		
Ladies' dress and sports-wear	Ontario.....	349		
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	350		
Men's and boys' clothing....	Ontario.....	351		
Men's and boys' hat and cap.	Ontario.....	352		
Millinery.....	Ontario.....	353		
Painting and decorating....	Brantford.....	354		
	Cornwall.....	355		
	Hamilton.....	356		
	Kingston.....	357		
	London.....	358		
	Niagara Falls.....	359		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	360		
	Ottawa.....	361		
	Peterborough.....	362		
	Port Arthur—Fort William.	363		
Plastering.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	364		
	Toronto.....	365		
	Windsor.....	366		
	Brantford.....	367		
	Hamilton.....	368		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	369		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	370		
	Ottawa.....	371		
	St. Catharines.....	372		
	Sarnia.....	373		
Plumbing and heating.....	Toronto.....	374		
	Windsor.....	375		
	Belleville.....	376		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	377		
	London.....	378		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	379		
	Ottawa.....	380		
	Port Arthur—Fort William.	381		
	Welland.....	382		
	Windsor.....	383		
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	384		
	Hamilton.....	385		
	Toronto.....	386		
	Windsor.....	387		
Sheet-metal work construction.....	Belleville.....	388		
	Ottawa.....	389		
	Port Arthur—Fort William.	390		
	Windsor.....	391		

# L—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

TABLE L-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS, BY ZONE—1961<sup>1</sup>

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,527	3,120
Zone 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	9,978	2,562
Zone 3 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,426	1,210
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>24,931</b>	<b>6,892</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 10,669 employers, 3,777 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 469 female employees, involving 115 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

<sup>2</sup>Defined in Regulation 437 of Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960.



# M—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE M-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1961

Type of Licence	Number
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	58
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	30
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	2
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences Class 1.....	2
Professional Boxing Licences Class 2.....	7
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	77
To manage boxers.....	3
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	18
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	49
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 1.....	4
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 2.....	687
To take part in exhibitions.....	337
To referee exhibitions.....	38

TABLE M-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES  
FOR LICENCES—1961

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	290.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	30.00
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	4.00
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences Class 1.....	1,000.00
Professional Boxing Licences Class 2.....	35.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	385.00
To manage boxers.....	15.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	90.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	98.00
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 1.....	2,000.00
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 2.....	3,435.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,685.00
To referee exhibitions.....	575.00 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,642.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Twenty-five licences at \$10 each and 13 at \$25 each.











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# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



**FORTY-THIRD REPORT**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1962**

**Cover:**

Department of Labour Building  
8 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

CA24NL

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FORTY-THIRD REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1962

PRINTED BY  
ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF ONTARIO   »   »   SESSIONAL PAPER NUMBER 11, 1962-63

1963



HONOURABLE H. LESLIE ROWNTREE, Q.C.  
MINISTER

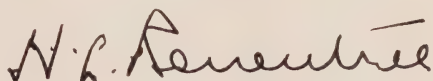
*from October 25, 1962*

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the forty-third annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. L. Renoultree". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line above the final "e".

Minister





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## **REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER**

To The Honourable H. Leslie Rowntree, Q.C.  
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the forty-third annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.

The Honourable Charles Daley was Minister of Labour from the commencement of the fiscal year until November 8, 1961. Mr. Daley became Minister of Labour on August 17, 1943, and his tenure of this office is the longest in the history of Ontario.

Mr. Daley was succeeded by the Honourable W. K. Warrender, Q.C., who continued in office until October 25, 1962, when he was succeeded by yourself.

During the fiscal year under review, the Labour Safety Council of Ontario was created by an amendment to The Department of Labour Act. This body is to act in an advisory capacity on matters affecting the safety of workers.

All the legislation which had hitherto been passed dealing with discrimination because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, place of origin, and sex, was consolidated during this year into one Act entitled The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-62. This legislation continued The Ontario Human Rights Commission which is responsible to the Minister of Labour for the administration of the Code. Mr. T. M. Eberlee, a member of the staff of The Prime Minister's Department, was appointed a member and the Secretary of the Commission on May 4, 1961.

Two other pieces of legislation were introduced during the fiscal year but consideration of them by the Legislature was not completed during the fiscal year. The first was an amendment to The Municipal Act which repealed Part II of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act dealing with the powers of municipalities to pass by-laws fixing the hours of operation of shops, sometimes referred to as "early-closing" by-laws.

The second piece of legislation implemented recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Labour-Management Relations in the Construction Industry. The Master and Servant Act was amended to give magistrates a wider scope to order the payment of overdue wages.

During the year a special board of arbitration was established by order-in-council to determine certain disputes, differences or controversies between employers and trade unions in the construction industry engaged particularly in building apartments and homes. This Board consisted of Professor J. C. Cameron, Chairman, and Mr. Leonard Eden and Mr. Francis Scanlon, representing the employers' and trade unions' points of view respectively. The Board was successful in clearing up the matters which came to its attention.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety was received on October 16, 1961. The Department commenced the implementation of certain of its recommendations during the fiscal year under review.

On June 27, 1961, Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg, Q.C., was appointed a Commissioner under The Public Inquiries Act to inquire into and to report upon the relations between labour and management in the construction industry in Ontario and into such other matters as in the opinion of the Commissioner might pertain thereto. His Report bore date March 12, 1962, and was tabled in the Legislature on March 26, 1962, by the Minister of Labour.

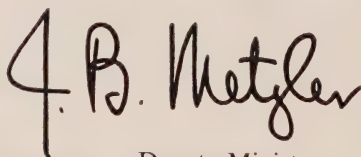
The fiscal year 1961/62 saw the first full year of operation under The Employment Agencies Act. The number of first licences issued up to March 31, 1961, was thirty-five and the number of first licences issued in the fiscal year under review was twenty-four. All told there were fifty-nine Class A and Class B licences in force during this fiscal year.

The Child Welfare Branch and the Day Nurseries Branch of the Department of Public Welfare which had occupied the seventh floor of the Department of Labour Building were moved to other quarters. After work was completed by the Department of Public Works to alter the partitioning, this floor was turned over to the Apprenticeship Branch which was moved from smaller quarters on the third floor.

I wish to pay tribute to the memory of two members of the staff who passed away during this fiscal year. Mr. James Hutcheon entered the Department of Labour in 1937 as Secretary to the Minister and Departmental Secretary. At the time of his decease, Mr. Hutcheon was Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer. Mrs. E. Kiggins was employed as a clerk in the Main Office Branch. She was appointed to this position in 1956.

I should like to record my appreciation for the work of the members of the staff of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year. I should also like to express my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of other departments of the Government of Ontario. I have in mind the departments of Education, Health and Public Works.

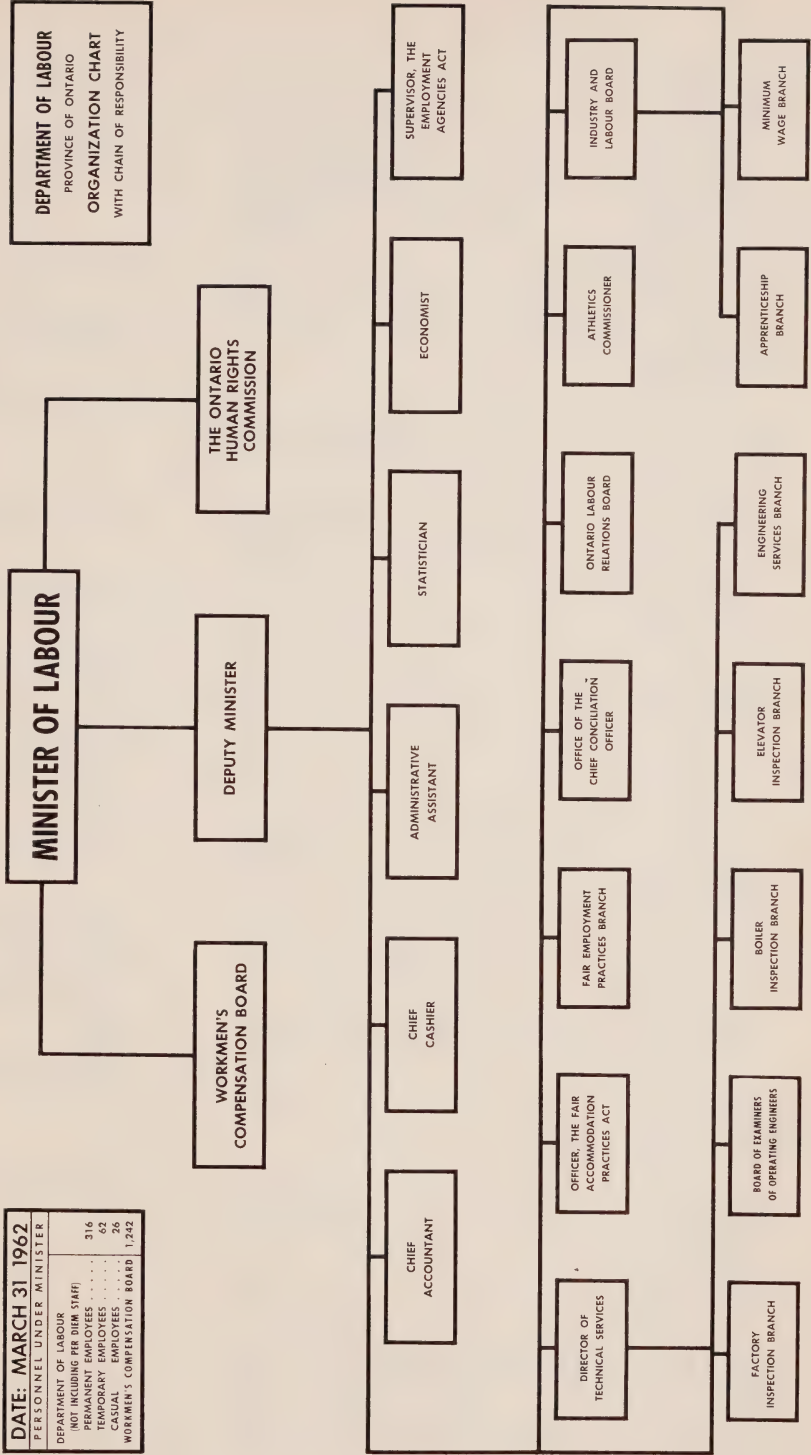
All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first letter "J" is large and loops around the "B". The "M" and "Z" are also prominent, with the "Z" having a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Deputy Minister

DATE: MARCH 31 1962	
PERSONNEL UNDER MINISTER	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)	316
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	42
TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES . . . . .	26
CASUAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	26
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	1,242

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**  
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
**ORGANIZATION CHART**  
 WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY







# ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

	Minister* . . . . .	Honourable H. L. Rowntree, Q.C. (Minister from October 25, 1962)
	Deputy Minister . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
<b>Main Office</b>	Administrative Assistant . . . . .	Helen Davis
	Chief Accountant . . . . .	H. C. Tolmie
	Chief Cashier . . . . .	Anna Smith
	Director of Technical Services . . . . .	C. Grant Gibson, P.Eng.
	Economist . . . . .	Josephine Grimshaw
	Statistician . . . . .	Alice M. Buscombe
<b>Apprenticeship Branch</b>	Director . . . . .	D. C. McNeill
	Assistant to Director . . . . .	H. E. Lucas
<b>Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers</b>	Chairman . . . . .	A. L. Lacey
	Members . . . . .	J. S. Barclay W. W. Norgate D. B. Shaw
<b>Boiler Inspection Branch</b>	Chief Inspector . . . . .	L. J. Hutchinson
	Examiner of Welding . . . . .	A. S. Thomson
	Examiners of Reports and Designs . . . . .	J. A. Hartin W. Stonehouse
<b>Elevator Inspection Branch</b>	Chief Inspector . . . . .	F. W. Ehmke
	Assistant Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. W. Ockwell
	Engineer . . . . .	J. O. Wainman, P.Eng.
<b>The Employment Agencies Act Engineering Services Branch</b>	Supervisor . . . . .	J. B. Metzler
	Chief Engineer . . . . .	D. F. Jones, P.Eng.
	Special Projects Engineer . . . . .	H. Y. Yoneyama, P.Eng.
<b>Factory Inspection Branch</b>	Chief Inspector . . . . .	Ronald Turton
	Assistant Chief Inspector . . . . .	G. F. Robbins
<b>The Fair Accommodation Practices Act</b>	Officer . . . . .	J. F. Nutland
<b>Fair Employment Practices Branch</b>	Director . . . . .	Louis Fine
<b>Industry and Labour Board</b>	Chairman . . . . .	E. G. Gibb
	Members . . . . .	J. F. Nutland H. G. Piercy
<b>Minimum Wage Branch</b>	Director . . . . .	E. G. Gibb
<b>Office of the Athletics Commissioner</b>	Athletics Commissioner . . . . .	L. M. McKenzie
<b>Office of the Chief Conciliation Officer</b>	Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	Louis Fine
	Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer . . . . .	A. C. Dennis
<b>The Ontario Human Rights Commission</b>	Chairman . . . . .	Louis Fine
	Members . . . . .	T. M. Eberlee (Secretary) Joyce Applebaum Gordon L. Greenaway J. F. Nutland
<b>Ontario Labour Relations Board†</b>	Chairman . . . . .	Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
	Vice-chairman . . . . .	G. W. T. Reed
	Deputy Vice-chairmen . . . . .	L. A. MacLean F. F. Gallant J. D. O'Shea
	Registrar . . . . .	A. M. Brunskill
	Deputy Registrar . . . . .	Mary Calarco

\*Honourable Charles Daley, Minister from August 17, 1943, to November 8, 1961; Honourable William K. Warrender, Q.C., Minister from November 8, 1961, to October 25, 1962.

†The other members of the Board are:

Representatives of Employers . . . . . Herbert F. Irwin  
R. W. Teagle  
Colin C. Young

Representatives of Employees . . . . . David B. Archer  
Edmund Boyer  
G. Russell Harvey



## **PART I - TEXT**





## **FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Factory Inspection Branch is established for the administration and enforcement through inspection of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Inspectors appointed under this Act examine regularly the working conditions and safety measures employed in all factories, shops, bakeshops, restaurants, and office buildings, in Ontario to determine that protection is provided for the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, these types of industrial and commercial establishments; foundries and grain elevators are included in this work. Investigation of industrial accidents and cases of occupational diseases is also a responsibility of the inspection staff under the legislation.

The inspectors have the additional responsibility, while inspecting industrial and commercial establishments under the Act, of determining that the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department that is applicable to these types of premises are met. Inspections are also made to enforce certain regulations coming under The Department of Labour Act; these concern the safety and protection of persons working in compressed air and employed in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

### **INSPECTION SERVICE**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

The personnel of the inspection staff changed slightly during the fiscal year 1961/62 when two new inspectors were appointed, three inspectors retired and two resigned.

These alterations brought the total of the inspection staff to fifty-four at March 31, 1962, as compared to fifty-seven at the close of the previous fiscal year. This total is made up of the Chief Inspector, the Assistant Chief Inspector, two supervising inspectors, twelve female inspectors, and thirty-eight male inspectors.

Their responsibilities require the supervising inspectors to make frequent visits into the various inspection districts. These visits, totalling 116 during 1961/62, have brought about a closer liaison between the Branch's administrative staff and the inspectors who do not work out of the Toronto office, particularly those working from the Department's offices located in various other parts of the province. On these occasions, the supervisors are able to assist the inspectors with any unusual problems they have encountered in their work; and further progress is made in the programme for establishing a standard of enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act throughout the province to be met by all members of the inspection staff.

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\*See tables A-1 to A-4, pages 84 to 94.

## **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

With the tendency of industrial operations to move into the suburban areas, the boundaries of inspection districts require continuous review to provide for a well-balanced and effective inspection service. Minor changes continued to be made, consequently, in the boundaries of some inspection districts, during the fiscal year 1961/62; area was re-allocated in the case of some members of the inspectorate to produce a more even distribution of the industrial and commercial establishments to be inspected by each inspector. During the fiscal year under review, a new district was made to be serviced by a female inspector by reducing the size of two adjacent inspection districts where there had been a large increase in the number of industrial and commercial establishments locating in the areas. An additional inspector was assigned to another area, known as the Port Arthur District, where the demands for inspection services have increased greatly in recent years. Great distances are involved in this district and the type of inspection required varies considerably; previously, it had been serviced by one inspector.

The number of inspection districts into which the province is divided for purposes of inspecting industry and commerce in Ontario totalled thirty-five at March 31, 1962. This number includes area along the St. Lawrence River which is inspected by two inspectors who are assigned to two adjacent districts, the boundaries of which include this area; close attention is given to this area so that it may be established as a separate inspection district with an inspector assigned to it as soon as the demand on inspection services warrants it.

## **INSPECTIONS**

Total inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act amounted to 55,048, a decrease of almost 3 per cent from the high peak reached in the previous fiscal year. This is the second highest number of total inspections for any fiscal period, but brings a halt to the upward trend recorded for the previous five fiscal years. The slight decrease in total inspections for the fiscal year under review is attributable to the fact that some of the inspectors were withdrawn from their regular duties for several days on two different occasions. In one case, the services of seven inspectors were required to set up and man a safety exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition and, at another time, twenty-five inspectors assisted in the supervision of a vote taken under The Labour Relations Act. The use of cleaning equipment and punch presses provided with the proper safety devices formed a part of the exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition; electro-plating operations demonstrated required safety procedures and equipment.

The 55,048 inspections involved 45,962 first inspections and 9,086 repeat inspections. Many repeat inspections are made at the request of employers who wish to obtain the advice of the inspectors on certain technical matters involving problems of guarding dangerous machinery or places, of providing proper ventilation, and other matters concerned with health and safety in plants. In the case of some of the large plants in the province, of which there are many, an inspection may take two or three days to two weeks or more to complete; this inspection is counted as one for statistical purposes. In addition to the 55,048 inspections made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors made 4,360 inspections under The Apprenticeship Act, The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, The Department of Labour Act, The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, The Minimum Wage Act, and The Operating Engineers Act; these additional inspections bring total inspections for the fiscal year under review to 59,408. The inspections under The Department of Labour Act

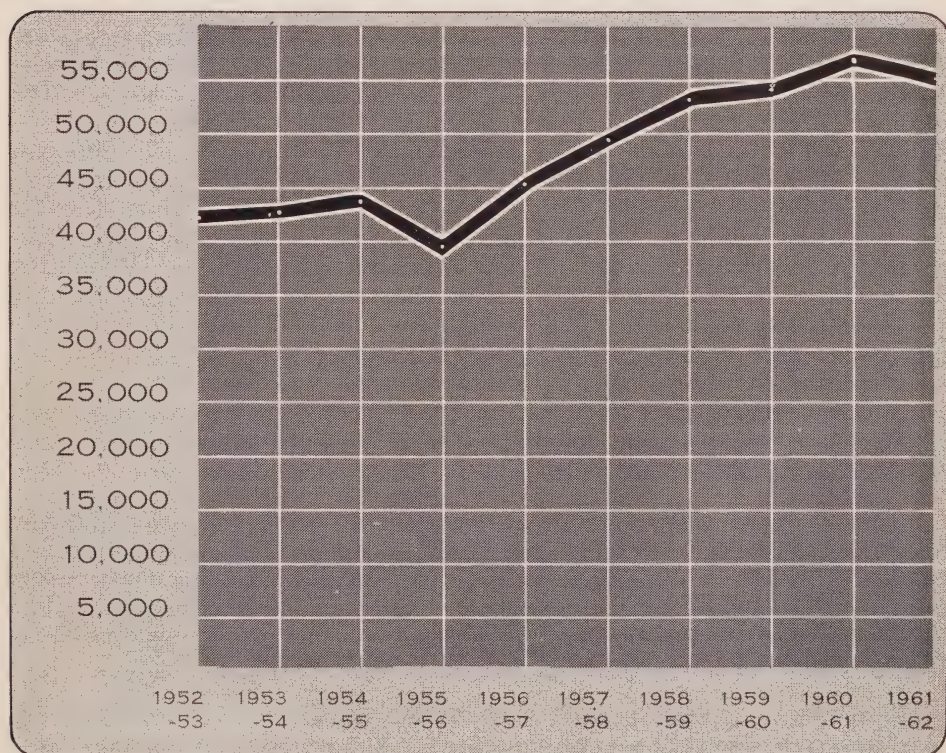


totalled 2,815; demands upon the services of the inspection staff in respect of this legislation have been heavy in recent years, partly as a result of expansion in the work of installing new water and sewage systems and in the construction of new hydro and military projects throughout the province and additional transportation facilities in the City of Toronto.

Directions issued by inspectors under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose to a new high peak in 1961/62 to reach 26,292, an increase of 5 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Directions are issued by inspectors to employers and to owners of the buildings inspected during a fiscal year for the correction of violations of the Act or of conditions that the inspectors considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, or welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, the premises. The majority of directions issued during 1961/62, 17,681 in total, related to the guarding of machinery, miscellaneous hazards, and provision for suitable means of egress. In addition to these 26,292 directions, the inspectors issued approximately 1,200 directions under The Department of Labour Act to employers employing persons in the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams, where inspection revealed unsafe practices or working conditions.

During the fiscal year under review, inspectors found fifty-five machines that were unguarded or inadequately guarded and were, thus, a source of danger to the safety of the persons operating them. The inspector making the inspection in each case directed that the source of power to the machine be disconnected and he affixed a

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, BY, FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Includes repeat inspections.

notice to the machine involved of his direction that the use of the machine was to be discontinued immediately until the direction for the repair or adjustment of the machine, or for the proper guarding of the machine, was complied with to his satisfaction.

It was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some cases where an employer did not carry out the inspector's directions.

As in previous fiscal years, the services of the inspectors were frequently requested during 1961/62 by owners of industrial and commercial premises and by employers to provide advice that would be of assistance to them; employers were mostly concerned with technical problems of operation and in respect of proper and adequate guarding of machinery and other equipment in their plants, proper ventilating systems, and planning lay-out of machinery, and exit facilities, and the use of the proper type of personal protective equipment. Inspectors also gave assistance to several employers, including prospective ones, who sought advice on the suitability of premises they proposed to occupy.

During their inspection work in 1961/62 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors discovered 1,419 violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 8; The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 2; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 175; The Industrial Standards Act, 1; The Minimum Wage Act, 1,217—the majority of these violations concerned failure of employers to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 13; The Schools Administration Act, 3. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 295 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review of alleged unhealthy, unsafe or other unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 237 complaints investigated in 1960/61. Of the 295 complaints, investigation disclosed that 118 of the complaints were justified; inspectors issued directions for correction in each of these cases. Inspection did not substantiate the remaining 177 complaints. These 295 complaints concerned: elevating devices—the 1 complaint received was not substantiated by inspection; excess hours of work—10 of 21 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards and exits—8 of 27 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—36 of 68 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—16 of 36 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—10 of 19 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—23 of 78 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift operations—7 of 9 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—8 of 36 complaints received were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspection staff investigated several fatalities resulting from accidents, some of which did not come under the Branch's jurisdiction, and gave evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities, providing advice on the measures to be taken to prevent recurrence of the type of accident involved. These investigations were often made at the request of municipal or provincial police authorities and the supervising coroner for Ontario.

**Child Labour.**—During the fiscal year 1961/62, inspection disclosed five young persons under 14 years of age employed in industrial or commercial establishments in violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Some of these young



persons were employed as messengers and in the delivery of goods from shops; others performed work in restaurants.

**Certificates of Inspection.**—During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were 1,043 certificates of inspection issued for the operation of new factories. The manufacturing industry was involved in 864 of the 1,043 certificates issued, trade in 151, service in twenty-four, and the transportation, storage and communication industry in four.

## **INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

A small increase of 6 per cent occurred during 1961/62 as compared with the previous fiscal year in the number of persons injured in accidents and explosions, or suffering an industrial disease, according to reports to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. The total, 8,132, is the second lowest number on record for any fiscal year in many years. Of these 8,132 persons, 7,416 were men, and 716 were women; cases involving thirty-nine men resulted in fatalities. As is usually the case, a large number of the persons injured, 2,509, sustained sprains and strains; causes of injuries to 2,734 other persons making up the total of those injured or suffering an industrial disease were from accidents brought about by falls, falling objects and miscellaneous reasons.

There were 117 persons suffering industrial diseases included in the total industrial accidents reported, 100 men being affected and seventeen women affected; the industry in which most of the industrial diseases occurred was iron and steel products followed by transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies. Of the industrial diseases reported, 107 were cases of persons affected by dermatitis and other rashes, four cases each of pneumoconiosis and lead poisoning, and one case each of silicosis and undulant fever; three cases, two of pneumoconiosis and one of silicosis, were fatal to men.

In addition to these 8,132 persons reported injured, there were 658 other persons reported injured in accidents that occurred on premises, or resulted from operations, that did not come under the Act. These additional 658 persons made a total of 8,790 persons injured in accidents reported to the Chief Inspector. Thirty-three of the additional 658 persons were men fatally injured.

## **HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT**

There was a total of 790,346 persons employed in the 45,962 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1961/62, 571,235 of these employees were men and 219,111 were women. Most of these employees, 73 per cent, worked 40 to 44 hours a week and almost 16 per cent worked 45 to 48 hours a week. Almost 3 per cent of them were employed in excess of 48 hours a week and authorizations for this work were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. A very small number of the 790,346 employees, 743 in total, were not over 16 years of age in the case of 481 male employees and not over 18 years of age in the case of 262 female employees; many of these young persons were employed where they had furnished a certificate issued in accordance with The Schools Administration Act permitting their absence from school.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed and also limits the hours of the day during



which they may be employed to the period between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. in a factory and between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. in a shop or restaurant unless a special permit in writing is issued under the Act in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

## **EMERGENCY OVERTIME**

An inspector may give permission in writing to an employer authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in his factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act, where there is an accident to motive power in the factory or the machinery, or any part of the machinery, of a factory cannot be regularly worked, or where the customs or exigencies of trade, require the overtime work. This permission, however, may not provide for employment earlier than 6 a.m.; it allows employment after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. It is usual for these permits to be issued quarterly during a twelve-month period ending December 31.

The number of permits of this type issued during the year ending December 31, 1961, dropped to 1,571 from the high peak of 1,789 for the previous year. The 1,571 permits were issued to 558 different employers; this latter number also represents a decrease from comparable figures of the last year. These permits, while allowing overtime work to be performed by the female persons and youths in the employ of the employers involved, limited the number of occasions on which overtime work could be worked to thirty-six occasions only during the year.

On expiration of a permit, it is returned to the Branch by the employer with a record of its use.

## **DOUBLE SHIFT**

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed on either of the two shifts worked during the day. The hours of labour for these employees, however, may not exceed eight for each shift and the two shifts may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for their employment during emergency overtime in order to control the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work and to provide employment for more persons.

There were 570 employers granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1961; 768 permits were issued to these employers.

## **EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS**

**Late Hours (Restaurants).**—There are three types of permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over, namely "A", "B", and "C", types. The "A" permit allows employment until 2 a.m. and guarantees an employee employed to this hour a minimum of wages for at least five hours of work even if the employer requires the employee for a shorter period of time. The "B" permit allows employment between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. of the following day, but the employee may not commence her employment after 11 p.m. nor end her employment before 7 a.m. and may not be employed for more than eight hours. The "C" permit allows employment to commence before 7 a.m.

but not earlier than 6 a.m. and, unless public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the immediate vicinity of the restaurant is regularly available to the employee to enable her to reach her place of employment by 6 a.m., private transportation is to be provided by the employer. "A" and "B" permits are issued for the period April 1 to March 31 of the following year when they are renewed. It is not necessary to renew a "C" permit unless there is a new owner of the restaurant; however, this type of permit is to be returned to the Chief Inspector when it is no longer required. In the case of the "A" and "B" permits, an employer is required to provide the employee with safe and proper transportation to her home, where, for any reason, she is required to leave the employer's premises between midnight and 6 a.m.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the total of these three types of permits was 2,155; 1,807 "A" permits, 254 "B" permits, and ninety-four "C" permits.

**Night Shifts for Women.**—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths, where he is satisfied that their health, welfare, and safety, will not be adversely affected or endangered, upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1961, for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 151 employers, 143 of these employers being in the manufacturing industry, one each in wholesale and retail trade, and six in personal service.

It was necessary, in each of the cases involving the issuance of these permits, where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, or where the employees were represented by some other association, for the union or association to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers receiving these permits: two or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises for the employees; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees employed on the shift; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business directly to her home.

## **HOME-WORK**

During the year ending December 31, 1961, there were 627 permits issued to employers and 3,341 permits issued to home-workers, compared with 414 permits to employers and 2,804 permits to home-workers during the previous year. The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his or her home at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

Most of the work performed by home-workers during 1961 was concerned with making doll clothing, sewing on garments and draperies, assembling jewellery, carding buttons, stringing tags, and packaging small articles. Home-workers are usually persons who have acquired a skill during some earlier period of employment in industry and who, because of responsibilities at home or some physical disability,

are unable to accept employment in a factory or to work during the daily hours established by an employer. Inspection is made of the home or other premises of a home-worker to determine that there is no communicable disease on the premises and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were fifteen charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, three more than in the previous fiscal year. Out of the fifteen charges there were eight convictions: four of these concerned inadequate guarding of machinery, two concerned failure to submit drawings and specifications of building for approval, and two, inadequate sanitation facilities. Fines totalling \$405 were levied by the courts in these cases.

Of the remaining seven charges, six were withdrawn and one dismissed. The charge dismissed and four of the charges withdrawn concerned failure to provide proper means of egress from a factory in case of fire or other emergency; the remaining two charges withdrawn concerned failure to submit drawings and specifications of building for approval and failure to notify the Chief Inspector of an accident.

## **GENERAL**

The annual conference of inspectors was held in January, 1962. The subjects dealt with by the persons addressing the conference were varied but they were directly associated with the work of the inspection staff. These included: new practices and procedures being introduced into industry; machine guarding in various industries; the inspection of industrial premises in respect of their construction as a whole and exit facilities in particular; health hazards involved in the application by industry of the latest chemical developments and the measures required to remedy the problems arising from their use. Departmental inspectors also addressed the conference, outlining the new problems they encountered in the performance of their work. Professional engineers, medical doctors, physicists and chemists participated dealing with health problems arising from dusts, ionizing radiation, fumes, vapours, noise and working environment. Discussion also took place at the conference on the methods and procedures available that would be of assistance in standardizing safety requirements and a more effective means of accident prevention.

During the fiscal year under review, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant Chief Inspector, and the supervising inspectors, addressed various groups of employers and employees; the subjects dealt with the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act on matters relating to the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in industrial and commercial enterprises. The Chief Inspector and the Assistant Chief Inspector also attended conferences concerned with safety in industry.

The Chief Inspector held the office of secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Industrial Safety Association, during the fiscal year; he was also made chairman of the subcommittee formed to revise the code of the Canadian Standards Association dealing with the health and safety aspects of welding and cutting operations. One of the supervising inspectors was appointed a member of a committee that was established to draft a new code for setting safe standards for lifting tackle; this committee is sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association.



# **BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS\***

The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act. At March 31, 1962, the Board was composed of four members, one of whom is designated as chairman of the Board, and all are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants. The Board's staff included three inspectors at March 31, 1962; one inspector was appointed during the fiscal year to fill a vacancy brought about by the transfer of an inspector to another department of the Ontario Government. The responsibilities of these inspectors include the supervision of the examination-room at the Department of Labour Building where operating engineers are examined.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators and to report on the examinations to the Minister of Labour with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act. Part of the Board's work is concerned with the registration of plants and the inspection of premises where a plant is being installed or operated.

## **REGISTRATION OF PLANTS**

The Board, as well as registering plants as required by the Act, registers smaller plants that are not subject to the legislation but whose owners request their registration. Under certain conditions, the Board will register separately all plants located on the same premises.

## **CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

The number of certificates of registration issued by the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners of plants totalled 685 during 1961/62, as compared with 540 for the previous fiscal year.

Of the 685 certificates of registration issued during 1961/62, 196 were certificates for new plants, 242 were certificates for re-registration of plants, 139 were for separate registrations of more than one plant on the same premises, seventy were for new owners of plants, thirty-two were duplicates of certificates, and six were replacement certificates; no fee is charged for replacement certificates. At March 31, 1962, there were 5,266 plants registered with the Board. This number includes 1,403 plants not subject to the Act but registered by the Board at the request of the owners. During the fiscal year under review almost 800 certificates of registration lapsed for various reasons; in some cases there was a change of ownership of the

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\*See tables B-1 to B-3, pages 95 to 97.

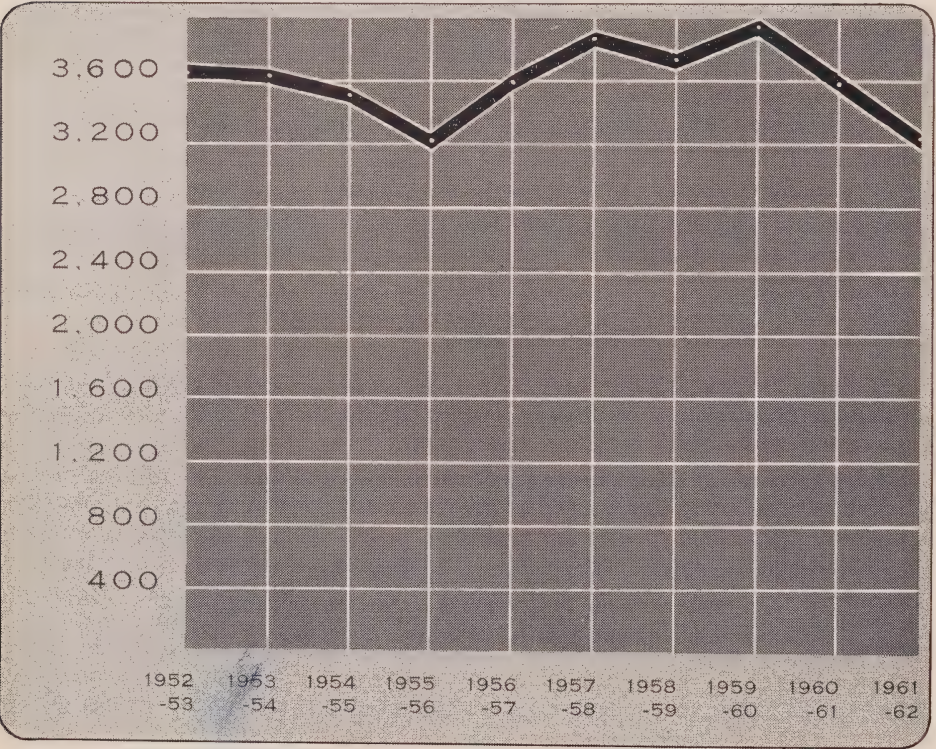
plants involved, the premises where the plants were located were demolished, or the pressure or horse-power rating of the plants was reduced sufficiently so that registration of the plants was not required under the Act.

During the latter part of the fiscal year, the Board made a survey of the plants required to be registered under the Act to determine the number of plants registered in each classification. This survey showed the following: fourth-class plants, 1,389; third-class plants, 1,169; second-class plants, 583; first-class plants, 277; refrigeration plants, class B, 210; refrigeration plants, class A, 13; compressor plants, 172.

**EXAMINATIONS**

The number of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators examined by the Board during the fiscal year 1961/62 totalled 3,229; these figures are almost 10 per cent less than the comparable figures for the previous fiscal year and 18 per cent below the high peak of 1959/60. The total of 3,229 includes applicants for certificates who had previously failed to pass an examination as well as those examined in their classification for the first time. Various factors have contributed to this drop in applicants before the Board for examination. In part, the decrease may be attributed to the increased use of packaged boilers of a low horse-power rating and the growing practice of registering separately all plants on the same premises; in both cases, the effect has been to reduce the number of qualified operating engineers or operators required for the operation of the boilers involved.

APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION EXAMINED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, BY FISCAL YEARS





The lower percentage of examination failures of the last few years also contributed to the decline in the number of applicants examined by the Board in that there were fewer persons required to apply for re-examination.

Of the 3,229 applicants before the Board for examination, 1,830 were examined in the City of Toronto and 1,399 were examined in eighty-one other centres in Ontario. There were 111 applicants for stationary engineer (first class) certificates among the 3,229 examined by the Board. The examination papers of six applicants for certificates of qualification were cancelled because of the applicants being unable to furnish evidence of their previous training and experience which they had claimed.

There were 32 per cent of the total applicants examined during 1961/62 who failed to obtain a pass mark on their statutory examination. This is the lowest percentage of applicants examined to fail during the last twenty years. This sharp drop in percentage of failures is attributed to the assistance to candidates for examinations that has been developed by the Board in recent years.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, the Board examined the qualifications of twenty-seven applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. Fourteen of the applicants passed the examinations, but six of these applicants were examined more than once during the fiscal year before they passed their examination; subsequently, a certificate of competency was issued to each of the fourteen successful applicants.

In January 1962, examination papers were prepared by the Chairman and used in examining the qualifications of twenty-three supervisors and fifteen operators employed at the atomic energy plant at Rolphton; all but two of the candidates were successful in passing the examination. The Chairman and three scientific advisers form an examination committee for the Atomic Energy Control Board; the Chairman represents the Department on this committee.

The Board continued its work of revising material relating to the examination of operating engineers and operators, during the fiscal year under review; more examination papers were rewritten and new directives designed to assist candidates to prepare for their examinations were made available. In the latter months of the fiscal year, a third revision was started of the text-book, Basic Power Plant Engineering; this publication and the text-book, Refrigeration and Air Compression, are in great demand. Work was also commenced during these months of a second revision of Operating Engineers Handbook, first published in the fiscal year 1959/60. This publication is very helpful to persons preparing for examination; it has been widely distributed throughout the world to other governments and organizations concerned with safety. Advice has been received that the City of Detroit is planning to publish a similar book patterned on the Ontario publication and the National Safety Council has shown interest in the safety features of the publication.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

### **APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES**

New applications for certificates of qualification to the Board totalled 1,698 for the fiscal year 1961/62; this is a slight increase over the total of 1,681 recorded for the previous fiscal year. Of the 1,698 applications, the Board accepted 1,465 and refused 233 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of previous training and experience as prescribed by the regulations. The number of applicants refused is very high in comparison with records of refusals for previous fiscal years.

There were 698 additional applicants for certificates. These had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board and requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all these requests.

## **ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES**

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to operating engineers and operators rose during the fiscal year 1961/62 to an all-time high of 25,268; this is 1 per cent above the previous peak reached in 1958/59. Of the 25,268 certificates issued, 23,011 were renewal certificates. There were 913 of the persons renewing their certificates who stated they were unemployed as compared with 942 for the previous fiscal year. A break-down follows of the 913 unemployed operating engineers and operators showing their classification: stationary engineers, fourth class, 361, third class, 220, second class, 51, first class, 13; hoisting engineer, 52; hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion), 171; traction engineer, 24; hoisting and traction engineer, 11; compressor operator, 8; refrigeration operator, 2.

There were 994 certificates of qualification refused during the fiscal year under review owing to the applicants for the certificates failing to pass the Board's examination; this is 513 less than the total for 1960/61 and represents a decrease of some 11 per cent in the number of persons failing as compared with the previous fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, records showed that the annual fee for the renewal of 863 certificates of qualification had not been paid for five consecutive years, an increase of seventeen over the number for the previous fiscal year. These certificates are now recorded as lapsed and may only be re-instated where the holders have been successful in passing an examination, paid the prescribed fee, and fulfilled any other requirements of the Act and regulations in respect of applicants for certificates of qualification.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Board received reports of 1,371 violations of the Act and regulations, 1,349 violations being reported by departmental inspectors and twenty-two by individuals and organizations outside the Department. Of the 1,349 violations reported by departmental inspectors, 1,229 of them were reported by inspectors on the Board's staff, ninety-nine by inspectors with the Factory Inspection Branch, nineteen by inspectors with the Boiler Inspection Branch, and two by inspectors with the Elevator Inspection Branch.

The Board found in the majority of these violations that the persons who had failed to keep the requirements of the legislation were co-operative in making, without too much delay, whatever changes the Board advised were necessary. Correction of 1,302 of the 1,371 violations was brought about during the fiscal year under review; this number of violations corrected represents an all-time high for a fiscal period. Some of the corrections were made following correspondence between the Board and the persons concerned while others required investigation by the Board in the form of discussions with the parties concerned and visits to the power plants involved by a member of the Board or by the Board's inspectors. As was the case in the last few fiscal years, correction of the violations was brought about without prosecution. In some cases prosecution proceedings were commenced but the Board did not find it necessary to complete any of the prosecutions because of the

parties involved finally complying with the legislation before the proceedings were finalized. The Board was still investigating the remaining sixty-nine of the 1,371 violations at March 31, 1962.

During the fiscal year, the Board's inspectors made 3,455 visits to plants, to surface equipment of mines, and to other places where hoisting equipment was in operation to ascertain compliance with the Act, as compared with 1,899 visits made in 1960/61; members of the Board made fifty-one inspections. There were also reports received by the Board of 102 inspections made for the Board by inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch, of twenty-two by inspectors of the Boiler Inspection Branch, and of two by inspectors of the Elevator Inspection Branch; these inspections were made while the inspectors were carrying out their normal duties. The increase in the number of visits made by the Board's inspectors is a result of a change in inspection procedures that was put in operation during the fiscal year under review. The services of the Board's inspectors were extended during 1961/62 to include assisting at oral examinations in remote centres of applicants for certificates of qualification as a stationary engineer (fourth class) and as a hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion).

As in previous fiscal years, many interviews took place during 1961/62 between the Chairman of the Board, or the Board as a whole, and plant owners wishing to consult on matters relating to the operation of their plants; 357 being the number of interviews for 1961/62 established an all-time high for this type of work. It is usual for these interviews to deal with such matters as seniority and working conditions of personnel, reduction of the heating surfaces of boilers, changing the pressure or horse-power rating of a plant, separate registration of more than one plant on the same premises, and the type of installation giving the most economic operation that would, at the same time, meet the requirements of the legislation. It is understood that this service of providing plant owners with the opportunity of discussing their problems with and seeking the advice of the members of the Board has, in many cases, brought about better understanding and greater harmony between management and labour organizations.

The Chairman addressed a number of groups during the fiscal year 1961/62 on matters relating to The Operating Engineers Act; the groups included branches of the Institute of Power Engineers, the Engineers Club of St. Catharines, the Craftsmen Council, the Toronto branch of the Plant Engineers Society, and local unions of the International Union of Operating Engineers. The Chairman attended the provincial convention of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Port Arthur, and the annual conference of the B 51 Committee of the Canadian Standards Association, held in Victoria, British Columbia.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue collected under The Operating Engineers Act totalled \$157,821.45 during the fiscal year 1961/62; a decrease of less than \$3,200 from the high peak for the previous fiscal year.



## **BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Boiler Inspection Branch is concerned with the administration of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. Included in the duties of the Branch are the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, and the investigation of notification of an explosion or rupture of a boiler or pressure vessel or of an accident arising out of the operation or use of one of these vessels. All persons carrying out an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency. The inspectors of the Branch also make inspections under The Operating Engineers Act.

No boiler or pressure vessel may be operated or used unless a certificate of inspection or a certificate of approval has been issued for that purpose.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination for approval of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and fittings, to be constructed for use in Ontario, and of plants to be installed in the province. All designs approved are registered in the Branch.

The Branch is also responsible for testing the qualifications of welding operators and for the approval of the procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels.

### **INSPECTION**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, two inspectors were appointed to the staff to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, and one inspector retired.

At March 31, 1962, there were thirty-five inspectors including the Chief Inspector, an examiner of welding, and two examiners of reports and designs.

#### **INSPECTION DISTRICTS**

The districts into which Ontario is divided for purposes of inspecting boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1961/62; no district boundaries were altered and no new divisions were made. There were eighteen inspection districts at the close of the fiscal year. These districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were as follows at March 31, 1962: Cornwall, 1; Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 2; Kenora, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 2; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 1; St. Catharines, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Stratford, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 14; Windsor, 2.

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\*See tables C-1 to C-6, pages 98 and 99.

# INSPECTIONS

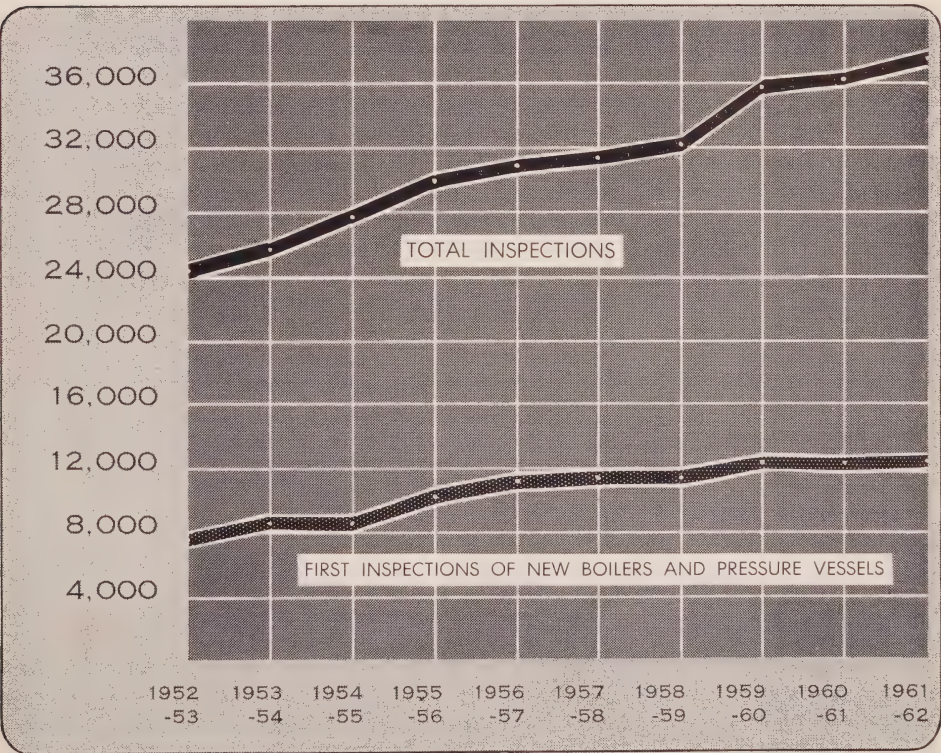
The total of all types of inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, was 37,498, an increase of some 3 per cent over the comparable figures for the previous fiscal year.

This increase appears, in varying amounts, in four of the five types of inspections performed, that is in inspections of new and of used boilers and pressure vessels and of pressure piping and annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels; a decrease of 129 took place in the number of additional inspections made of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping, during their construction or installation.

Inspection work performed during the fiscal year under review involved some interesting projects in construction in the province, including the Lakeview Generating Station being constructed for The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; inspection was made during their construction and installation of the boilers and pressure vessels forming the first generating unit of the Station put into operation.

**Certificates of Competency.**—The number of first certificates of competency issued to persons qualified to make inspections under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act was twenty-four for the fiscal year 1961/62. Of the twenty-four certificates issued, fourteen were issued with examination, two being to the new inspectors appointed to the inspection staff. The remaining ten certificates were issued without examination to persons who were qualified to make inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\* "Total inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act.



another province of Canada or whose qualifications were established by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors of the United States. Renewals of certificates of competency established a new peak during the fiscal year, rising to 187. Two holders of certificates of competency were late in applying for renewal of the certificates; the certificates were not renewed until the late-application fees had been paid.

No certificates of competency were suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Labour during the fiscal year under review.

**Certificates of Inspection and Approval.**—The total of certificates of inspection issued during 1961/62 was 19,951, the largest number of certificates of this type issued in any fiscal year. Certificates of approval issued during the fiscal year dropped to 2,548 from the high peak of 1960/61. Duplicates issued of these two types of certificates totalled eighty-one. These statistics do not include certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

**Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.**—During the fiscal year 1961/62, twenty-eight boilers and twenty-eight pressure vessels were condemned by inspectors who, after inspection, were satisfied that they could no longer be operated or used safely; the pressure vessels were made up of nineteen air receivers, three hot-water storage tanks, and six other types of vessels. In each case, the inspector sealed the pressure parts with a seal or label indicating that they were condemned and took possession of the certificate of inspection.

## **APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS**

The number of applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, for the fiscal year under review totalled 2,116, being less than 2 per cent below the figures for 1960/61. It was necessary to return ninety-three of the 2,116 designs for correction; eighty-eight of the designs returned were subsequently approved following their correction in accordance with the suggestions of the examiner. The remaining five of the ninety-three designs were not submitted again by the manufacturers; these designs did not conform to the rules referred to by the Chief Inspector and his staff in respect of the approval of designs, and could not be approved for fabrication.

Unless a change in standards renders a registered design obsolete or unsafe, a manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from the approved design provided they are constructed in conformity with the approved design and no substitution is made in the material called for by the design.

## **TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS**

The total number of welding operators tested during 1961/62 rose to 5,621, some 7 per cent above the figures for the previous fiscal year; this is the second largest number of welding operators tested in any fiscal year. The increase took place in both the metallic-arc process and the oxygen-acetylene process. Some 77 per cent of those examined in both processes in each of these two fiscal periods qualified in their tests. An identification card was issued to each of the welding operators

successful in passing the qualification tests in 1961/62. Of the 5,621 welding operators tested during 1961/62, 741 were employed in the construction of oil and gas pipe-lines.

**Welding Procedures.**—During the fiscal year 1961/62, 259 new procedures to be followed by manufacturers in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels were approved, bringing the total number of procedures approved under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act to 1,569.

## **INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Chief Inspector was notified under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act of four explosions, three of a boiler and one of a pressure vessel; one person involved in the explosion of the pressure vessel suffered severe burns and one person suffered minor burns resulting from the explosion of a part of one of the boilers. Each of the four explosions was investigated to determine its cause; all were caused by the failure of pressure parts. Investigation disclosed that the pressure vessel causing injury had been operated in excess of the pressure for which it had been designed and approved, and, on completion of his investigation, the inspector involved sealed all vessels of the same type in operation in the plant pending the fitting of the proper safety devices to the vessels.

In addition, there were fourteen other explosions and accidents reported to the Chief Inspector that were investigated; these did not come under the Act. Five of the explosions and accidents caused injuries to nineteen persons, nine being injured in the explosion of a natural gas main; there were also two persons fatally injured in these explosions.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act during the fiscal year 1961/62.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned rose to a new peak during 1961/62 when it totalled \$260,827.23.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Chief Inspector continued as a member of the committee of the Canadian Standards Association dealing with the revision of the Code for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels, B51. The Chief Inspector attended the annual conference of this committee held in British Columbia. He also attended the general meeting of The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors, being the member of the Board representing the Ontario jurisdiction; during the period this general meeting was held, the Chief Inspector also attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

## **ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH\***

The Elevator Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act. This legislation places under provincial control the licensing and regulating of elevators and certain other types of lifts specified in the Act that are in operation in Ontario.

The duties of the Branch include inspection of elevators and lifts and investigation of failure of equipment and of accidents arising out of the use of elevating devices. All persons making an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency.

Licences are issued from the Branch for the operation of elevators and lifts, and registration is made annually of all persons carrying on the business in Ontario of constructing, installing, altering, repairing, maintaining, servicing, or testing, elevators and lifts.

The Branch is also responsible for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of new installations and of major alterations of elevators and lifts.

Additional responsibilities carried by the Branch involve construction hoists. This work is concerned with the inspection of construction hoists and the investigation of failure of equipment and of accidents arising out of the use of construction hoists, and, at present, is performed under The Department of Labour Act; it will be performed under The Construction Hoists Act, 1960-61 when the legislation is proclaimed in force.

### **INSPECTION**

#### **INSPECTION STAFF**

One inspector retired and one new inspector was appointed to the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1961/62. This staff consisted of eight inspectors in addition to the Chief Inspector and the Assistant Chief Inspector at March 31, 1962.

The nine districts into which Ontario was divided previously for purposes of elevator inspection remained unchanged during the fiscal year under review. To each of the nine districts, one inspector has been assigned. Five inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto and one each from the Hamilton office, the London office, and the Ottawa office, while inspections of elevators and

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\*See tables D-1 to D-7, pages 100 to 105.



lifts in the Port Arthur area are performed by an inspector attached to the Department's factory inspection staff which is concerned primarily with the inspection of working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings; the City of Toronto consists of five of the districts.

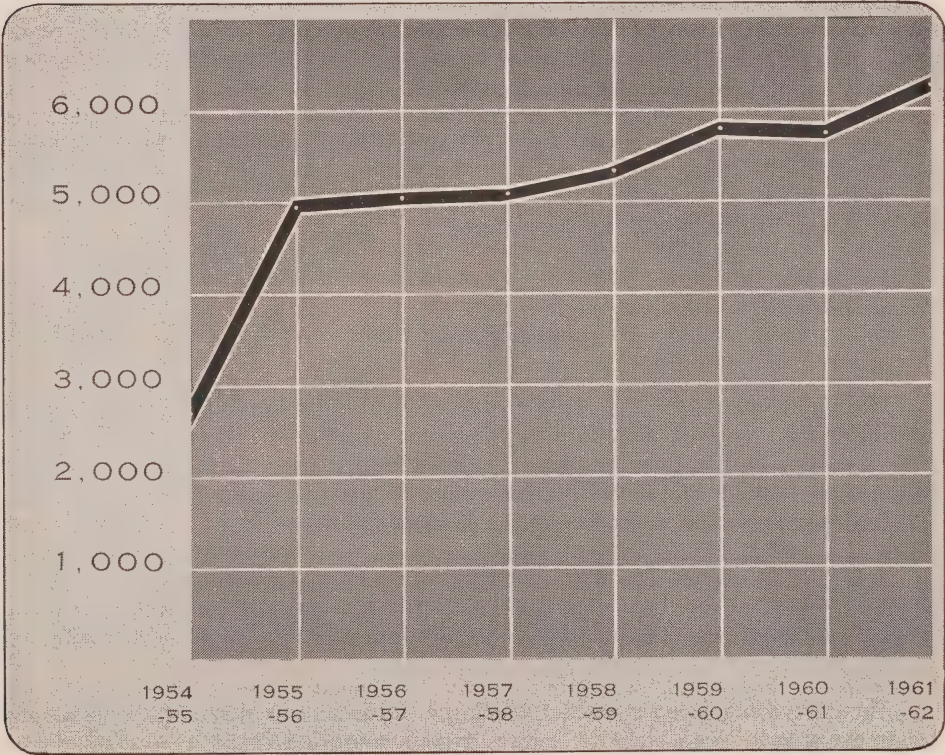
In addition to the inspectors, there is one professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.

**INSPECTIONS**

Total inspections made under the Act rose to 6,249 during the fiscal year under review. This number is not only almost 9 per cent above the comparable figures for 1960/61 but it establishes a new high peak for total inspections made in any fiscal year.

The 6,249 inspections were made up of annual inspections, inspections after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspections of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections. Of these latter inspections, 6 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 6,249 inspections, there were 213 inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act; 133 of these were inspections made of construction hoists under the authority of The Department of Labour Act.

INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATORS AND LIFTS, BY FISCAL YEARS



In making the 6,249 inspections, the inspectors issued 13,414 directions, as compared with 11,129 directions resulting from 5,748 inspections made in 1960/61, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected or to the effect that applications for licences were to be made for the installations. Of the 13,414 directions, more than 7,600 concerned freight elevators and over 4,050, passenger elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices in 1961/62, the inspectors found eighty-two installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down and not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely. The alterations required to thirty-three of these installations were of a nature that removed the installations from service only temporarily, and all were in operation again by March 31, 1962; twenty-six of them were freight elevators. The remaining forty-nine of the eighty-two installations shut down needed alterations that were so extensive it is expected their removal from service will be permanent.

Investigation during the fiscal year revealed that 113 installations which had been licensed under the Act had been dismantled by owners; seven of these were replaced with new installations, five of which were freight elevators and two, dumb-waiters.

**Certificates of Competency.**—During the fiscal year, there were eighty-three certificates of competency issued to persons making inspections of elevating devices, seventy-six being renewal certificates and seven being first certificates. Of the seventy-six renewal certificates, twelve were to persons employed in the Department, ten being to inspectors with the Branch, one to the engineer with the Branch, and one to the inspector on the Department's factory inspection staff who inspects elevating devices in the Port Arthur area. Six of the first certificates issued were to persons who had been successful in passing an examination and who were not employed in the Department, and the remaining one was issued without examination to the new inspector appointed to the staff during the fiscal year under review.

During the fiscal year under review, one certificate of competency was suspended and one application for renewal of a certificate was rejected; the suspended certificate was not re-instated during 1961/62. In each case, the holder of the certificate was found to be negligent in making inspections.

## **LICENCES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, a new record was set in licences granted when the total of initial, renewal, and duplicate, licences granted for all types of elevating devices rose to 11,017; this number is 2 per cent higher than the previous high peak which was reached in 1960/61. Of the 11,017 licences granted, 4,321 were for passenger elevators and 4,984 for freight elevators.

A new peak was reached during the fiscal year under review in a total of 10,202 renewals of licences granted for all types of elevating devices; initial licences granted dropped, however, to 772 from 1,602 for the previous fiscal year. Duplicates of licences granted rose during 1961/62 to forty-three.

There were 326 licences transferred during the fiscal year, 154 of them involving freight elevators. There were no licences suspended during 1961/62.



## **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

The total number of drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices approved rose to a new peak in 1961/62 of 756, being more than three times the number recorded for the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954/55; the comparable total for the previous fiscal year was 610. Approvals of drawings and specifications of passenger elevators were primarily responsible for the increase. Of the 756 drawings and specifications approved, 691 were of new installations and sixty-five of major alterations. Some 65 per cent of the approvals of new installations concerned passenger elevators and 11 per cent, freight elevators.

Twenty-five of the approvals of new installations were of ski tows of a rope type and nine were ski tows of a T-bar type.

Of the 756 drawings and specifications approved during 1961/62, 719 were received in the fiscal year under review and thirty-seven were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Examination of an additional sixty-three drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1961/62. The services of one of the professional engineers attached to the staff of the Engineering Services Branch were required on a part-time basis for a period of four months to assist in handling the heavier work-load brought about by the increase in the number of drawings and specifications requiring examination.

## **ACCIDENTS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 394 persons, an increase of almost 14 per cent over the number of persons reported injured during the previous fiscal year. Of the 394 persons reported injured, 268 were female persons and 126, male persons; one male person was fatally injured. Many of the injuries were of a minor type. Of the 394 persons injured, 115 were not more than 14 years of age, and seventy-four of the 115 were not more than 6 years of age. Sixty-four of the children were girls and fifty-one were boys.

Of the 394 persons injured, 79 per cent, or 312, were riding escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking care in using the escalators or by some other element that did not involve any defect in the installations. Of the persons injured on escalators, 16 per cent were pushed or trampled and about 29 per cent lost their balance. In addition to the 312 persons injured on escalators, 116 who were not injured were involved in accidents on escalators.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the inspectors investigated seventeen of the accidents reported causing injury to twenty persons, nineteen being male persons. There were also six accidents investigated during the fiscal year of equipment failure; three involved freight elevators. There were three persons injured in these accidents. Although all accidents causing injury to persons are not investigated, it is usual for any accident involving the failure of equipment or an accident resulting in serious injury to, or the death of, a person to be investigated to determine its cause.

The inspectors also investigated four accidents occurring on construction hoists; three of the accidents resulted from failure of equipment. There were four persons injured in these accidents.

## **REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS**

Total registrations of contractors rose during 1961/62 to 101 from ninety-eight for the previous fiscal year. Fourteen of the 101 were contractors registering for the first time under the Act.

No registrations were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were eighteen charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act as follows: three for operation of an elevating device without a licence; two for installation of an elevating device where the drawings and specifications of the installation had not been submitted for approval; one for failure to register as a contractor; four for failure to give written notice to the Chief Inspector of commencement of work on a new installation; eight for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe condition. There were ten convictions; six charges were withdrawn and two were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$310 were levied by the courts.

## **REVENUE**

Revenue earned during the fiscal year 1961/62 under The Elevators and Lifts Act totalled \$124,769.93.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Chief Inspector continued as a member of the subcommittee working on a revision of the safety code of the Canadian Standards Association for elevators, dumb-waiters and escalators; this subcommittee is sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association.

## **ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH\***

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial buildings, as provided under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, is the main activity of the Engineering Services Branch. An engineering staff which includes professional engineers performs this work. The examination of the drawings and specifications takes into account all factors which could have a bearing on the health, safety, and welfare, of employees and on the safety of other persons having access to the factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building, concerned. This work frequently entails lengthy discussions between members of the engineering staff and architects, engineers, company officials, or contractors.

The duties of the Branch include the inspection of completed projects to ascertain their conformity with the approved drawings. Engineer's assistants are responsible for these inspections, and, in some cases, the services of the professional engineers are used where their knowledge and experience on engineering matters of a highly technical nature are required. The skills and knowledge of the professional engineers are also made available to any persons or agencies needing assistance in matters that come under the Department's safety legislation. Through their direct supervision by the Director of Technical Services, their services help to bring about a close working relationship between the Department's five technical branches in the development of departmental programmes and policies involving the protection of the health and safety of persons who may be subject to industrial hazards. The other branches of the Department concerned with this work are the Boiler Inspection Branch, the Elevator Inspection Branch, the Factory Inspection Branch, and the branch dealing with the examination of operating engineers and other matters relating to power plants handled by the Board established for the purpose; the work of these branches during the fiscal year 1961/62 is dealt with in other sections of this annual report of the Department. The services of these branches are co-ordinated and integrated wherever possible.

The responsibilities of the Branch also include matters dealing with The Trench Excavators' Protection Act.

At March 31, 1962, there was a staff of eight professional engineers and three engineer's assistants. Of these, one engineer was appointed during the fiscal year under review.

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\*See Table E-1, page 106.



## DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

The number of drawings and specifications approved during the fiscal year under review declined for the second successive year from the high peak reached in 1959/60 to 2,441; this is 5 per cent below the total for 1960/61. Estimated value of proposed construction represented by the 2,441 approvals, however, rose to a new peak of \$215,131,400; comparable figures for the previous record established in 1958/59 were \$213,245,100.

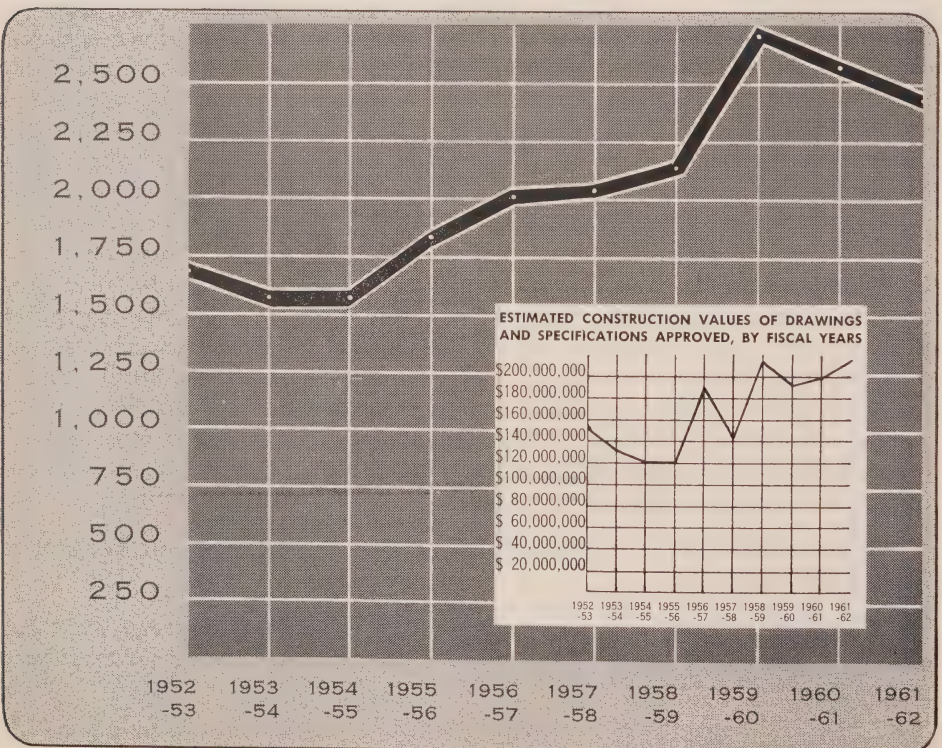
Approvals for construction costing \$100,000 or more remained almost constant as compared with the previous fiscal year, being 368, one less than the number of approvals of this type recorded for 1960/61.

### FEES

Fees paid for approvals dropped during the fiscal year 1961/62 to \$189,708, marking the first fiscal year since 1957/58 that fees have not set a new record; this number is 7 per cent below the high peak of the previous fiscal year.

No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications where the approved estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000. The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid during 1961/62 for the approval of the drawings and specifications of three building projects, one more than the number for each of the two previous fiscal years. This fee is paid where the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS





The enigma of higher estimated value of proposed construction as compared to the decrease in fees paid for approvals is accounted for by two very large projects where the estimated construction costs in each case were more than three times that for which the maximum fee is paid. These projects were the Toronto City Hall and the Lakeview Generating Station being constructed for The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

## **ANALYSIS OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED**

The total of 2,441 drawings and specifications approved during the fiscal year 1961/62 marks a drop for the second successive year from the high peak reached in 1959/60. The manufacturing industry, as in previous fiscal years, accounted for the large majority of the work performed during 1961/62 with respect to approval of these plans; the number of plans approved was 1,353, fifty-seven fewer approvals than for 1960/61. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, decreases also occurred in varying degrees in another three of the seven industries concerned, that is in transportation, storage and communication, trade, and finance, insurance and real estate. In the remaining three industries, an increase is recorded for each; for the construction industry and the service industry, a fairly substantial upward trend shows, and in the industry of public utility operation there were two more drawings and specifications approved than in the previous fiscal year.

Increases over figures for the previous fiscal year took place in six of the seven industries concerned in estimated value of the proposed construction represented by the total approvals. The one industry showing a decrease from 1960/61 was manufacturing; estimated expenditure for this industry totalled \$75,372,000. This decrease is accounted for primarily by a decline in iron and steel products of almost 57 per cent; wide fluctuations may easily occur in this group in successive years owing to the huge size of the buildings constructed and the high construction costs involved.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was foods and beverages, representing slightly over 8 per cent of the total cost of construction approved, followed by iron and steel products and transportation equipment; these were 29 or 30 per cent below the expenditure for foods and beverages.

One of the most unusual projects whose plans were approved during the fiscal year under review was of the Toronto City Hall. As in other fiscal years, there were many drawings and specifications examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry.

## **INTERVIEWS**

In the examination and approval of drawings and specifications, the professional engineer examining the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the proposed work to be performed in the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners, concerned with the proposed building. These meetings are described as "interviews" for the purposes of this annual report, and many of them take place prior to the submission of complete drawings and specifications for approval, with the result, fewer changes are needed to the drawings and specifications to make them conform to accepted standards. This

practice is encouraged as it enables the drawings and specifications submitted for approval to be processed more quickly and it also reduces the possibility of making serious changes to the final drawings which could result in increased construction costs.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, these interviews totalled 2,117 in respect of the 2,441 drawings and specifications approved during the period, as compared with 2,114 interviews on 2,576 drawings and specifications approved during the previous fiscal year.

## **INSPECTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the engineer's assistants made 2,526 inspections, as compared with 2,086 in the previous fiscal year. Some of these inspections were follow-up visits to check work completed since the first inspection, and there were others made to obtain information for the assistance of the professional engineers making an examination of drawings and specifications of construction awaiting their approval. Most of the inspections, however, were of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the approved drawings and specifications filed in the Department. Deviations from the approved drawings are usually of a minor nature, in which case the engineer's assistant making the inspection notes the necessary changes on the drawings for approval by the professional engineer who examined the drawings, and, if he is satisfied as to the acceptability of the changes, he certifies his approval. Where a deviation is a contravention of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, a direction for correcting the deviation is issued on the report of the engineer's assistant which is signed by a responsible person, that is the owner, contractor, or occupant, and is left with him. The direction is confirmed by letter from the Branch and the follow-up procedure ensures that the direction is carried out. The number of deviations requiring directions to be issued is continually decreasing as those concerned with securing approval of plans have become aware that all projects are inspected for their compliance with the approved drawings. Inspections of this type are made, where possible, when the building is nearing completion, usually about six months after the drawings are approved. In the rare cases where a person persistently deviates from approved drawings, or where the deviation creates a serious hazard, or where a person does not make a reasonable effort to remedy a deviation and comply with the Act, it is necessary to take legal action. The case is then turned over to the Factory Inspection Branch for prosecution, the engineering staff providing that Branch with assistance in preparing and carrying out the prosecution.

The professional engineers made 278 inspections during the fiscal year 1961/62. Some of these inspections were made to assist inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch with problems arising out of their inspections on such matters as ventilation, structural design, and exits. Other inspections concerned deviations in construction from approved plans, the investigation of accidents, and the obtaining of information for use in preparing data sheets and rulings on safety procedures for unusual or new processes in industry. In the investigation of accidents in buildings subject to The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, there were three structural failures investigated, none of which caused injury to any persons. One of these was caused by faulty construction procedures, another by inadequate roof design, and the third was due to an excessive amount of drifted snow.

The collapse of formwork of the new subway being constructed in the City of Toronto was also investigated; this work was done by the Director of Technical Services and one other professional engineer.

## **GENERAL**

Technical information, including drawings, has been compiled in bulletin form by the engineering staff on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As part of their efforts towards accident prevention in industry, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees to bring about improvements in safety standards. Among the committees on which the professional engineers serve are those concerned with the dust-explosion hazard in industry and with revisions to the Toronto Building By-law, the National Building Code of Canada, and some of the codes of the Canadian Standards Association.

The professional engineers delivered lectures, as in previous fiscal years, at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst to persons attending the various courses held for personnel of municipal fire departments. The subjects of the lectures by the Department's professional engineers dealt with the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, including exit facilities and flammable liquid hazards as they relate to factories and mercantile buildings; the engineers also included in their lectures matters under other Acts administered by the Department which were applicable to the courses. The professional engineers also delivered lectures to persons attending courses for coroners; they attended meetings held for fire inspectors, building inspectors and other groups where they provided information on the work of the Department in the field of industrial safety.

## **THE TRENCH EXCAVATORS' PROTECTION ACT**

Prosecutions were instituted under the legislation during the fiscal year 1961/62 by various municipalities, and, in some cases, the professional engineers of the Branch provided advice and assistance to the municipalities concerned.

During the winter of 1962, the professional engineers conducted meetings at various centres throughout the province on The Trench Excavators' Protection Act. These meetings were attended by municipal inspectors appointed under the legislation and their responsibilities and other requirements of the Act were discussed, as well as the problems that were encountered in its administration.

At March 31, 1962, there were 890 municipalities out of a total of 940 municipalities with inspectors appointed to enforce the Act in their municipalities; the council of a local municipality appoints one or more inspectors for enforcement purposes. Every local municipality without an inspector appointed under the legislation is directed to comply with the statutory requirement in this respect by the Branch.



## **CONCILIATION SERVICES\***

Conciliation services as established under The Labour Relations Act are primarily concerned with assisting employers and trade unions to negotiate collective agreements, after the parties themselves have bargained together unsuccessfully, and request conciliation services. Applications for conciliation services are filed with the Ontario Labour Relations Board either by the trade union, the employer, or by both parties jointly. Where the Board grants requests for these services the Act provides for a two-level conciliation procedure to assist labour and management in reaching agreement. At the first level, conciliation services are provided by the conciliation officers of the Department; at the second level, the Act provides for the establishment of conciliation boards.

Conciliation officers are appointed by the Minister of Labour to effect collective agreements following reference of applications to him by the Board. These officers are permanent employees of the Department, working under the direction of the Chief Conciliation Officer. At March 31, 1962, there were ten officers, in addition to the Chief Conciliation Officer and the Assistant Chief Conciliation Officer, attached to this permanent conciliation service. Largely because of the collective agreements effected by conciliation officers, the majority of disputes coming into conciliation do not proceed beyond this first level. In recent years, only about one-third of disputes in conciliation have completed the full two-level conciliation process.

The second level of conciliation begins when the officer reports to the Minister that he has been unable to effect a collective agreement, and the Minister informs the parties that he has decided to establish or not to establish a conciliation board. By direction of the Minister, it is the Deputy Minister's Office which administers that part of the Act which sets forth the procedure for the establishment of conciliation boards. Conciliation boards are tripartite, consisting of one member representing the employer, one representing the trade union, and a chairman. The representatives of the employer and trade union have the opportunity of choosing the chairman, but if they cannot agree, then the Minister will make the selection, with the assistance of the Deputy Minister, from a roster of persons available for these duties which the Deputy Minister maintains. Not until the members of the conciliation board, including the chairman, have been formally appointed by the Minister, and the parties so informed, is the conciliation board established. The submission of the conciliation board's report to the Minister on the results of its endeavours to bring the parties to agreement ends the formal conciliation procedure under the Act.

The conciliation services of the Department are often extended beyond the formal procedures of the Act. Under certain circumstances, the services of the conciliation officers are made available for the negotiation of collective agreements, even though formal procedures have been exhausted, and though there is no precise statutory

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\*See tables F-1 and F-2, pages 107 and 108.



provision for the formal appointment of an officer. Assistance provided in settling a strike which has occurred over the negotiation of a collective agreement, and which may affect several thousand workers, is probably the most important instance of this type of conciliation activity. Conciliation of this type is usually undertaken at the request of either, or both, of the parties, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. If the Minister feels that a dispute is seriously affecting the public interest, however, he may intervene on his own initiative and request the parties to meet with the Chief Conciliation Officer, or any of the officers. On occasion, the Minister may himself participate in the negotiations.

Related to the main work of effecting collective agreements are the services the officers extend, on request, to management and labour, to help them resolve various problems which may arise out of a collective bargaining relationship, apart from those connected with the actual negotiation of collective agreements.

## **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATION OFFICER**

### **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT**

#### **TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

After two successive years in which the work-load on conciliation services was easing, there was a sharp upturn during 1961/62 in the number of appointments of conciliation officers to effect collective agreements; the number of disputes involved in these agreements also increased substantially. During 1961/62, also the number of employees directly affected increased very markedly as some of the long-term agreements in the larger establishments began to appear in conciliation, particularly in the last half of the fiscal year. The year 1961/62 seemed to mark the beginning of an upward swing in the three-year cycle in conciliation work-load that has been a noticeable feature of conciliation activity since the middle 1950's.

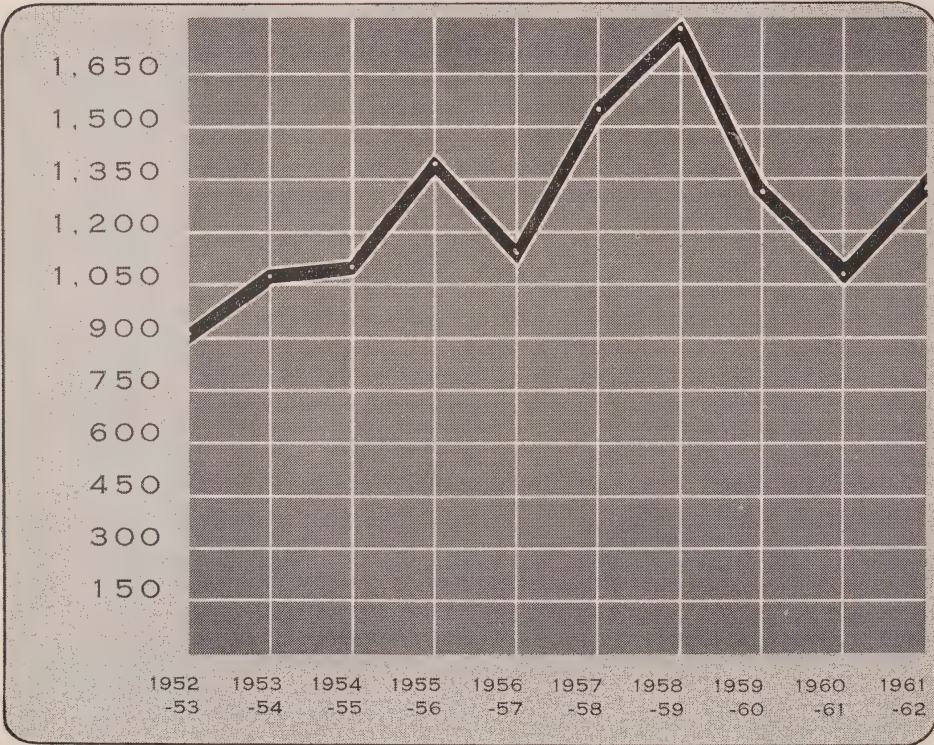
Appointments of conciliation officers by the Minister to effect collective agreements rose to 1,337 in 1961/62 from a total of 1,078 appointments in the previous fiscal year, an increase of 24 per cent. During the fiscal year under review, the conciliation officers also operated under 121 appointments carried over from 1960/61, bringing the total of appointments to be dealt with during 1961/62 to 1,458. The conciliation officers filed reports with the Minister in 1,261 of these 1,458 appointments during the fiscal year; 197 appointments were still pending at March 31, 1962.

In many instances, however, more than one official appointment was made in relation to one collective bargaining dispute. A separate appointment of a conciliation officer is formally made for each collective agreement to be negotiated, and where employers bargain together in groups, as is customary in such industries as printing, hotel and restaurant operations, trucking, and construction, one dispute may involve a large number of separate agreements and a corresponding number of appointments of conciliation officers. The pattern of group collective bargaining established in these industries means that the number of collective bargaining disputes is inevitably lower than the number of appointments of conciliation officers. The difference between appointments and disputes will vary from year to year, however, depending

on the number and size of the group negotiations, and the trend in appointments and disputes will not necessarily be identical. In 1961/62, there was a substantial number of these group disputes coming into conciliation from the construction industry.

Largely because of the sharp increase in the number of group disputes from the unusually low level of the previous fiscal year, the number of disputes involved in these appointments of officers did not increase as much as the number of appointments. The total of 1,009 disputes in which officers were appointed in the fiscal year under review was almost 12 per cent higher than the number of disputes coming into conciliation in 1960/61. The fifty-eight group disputes consolidated in 386 appointments of conciliation officers and the same number of collective agreements, were more than twice the number of group disputes which came into conciliation in 1960/61. In addition to these group disputes, each of which involved a number of collective agreements, there were thirty-five disputes in which the bargaining took place between an employers' association and a union, with a single association collective agreement to be negotiated in each case. These group disputes and negotiations with employers' associations were concentrated in certain industries, of course, usually those characterized by a large number of small employers. Elsewhere, the predominant collective bargaining pattern is the negotiation of a single collective agreement between a union and one employer. In 1961/62, 916 of these single agreement disputes came into conciliation, as compared with 864 single disputes in the previous fiscal year. The 109 (revised) disputes involved in the appointments carried over from the previous

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act.



fiscal year brought the total of disputes dealt with by the officers to 1,118, some 8 per cent above the total in 1960/61.

With the marked increase in the number of employees involved in disputes coming into conciliation, the total number of employees in disputes dealt with by conciliation officers during 1961/62, 187,500, was 69 per cent higher than the corresponding total in the previous fiscal year. Negotiations over the renewals of long-term agreements in large establishments in a wide variety of industries were mainly responsible for this sharp increase. Among the larger firms in the manufacturing industry each involving more than 1,000 workers, were those producing primary iron and steel, steel fabricated products, electrical apparatus and supply, automobiles, and agricultural implements, as well as pulp and paper and rubber products. Negotiations with builders' exchanges in several large cities in the province added to the total of large-scale disputes in conciliation, and a single dispute in a public utility involved almost 10,000 workers. There were also important negotiations which affected employees in several large hospitals and in a major food chain in retail trade.

The conciliation officers disposed of 959 disputes of the 1,118 being dealt with, by filing reports to the Minister on the results of their efforts to effect collective agreements, as required under the Act. Some 167,500 employees were directly involved in these disputes. At the close of the fiscal year, 159 disputes were pending in the Chief Conciliation Officer's division of the Department.

Conciliation officers reported to the Minister that they had been successful in effecting collective agreements in some 52 per cent of the disputes they disposed of during the fiscal year. Officers effected agreements in 501 disputes of the total disposed of; nineteen of these disputes involved group collective bargaining and incorporated 116 appointments and separate collective agreements. Some 57,500 employees were covered by the 501 agreements effected by the officers. Included in the total of agreements effected were those involving larger establishments producing steel fabricated products, rubber products, pulp and paper and food products, among manufacturing firms, as well as a dispute involving employees of a chain food store, and construction workers affected by a builders' exchange agreement.

There remained 458 disputes in which the officers reported to the Minister that no collective agreements had been effected. Not all of these disputes were passed on to further conciliation, however. A total of seventy-two disputes not settled by the officers were closed out at the end of the first level of conciliation, when the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, informed the parties that he did not think it advisable to set up a conciliation board. These disputes were almost all small, usually involving fewer than fifty workers; together they affected only 2,500 employees. Twelve small disputes, involving about 500 employees, lapsed during the fiscal year, while the officers were still operating under their original appointments.

In 374 of the disputes, involving 107,000 employees, where the conciliation officers did not effect agreements, the Minister, on the basis of the officers' reports, took steps to set up conciliation boards. Group collective bargaining appeared in some form in thirty-four of these disputes, involving 231 appointments of officers and the same number of collective agreements. In many instances, where only a single conciliation board was required to deal with a multiple-agreement dispute, the officer was instrumental in persuading the employers concerned to group together for purposes of further conciliation and negotiation. The officer's role in helping reduce the number of conciliation boards required was important where the tradition of group collective bargaining was not firmly established. In some cases, also, the officer was able to persuade a firm to agree to one conciliation board to assist in the negotiations of separate agreements in several of its plants.

## **OTHER SERVICES OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN EFFECTING COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

The demands on the services of conciliation officers to assist in effecting collective agreements, in addition to that covered by formal procedures under the Act, continued at about the same level as in the previous fiscal year in terms of the number of disputes handled, though the number of employees involved was somewhat greater. In 1961/62, additional conciliation was provided in thirty-nine disputes covering some 11,400 employees, as compared with thirty-eight disputes affecting 8,800 employees in 1960/61. All of these disputes involved the re-entry of the officers into the case after formal procedures had been exhausted and no agreement reached.

In eleven of these disputes, affecting about 5,800 employees, the officers re-entered the case after formal procedures had been completed but before the right to strike had been exercised. Conciliation boards had reported in seven of these eleven disputes before the re-entry of the officer, while in the remaining four, the Minister had decided that no conciliation board was to be established. In ten of the eleven disputes, covering 5,700 employees, the officer was successful in bringing the parties to an agreement; in the remaining dispute, no agreement was reached.

Strikes occurred over the making of collective agreements in twenty-eight disputes, involving about 5,600 employees, when conciliation officers re-entered the cases. In twenty-three of these disputes, affecting about 5,200 employees, the strikes had occurred after conciliation board reports had been submitted to the Minister. In sixteen of these disputes, affecting about 3,700 employees, the officers reported that they were able to settle the strike by effecting a collective agreement. In seven of these disputes, involving about 1,500 employees, the officers were unable to bring about settlements. Some 1,200 of these employees were involved in a single dispute; the remaining disputes were small. In another five disputes, strikes had occurred after the Minister informed the parties that no conciliation board was to be established. The officers were successful in bringing the parties to an agreement in three of these cases; in the remaining two, the officers were not able to effect an agreement.

In these disputes, where additional conciliation is provided after formal procedures have been exhausted, a number of bargaining sessions between the conciliation officers and the parties are often needed before a settlement is reached. In particularly difficult cases, these sessions may be extended over weeks or even months. Until settlement is achieved, the case can be considered open, and the services of the officers are available at any time. As a result, the fiscal year report reflects the interim reports of the officers in a number of instances, and not the final conclusion of a case.

Apart from the re-entry into disputes over the making of a collective agreement which have already been through formal procedures, there are other circumstances in which conciliation officers extend their services, and not necessarily for the making of an agreement, though this can occasionally occur. In 1961/62, for example, a dispute arose over the making of a collective agreement where the establishment concerned was not under The Labour Relations Act. By mutual agreement between the employer and the union, it was decided to consult the conciliation services and the officer assigned to the case was able to help the parties negotiate a full-scale collective agreement. There were two other instances where conciliation services provided at the request of the parties contributed to the ultimate settlement of a dispute over a collective agreement though, strictly speaking, the case had passed beyond the officer stage; formal conciliation board procedure had not been completed, however.



There was another instance where the officer was able to assist the parties in a dispute over the interpretation of the meaning of a memorandum of an agreement which had been proposed by the conciliation board.

During the fiscal year under review, the conciliation officers were able to settle two strikes which had occurred while a collective agreement was in operation. As is usually the case where these wild-cat strikes occur and a conciliation officer is called in, these strikes were settled in a very short time.

## **OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER**

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION BOARDS**

In the fiscal year 1961/62, there were 374 disputes in which the Minister, on the basis of the conciliation officers' reports, began proceedings to set up conciliation boards, working through the Deputy Minister's Office. In addition, there were twenty-seven disputes carried over from the previous fiscal year in which initial steps had been taken to set up conciliation boards but in which the boards had not been established, making a total of 401 disputes to be dealt with by the Deputy Minister's Office during the fiscal year. About 114,300 employees were directly affected by these disputes.

In 360 disputes, involving about 110,600 employees, conciliation boards were formally established during 1961/62. Three small disputes lapsed before a conciliation board could be established, and in twenty disputes the process of establishing conciliation boards was still under way at the close of the fiscal year.

**Additional Collective Agreements Effected by Conciliation Officers before Establishment of Conciliation Boards.**—In the remaining eighteen disputes, involving 1,400 employees, initial steps had been taken to establish conciliation boards but the full conciliation board procedure was never completed. Because agreements were effected either with the further assistance of a conciliation officer or on the basis of the proposals for settlement an officer had made to the parties, it was not necessary to establish a conciliation board in these cases. In many of these disputes, the parties asked the officer to provide further assistance in negotiating an agreement even though formal procedures for the establishment of conciliation boards had begun.

### **OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS**

The prime responsibility of conciliation boards under the Act is to bring the parties to agreement on the matters at issue between them. A statement of these issues is transmitted to the board by the Minister through the Deputy Minister's Office as soon as it is established. If the board cannot bring the parties to an agreement on these issues, it may issue a report containing recommendations for settlement. Including the 360 disputes where conciliation boards were established during the fiscal year 1961/62 and ninety-two disputes carried over from the previous fiscal year, conciliation boards dealt with a total of 452 disputes in 1961/62, affecting some 121,600 employees. Conciliation boards filed formal reports with the Minister in 350 disputes; 102 were still pending before conciliation boards at March 31, 1962.

In 171 disputes, conciliation boards reported to the Minister that they were able to bring the parties to agreement in the matters at issue between them. About 33,900 employees were affected by these agreements. Included in the total of disputes directly settled by conciliation boards were some in large establishments in primary iron and steel and the rubber industry as well as large group disputes in the printing industry and in construction.

Conciliation boards reported that they were unable to bring the parties to agreement in 179 disputes affecting about 71,900 employees. These included disputes in large establishments in the automobile industry, major producers of electrical equipment and supplies, and agricultural implements, a gold mining operation and a public utility. In some of these disputes which were not settled by conciliation boards during 1961/62 the conciliation officers re-entered the cases informally in the following fiscal year.

## **ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD\***

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature. This Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and replaced the Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of The High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

At March 31, 1962, the Board was composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, three deputy vice-chairmen, three members representative of employers and three members representative of employees, all of whom were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Under the Act, the Board is permitted to sit in two or more divisions simultaneously so long as a quorum of the Board is present in each division. A quorum of the Board consists of the Chairman or the Vice-chairman or a deputy vice-chairman, one member representative of employers and one member representative of employees.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents; the granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements; termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents; declarations as to union successor status; declarations that strikes or lockouts are unlawful; the granting of consent to institute prosecution of persons who, it is alleged, have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act; the filing of trusteeship reports; complaints concerning failure of trade unions, upon request, to furnish to their members copies of financial statements; complaints concerning discrimination in employment for union activity; and review of interim orders and determinations of jurisdictional disputes commissions.

### **APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD**

Total applications of all types filed with the Board increased to 2,300 in 1961/62 from 2,052 in 1960/61. The data for the latter year included complaints of unfair practice in employment and also proceedings under section 79 of the Act and miscellaneous proceedings, now reported under the heading of "Complaints and Other Proceedings Before the Board". Applications for conciliation services form the

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\*See Table G-1, page 109.

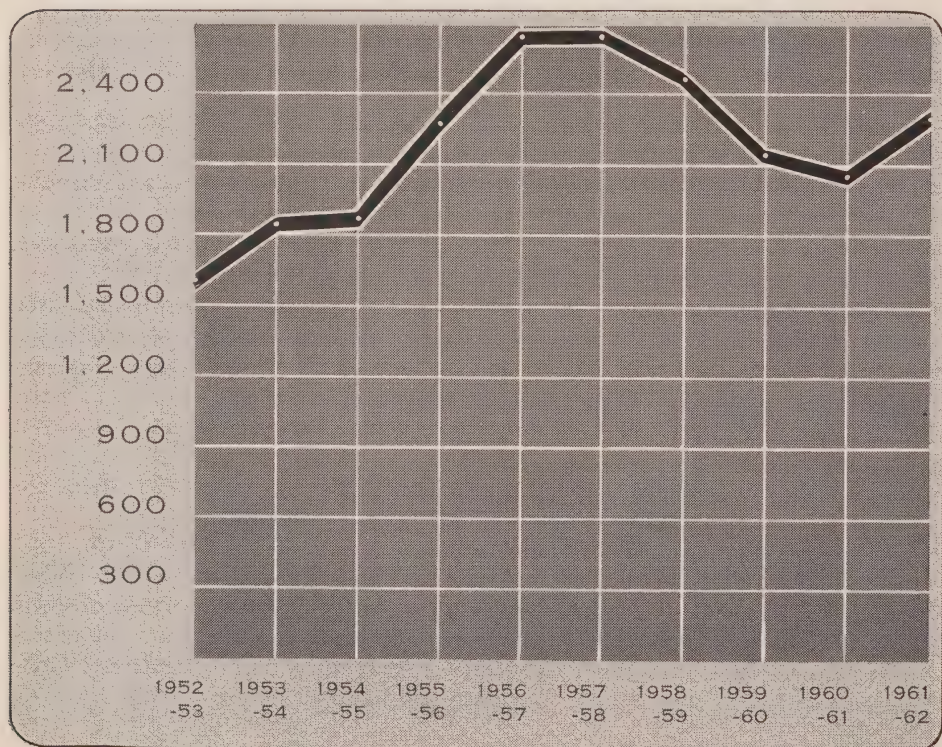


largest single group of applications, followed by applications for certification as bargaining agent. In processing conciliation applications, the Board's main function is to screen them to make sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act particularly those relating to the timeliness of the application. Processing applications for certification constitutes a major part of the Board's work-load.

In the fiscal year under review, the number of applications for certification filed with the Board was 840, almost 17 per cent above the number filed in 1960/61.

The increase in the physical volume of certification applications added appreciably to the Board's work-load, and the Board continued to be confronted with complex problems in both bargaining unit determination and in the representation phase of certification proceedings. In determining bargaining units, the Board must decide, among other things, which employees, or classifications of employees, involved in the individual case form a group appropriate for collective bargaining. In the representation phase of certification proceedings, the Board's primary concern is with ascertaining the amount of support for the applicant union among the employees in the unit. As was the case in previous fiscal years, many of the representation problems were closely related to the filing of documentary evidence of employees' opposition to the applicant.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS





## **HEARINGS OF THE BOARD**

The large majority of cases heard by the Board are certification cases, since cases other than certification as bargaining agent and conciliation services form a small, but nevertheless growing, percentage of the total dealt with, and conciliation cases are not usually listed for hearing. Unless either party requests a hearing, or unless in the Board's view there are special circumstances which warrant a hearing of the case, conciliation applications are processed by the Board on the basis of documentary evidence alone. In a considerable number of instances, also, more than one hearing was required before the more complex certification cases could be disposed of by the Board. In 1961/62, there were 1,276 separate cases listed for hearings, or continuation of hearings, at the Board sessions.

## **CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT**

The number of applications for certification as bargaining agent filed each year with the Board is primarily a reflection of union organizing activity, since certification is the procedure under the Act whereby a union establishes the right to bargain with an employer, with a view to making a collective agreement. In 1961/62, as in previous fiscal years, the list of unions making use of the Board's services was a long one, and included all major affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress, as well as leading unaffiliated international and national trade unions, and some employees' associations. As has been the case since its formation, unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress filed the majority of applications for certification, accounting for 533 out of a total of 840 applications filed in 1961/62. Unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 287 applications, and employees' associations filed twenty.

In addition to the 840 applications for certification filed during 1961/62, the Board also processed 135 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 975 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year under review. A total of 786 of these applications were disposed of by a final decision of the Board during the fiscal year; 189 applications for certification were still pending at March 31, 1962.

During the fiscal year under review, the proportion of certification applications granted by the Board decreased from the proportion granted in previous fiscal years. Thus, in 1961/62, 485 certification applications were granted, some 62 per cent of the total disposed of; in 1960/61, some 70 per cent of applications disposed of resulted in certification. Applications dismissed totalled 176, some 22 per cent of certification applications disposed of. It should be noted, however, that, in a number of instances where applications for certification are dismissed, the bargaining rights of an incumbent union have been maintained. The remaining 125 applications for certification were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

The typical bargaining unit remained small, with ten or fewer employees in the unit in about 50 per cent of the cases disposed of by the Board. As a result, the total number of employees involved in certification applications was not large in comparison with the numbers affected by conciliation proceedings. In 1961/62, approximately 24,200 employees were involved in applications for certification disposed of during the fiscal year; about 16,000 of these employees were directly affected by applications for certification granted by the Board.

## **CONCILIATION SERVICES**

The count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board amounted to 1,220 in 1961/62. The great majority of these applications, 970, were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress; of the remaining 250, 245 were filed by unaffiliated international and national trade unions and five were filed by employees' associations.

It should be noted that in many instances a number of individual applications for conciliation can arise out of one collective bargaining dispute. This is especially true in such industries as construction, printing and publishing, and in some branches of the service industry, where it has been the established practice for employers to bargain as a group with the union concerned, though a separate application for conciliation may be filed on behalf of each individual firm in the group. Because of this group collective bargaining, a count of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board differs substantially from the count of individual collective bargaining disputes involved which is the basis of the statistics of conciliation services.

In addition to the 1,220 applications for conciliation services filed, there were fifty-nine conciliation applications carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,279 applications for conciliation dealt with by the Board during the period under review. As is usually the case with this type of application, the large majority were referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. A total of 1,172 were so referred, thirteen were dismissed, and fifty-four were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In many cases where the application was withdrawn by leave of the Board, a collective agreement had been reached by the parties and conciliation services were not needed. In all, a total of 1,239 applications for conciliation were thus disposed of by the Board in 1961/62; forty applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

## **TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS**

Applications for the termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board rose to eighty-four in the fiscal year 1961/62 from sixty in the previous fiscal year. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress held the bargaining rights in forty-eight of these applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions held the bargaining rights in thirty-six.

In addition to the eighty-four applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year, the Board dealt with thirteen applications of this type carried over from the previous year, making a total of ninety-seven applications for termination of bargaining rights dealt with during the fiscal year under review. Of these, seventy-three were disposed of by the Board during 1961/62, twenty-one being granted, forty-nine dismissed, and three withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining twenty-four applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1962.

## **DECLARATION CONCERNING STATUS OF SUCCESSOR TRADE UNION**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were nine applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union filed with the Board. In addition, the Board dealt with seven applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year. All of these applications were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. In three of these applications a declaration was issued by the Board and seven applications were dismissed. The remaining six applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1962.

## **DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT UNLAWFUL**

There were thirty-nine applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed with the Board in 1961/62, as compared with twenty-seven in the previous fiscal year. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates were involved in twenty-eight of these applications for strike unlawful filed with the Board and unaffiliated international and national trade unions were involved in the remaining eleven. One application of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year brought the total declarations of unlawful strike dealt with by the Board to forty. Four of these forty applications were granted, two were dismissed, and thirty-three were withdrawn by leave of the Board. One was still pending at March 31, 1962.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, two applications for a declaration that a lockout is unlawful were filed with the Board. Two applications of this type were carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of four lockout unlawful applications dealt with by the Board. Of these, one was granted, one was dismissed, one was withdrawn, and one was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

## **CONSENT TO INSTITUTE PROSECUTION**

There were 104 applications for consent to institute prosecution filed with the Board during 1961/62, as compared with ninety-six in the previous fiscal year.

Of these 104, sixty-four were filed by employers and almost all of these were applications for consent to institute prosecution of persons or unions for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that a single work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to institute prosecution, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute.

Forty applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to institute prosecution of employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates filed thirty-three of these applications for consent to institute prosecution and unaffiliated international trade unions filed seven.

Twelve applications for consent to institute prosecution carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total of applications of this type before the Board during 1961/62 to 116. One hundred and eleven of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. As is usually the case in applications of this type, the majority, sixty-two in all, were withdrawn by leave of the Board; thirty-four were granted, and fifteen were dismissed. The remaining five applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

## **OTHER APPLICATIONS**

There were two applications filed with the Board during 1961/62 for early termination of a collective agreement. One application was carried over from the previous fiscal year. The Board consented to early termination of the collective agreement in respect of two applications. One application was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

There were no applications for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during the fiscal year under review.



## **COMPLAINTS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE BOARD**

### **COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR PRACTICE IN EMPLOYMENT**

In the fiscal year 1961/62, 139 complaints of unfair practice in employment were made to the Board. Fifteen complaints were carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 154 complaints to be dealt with by the Board in the year under review. The Board disposed of 124 complaints and thirty were pending at March 31, 1962. The majority of these complaints were made by trade unions which claimed that persons had been unlawfully discharged for trade union activity. In the 116 complaints of this nature, sixty-one were settled after a field officer had inquired into the complaint and met with the parties; seventeen were dismissed by a screening panel of the Board; seven were withdrawn by the complainant after a hearing had been arranged; and thirty-one were heard and disposed of by the Board.

### **OTHER PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE BOARD**

In thirteen cases, applications were filed seeking relief under section 79 of the Act. Of these, ten sought a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, and the other three sought decisions as to other matters listed in section 79.

In addition to these thirteen applications filed during the fiscal year, there were nine carried over from the previous fiscal period, making a total of twenty-two applications of this type dealt with by the Board during 1961/62. In eight of these applications, the Board issued a declaration clarifying the matter at issue. Three applications were withdrawn by leave of the Board, and the remaining eleven applications were undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

In the fiscal year 1961/62, the Minister, acting under section 34(5), referred to the Board a question as to the operation of a collective agreement in three proceedings. Two revised proceedings of this type were carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of five proceedings before the Board in the period under review. The Board found that the respondent company was a party to and bound by a collective agreement in two proceedings; the Board found that the respondent company was not party to, or bound by, any collective agreement with the applicant union in one proceeding. The remaining two were undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

Applications under section 63 of the Act were made by a member of a trade union in three proceedings requesting a financial statement on the affairs of the union. Two proceedings were terminated after the Board was informed that the union had supplied a financial statement to the member requesting it; the third proceeding was dismissed by the Board when the person requesting the statement failed to appear at a hearing called by the Board on the matter.

### **STATEMENTS OF TRUSTEESHIP**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, three statements of trusteeship were filed in accordance with the provisions of section 60 of the Act. Trusteeships in nine cases reported to the Board in the previous fiscal year were still in effect at the beginning of the fiscal period under review, making a total of twelve statements before the Board. Six of these trusteeships were discontinued by March 31, 1962. Six were pending at the close of the fiscal year; in three of these, the Board had granted a continuation of trusteeship under the provisions of section 60(2) of the Act.



## **JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES**

Thirty-seven complaints respecting jurisdictional disputes were made under section 66 of the Act during the fiscal year 1961/62. Upon a complaint being made under this section, the Board receives and transmits the complaint to a jurisdictional disputes commission.

## **REPRESENTATION VOTES**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962, 195 representation votes were conducted by the direction of the Board. Approximately 24,050 employees were involved in these proceedings.

## **THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

The Ontario Human Rights Commission was constituted as The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission by The Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission Act passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1958. Amending legislation of 1961 replaced "Anti-Discrimination" in the name of the Act with "Human Rights" and continued the Commission under the name of The Ontario Human Rights Commission; the functions of the Commission were re-defined by the amendments. During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Ontario Legislature passed The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-62; the Commission will be continued under this legislation to come into force in the next fiscal year. The Commission advised the Minister in the drafting of the new Ontario Human Rights Code which is the first of its kind in Canada.

At March 31, 1962, the Commission was composed of five members, one of whom is designated as chairman and one, secretary, and all of whom are full-time civil servants; one of these members was appointed during the fiscal year under review. The Commission's functions at March 31, 1962, were as follows: to forward the principle that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin; to advise the Minister of Labour in the administration of The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, The Fair Employment Practices Act, and The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act; to make recommendations to the Minister designed to improve the administration of these Acts; to promote an understanding of, acceptance of and compliance with these Acts; to develop and conduct educational programmes designed to eliminate discriminatory practices.

The Commission conducted a vigorous programme of public education during the fiscal year 1961/62; this included correspondence being sent to all parts of the province to some 6,500 persons. Three issues of the Commission's bulletin, Human Relations, were distributed during the fiscal year to about 50,000 persons across Ontario. Other publications, including the pamphlets, Social Justice in Ontario and Human Rights are in Your Hands, were distributed throughout the province.

The Commission embarked upon a campaign to acquaint tourist resorts with their responsibilities under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, and some 7,000 personal letters were sent out by the Commission to tourist operators. Replies were forthcoming from approximately 1,500 resorts which gave the Commission an assurance of co-operation. A special poster was developed for tourist resorts and hotels, designed to assist resorts in following a policy of compliance with the Human Rights legislation. The operators of over 150 resorts and hotels posted a copy of the poster in each of their guest rooms; many of the other 7,000 resorts posted a copy of the poster near their registration desks. With respect to this legislation, work carried on, through the continued assistance of the Department of Insurance to the Commission,

of making known to real estate brokers across Ontario the recent amendments to the Act whereby discriminatory practices in the renting of apartments are prohibited; this work commenced in the previous fiscal year.

Relating to Human Rights legislation generally, a special poster, to be printed in English and in French, was developed for display in 3,500 post offices across the province with the co-operation of the Postmaster General of Canada. The Commission participated in the Department of Labour exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition and a large quantity of literature was placed in the hands of the public through this medium.

Members of the Commission addressed a number of meetings during the fiscal year 1961/62, held by various groups concerned with Human Rights legislation; these included the Institute of Ethics of Beth Tzedec Synagogue, Toronto, and the educational conferences of the Toronto and District Labour Committee for Human Rights and of the Ontario Federation of Labour, as well as classes at the University of Toronto.

The Commission met with officers of the Metropolitan Apartment-Owners' Association to discuss with them the sections of The Fair Accommodation Practices Act dealing with the renting of apartments. It received briefs from several groups including the Toronto and District Labour Committee for Human Rights, the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, and the Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith.

The expansive research project begun in the previous fiscal year by the University of Toronto's School of Social Work, in co-operation with the Commission, was completed during 1961/62; reports were presented to the Commission on various aspects of fair employment practices prevalent in Metropolitan Toronto and other centres in Ontario. The studies that were conducted under the direction of Professor Albert Rose indicated there was a large number of employers who were not familiar with the responsibilities imposed upon them by The Fair Employment Practices Act. It was also made evident from this work that there were many employers who consciously evade the provisions of the legislation, and others who would do so if presented with the opportunity. As a result of these findings, the Commission, during the fiscal year under review, planned and embarked upon an extensive programme designed to acquaint employers with the legislation and elicit their support for its principles.

Details of the work performed under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, The Fair Employment Practices Act, and The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act, during the fiscal period April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## **FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH**

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act and The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act. The former Statute is designed to aid in the elimination of discriminatory practices in hiring, discharging, and other conditions of employment, and in trade union membership, on grounds of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. The latter Act entitles women in employment to equal pay with men who do the same work in the same establishment.

The primary duty of the Branch is concerned with inquiries into complaints of contraventions of these Acts. The first step in an investigation of this type is taken by a conciliation officer appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the Director of the Branch to make an inquiry into a complaint, and the officer's efforts are directed towards effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. A commission may be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, to deal with a complaint that is not settled by an officer.

In handling a complaint under either Act, the conciliation officer inquiring into the complaint also endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and, also, to make plain to any employer involved in a complaint the duty of following the legislation.

## **APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS**

### **1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT\***

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act during the fiscal year 1961/62 totalled twenty-three as compared with twenty-six for the previous fiscal year, bringing the total number of appointments under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951/52 to 196. The conciliation officers reported to the Director on all of the appointments during the fiscal year under review; a settlement of the matter complained of was effected in twenty-one of the appointments and the complaints in the other two were dismissed. Each of the appointments involved one complaint. To these twenty-three complaints, there were added three complaints carried over from 1960/61, bringing the total number of complaints to be dealt with by conciliation officers during 1961/62 to twenty-six. Two of these three complaints dealt with discrimination expressed by an employment application, one being settled and the other dismissed. The third complaint claiming employment was refused because of ancestry was dismissed.

The inquiry that follows the receipt of a complaint that one of the prohibitions outlined by the legislation has failed to be observed is directed first to establishing that there is validity for the complaint and, second, where a violation of the Act appears to have taken place, to effecting a settlement of the matter complained of. In each of three of the four complaints dismissed during 1961/62, a person complained he had been refused employment, in two because of colour and in one because of ancestry; inquiry revealed no evidence supporting any of the complaints, the employer involved considering the complainant's qualifications unsuitable for the employment refused. The fourth complaint dismissed dealt with discrimination expressed by an employment application; it could not be ascertained that the questions on the application were contrary to the Act.

The conciliation officer appointed effected a settlement of the matter complained of to the satisfaction of the parties concerned in each of the remaining twenty-two appointments disposed of during the fiscal year under review. Six of these dealt with complaints of persons that they had been refused employment; race was given

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\*See Table H-1, page 110.



as the cause of discrimination in two by Jewish complainants, nationality in one by a Dutch person, and colour in the other three. In one of the latter, while inquiry revealed no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the complaint, the complainant was subsequently employed in other work by the employer. In each of the remaining sixteen appointments, where conciliation officers effected a settlement of the matter complained of, ten dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications, four with complaints of discrimination expressed in advertisements, and two with complaints of discrimination expressed by written or oral inquiry. As a result of the efforts of the conciliation officer the employers concerned with the application forms removed the questions from the forms causing complaint, and the persons placing the advertisements for publication, and the persons publishing them, agreed to delete any expression of discrimination in future from similar types of advertisements. The employer, however, concerned with one of the employment applications removed the offending questions from his application form with considerable reluctance; it was his opinion that the legislation did not require him to do so. Cases of this type were taken into consideration in drafting The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-62; it is expected that under the new legislation there will be no doubt concerning the operation of the Code in the matter of employment applications.

There were no complaints received during the fiscal year under review of a person being discharged from employment, or of discrimination against a person in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment, or of a trade union practising discrimination against a person, because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1961/62.

## 2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES' FAIR REMUNERATION ACT

There were two appointments of conciliation officers to inquire into two complaints involving one employer received under this Act during the fiscal year 1961/62. The conciliation officer appointed to inquire into each complaint effected a settlement of the matter complained of.

The complaint carried over from 1960/61 was dismissed during the fiscal year under review. Inquiry into the complaint did not confirm that the complainant performed the same work as any male employee working in the same establishment.

There have been 127 complaints involving fourteen employers received under the Act since it came into force in the fiscal year 1951/52.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1961/62.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1961/62 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act or under The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act.

# **THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT\***

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act is a measure to promote observance of the principle in Ontario that places to which the public is customarily admitted be open to all without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. Discriminatory practices are, thus, prohibited against a person desiring accommodation, services, or facilities, available in such places as hotels, holiday resorts, restaurants, shops or stores of any kind and apartment houses; the legislation also prohibits notices, signs, symbols or other representations expressing racial or religious discrimination.

Amending legislation extending the provisions of the Act, in particular to prohibit discrimination in apartment houses containing more than six self-contained dwelling units, came into force on May 28, 1961; these amendments were passed at the 1960-61 session of the Ontario Legislature.

Action on complaints that a contravention of the legislation has occurred is taken at the direction of the Minister of Labour by an officer in the public service who is a member of the staff of the Department, and who has been designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enforce the Act. At all times, in discharging his duties under the legislation, the officer endeavours to bring about understanding of its fundamental qualities so that the circumstances that may show adequate grounds for complaint under the Act are clear to the parties concerned.

## **COMPLAINTS**

The number of all complaints received by the Minister rose during the fiscal year 1961/62 to forty-six from seventeen for the previous fiscal year. This is the largest number of complaints received in any fiscal year and brings the total number of all complaints received to 141 since the Act came into force during 1954/55.

Colour was the cause of alleged discrimination in forty-one of the total complaints received during the fiscal year. Thirty of these resulted from a survey of summer resorts conducted by a committee on Human Rights. The committee was of the opinion that thirty of the summer resorts involved in the survey showed discrimination in their treatment of written inquiries from coloured persons concerning accommodation, and the committee filed a complaint against each of the resort operators on behalf of the persons involved. At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the complaints. Because of the nature of these complaints, it was not possible for the officer to process them in the usual manner that includes arrangements being made for the accommodation denied to be provided without restriction. Four of the thirty complaints were undisposed of at March 31, 1962, and the remaining twenty-six were dismissed. These latter complaints were dismissed only after the resort operators gave assurance that they would comply with the requirements of the Act and also that they understood the legislation.

The officer effected a settlement of the matter complained of in seven of each of the remaining sixteen complaints received in 1961/62. Five of the seven complaints gave colour as the cause of discrimination, three being of occupancy in apartment houses denied and one each of accommodation denied and facilities denied; the other

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\*See Table I-1, page 111.

two complaints dealt with discrimination by notice and other representation, the first being based on race and the second, creed. Of the remaining nine of the sixteen complaints, two were dismissed, one of these was based on race and the other on creed and both dealt with discrimination by a notice; two of services denied and two of facilities denied were undisposed of at March 31, 1962; and in each of three of facilities denied because of colour, the Minister appointed a commission following the inquiry of the officer. Of the latter, two were complaints involving public beaches and one a golf course; a settlement was effected in each case before the commission appointed inquired into the complaint involved.

In addition to carrying out his responsibilities under the Act, the officer explained the requirements of the legislation on several occasions during the fiscal year to persons making inquiries to him in person, by telephone, or through the mail. As a member of The Ontario Human Rights Commission, the officer attended the bi-monthly meetings held by the Commission and participated with the other members of the Commission in discussing matters of particular interest to the Commission arising out of the administration of the Act and in receiving delegations appearing before the Commission.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1961/62 for an offence under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act.

## **INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD**

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or that is assigned to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Board consists of three members, one of whom is designated as chairman; all are officers of the Department and full-time civil servants.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are The Apprenticeship Act administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Minimum Wage Act administered through the Minimum Wage Branch.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were 122 of these meetings held under the four Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 13; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 64; The Industrial Standards Act, 43; The Minimum Wage Act, 2. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the four Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962, these interviews totalled 385.

During the fiscal year under review, the Chairman retired; a member of the Board assumed the responsibilities of the office of chairman and an inspector was promoted to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Board. Four new inspectors were appointed to the Board's staff during 1961/62, one of whom resigned at a later date during the fiscal year; inspectors totalled six at March 31, 1962.

Details of the work performed under the four Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

## **APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH\***

The Apprenticeship Branch administers The Apprenticeship Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. A primary function of the Branch under this legislation is to rouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries. Along with this work, the Branch is required to keep a register of every contract of apprenticeship entered into by apprentices and to supervise through its inspection staff the progress being made in their chosen trade by the apprentices under contract.

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\*See tables J-1 to J-5, pages 112 to 117.



A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination of the qualifications of persons engaged in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, and the issuance of certificates of qualification to persons in these trades, and, subsequently, the renewal of these certificates.

Supervision of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades is also a responsibility of the Branch; licences are issued to trade schools permitting their operation.

In this section reporting on the work performed in the Apprenticeship Branch during the fiscal year 1961/62, "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, hairdresser, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment, and "designated building trades" means the first nine of the designated trades.

## **CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

Total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship rose slightly during the fiscal year 1961/62 to reach a new peak of 2,332, being an increase of 3 per cent over the figures for 1960/61 and 2 per cent above those of the previous high point of 1959/60. This increase arises from a high level being maintained in registrations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer and the upward course that is taking place in registrations in the designated trade of hairdresser; the designated building trades showed a decrease in registrations.

Total registrations in designated building trades continued their downward trend during 1961/62 for the fourth consecutive year from the high peak reached in 1957/58, dropping to 736, or some 4 per cent below the total for the previous fiscal year. Decreases in registrations occurred in six of the nine designated building trades; slight increases are recorded for the designated trades of bricklayer and painter and decorator while the figures for the designated trade of carpenter rose some 32 per cent in comparison with those for the previous fiscal year. Once again, registrations in the designated trade of electrician accounted for a large number of the new contracts of apprenticeship registered, well over a third of the persons entering the designated building trades during 1961/62 registered in this trade. Apprentices registered in designated building trades at March 31, 1962, totalled 2,732.

Registrations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer rose to 1,190 during 1961/62; two more contracts of apprenticeship were recorded than in the previous fiscal year, thus marking a new high peak for the trade in registrations. Slight decreases in registrations took place in each of the branches of motor mechanic and electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer as compared with registrations in 1960/61, but in the branch of body repairer figures rose from 223 to 238. There were 3,488 apprentices in the designated trade at the close of the fiscal year.

The rise in registrations of contracts of apprenticeship that occurred in the designated trade of barber during 1960/61 was not repeated during the fiscal year under review; figures dropped to twenty-four, a decrease of four registrations. Apprentices registered in the trade at March 31, 1962, numbered forty-seven.

There was an increase of some 41 per cent in the total of registrations in the designated trade of hairdresser for 1961/62 over the figures for the previous fiscal

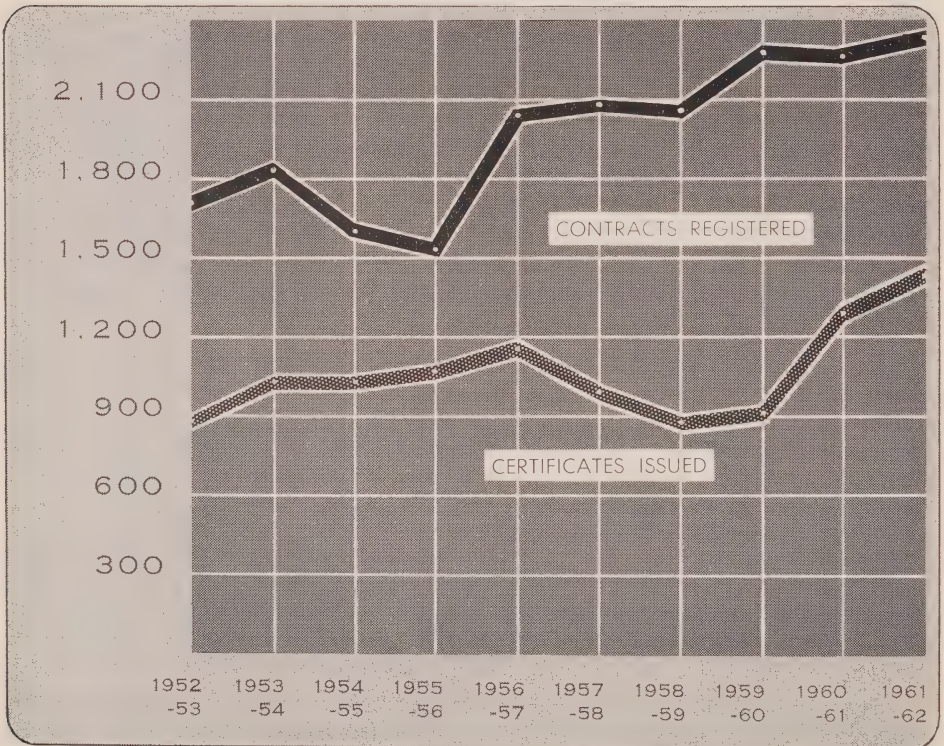
year; a new high of 368 was, thus, established. Contracts in force at March 31, 1962, in the trade totalled 628.

Registrations in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment rose during 1961/62 to fourteen from twelve for the previous fiscal year, bringing the number of contracts that have been registered for the trade to thirty-eight. Twenty-eight contracts were in force at the close of the fiscal year.

Contracts of apprenticeship in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1962, totalled 6,923, as compared with 6,949 at March 31, 1961. Of the 6,923 persons under contract, sixty-four were registered as apprentices of the Ontario Apprenticeship Institute; fifty-seven were apprentices in the designated building trades, six in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, and one in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment.

Apprentices registered in all designated trades since the Act came into force in 1928 reached the total of 33,813. Of this total, the Ontario Government was the employer in 407 of the contracts of apprenticeship and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in fifty-five. In the case of the contracts entered into by the Ontario Government, 211 persons registered in the designated building trades with the Department of Public Works and 196 apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; 186 of the latter apprentices registered with the Department of Highways, nine with the Department of Lands and Forests, and one with the Department of Transport.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP  
ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS





## **OTHER TRADES**

An upward trend occurred during the fiscal year 1961/62 in registrations in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, the total being 220 as compared with 154 for the previous fiscal year but 20 per cent below the high peak reached in 1956/57.

The trades involved in the 220 registrations, and the number of persons who registered in each during 1961/62, were as follows: armature winding and motor repair worker, 2; bench and machine hand for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 4; boiler maker, 1; cabinet-maker, 2; carpenter (plant), 1; cook, 15; draftsman, 2; electrician (plant), 33; electronic repairman, 1; fur cutter, 1; horticulturist, 1; instrument-mechanic, 7; instrument- and tool-maker, 1; ironworker, 2; lather, 9; machinist, 21; machinist (automobile), 8; millwright, 18; moulder, 1; pattern-maker, 1; photo-engraver, 1; pipe fitter, 11; plate-worker, 1; plumber (plant), 1; printer, 3; production-methods worker, 1; sheet metal fabricator, 2; sheet metal worker (plant), 2; ship's fitter, 3; ship's joiner, 2; shoemaker, 3; steam power-house mechanic, 2; structural steel draftsman, 11; structural steel mechanic, 1; tool- and die maker, 27; watch repairer, 9; welder, 9. Sixty-eight contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1962, there were 453 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 457 at March 31, 1961. There has been a total of 2,363 contracts registered in these trades.

Assistance in developing systems of training apprentices was provided by the Branch during 1961/62, where, previously, there had not been any formal programme of apprentice training, to forty-four businesses, including hotels, to the Essex Carpenters Apprenticeship Council and the Board of Park Management, and to a hospital.

## **SCHOOL TRAINING**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

Enrolment in full-time educational day classes of apprentices in designated trades dropped about 4 per cent to 2,596 during 1961/62 from the high peak reached in the previous fiscal year.

A decrease occurred in the total number of persons attending day classes held for the designated building trades, a decline taking place in comparison with the figures for 1960/61 in each trade except in the designated trade of painter and decorator where the number registered was the same as that for the previous fiscal period. Of the 2,596 apprentices enrolled in day classes, 1,363 were registered in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayer, 36; carpenter, 117; electrician, 432; painter and decorator, 31; plasterer, 28; plumber, 351; sheet metal worker, 244; steamfitter, 124.

Of the remaining 1,233 of the 2,596 persons enrolled in day classes, 1,214 were apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer; this number establishes a new high peak in enrolment for the trade. Only apprentices engaged in Branch A and Branch B, the trades of motor mechanic and body repairer respectively, are notified to attend day classes. Of the 1,214 apprentices in the designated trade attending day classes, 1,048 were registered in Branch A and 166 in Branch B; figures for both branches represent an increase over those for 1960/61, and each establishes an all-time high in enrolment for the two branches of the designated trade.

Full-time educational day classes were held for the first time during the fiscal year under review for apprentices registered in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment; nineteen apprentices attended these day classes.

The 2,596 apprentices attended day classes in four groups, each for ten weeks, and, as in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

During each fiscal year, special awards are presented in respect of the designated building trades to apprentices who have shown exceptional progress in learning the trades in which they are registered. Foremost of these are the Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award and the awards donated by the Ontario Association of Architects and the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario.

For the fiscal year 1961/62, an apprentice registered in the designated trade of electrician won the architects' award of a diamond pin and scroll, and the same apprentice, registered in the designated trade of electrician, was presented with the electrical contractors' award of a complete kit of electricians' tools. Only apprentices who have completed their school training satisfactorily may compete for these awards; an apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award but only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award.

The Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award of \$500 was won by an apprentice in the designated trade of sheet metal worker who, of the apprentices in all designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship during the year ending December 31, 1961, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1961, to March, 1962. Educational day classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, fifty-one persons attended educational day classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: lather, 38; structural steel draftsman, 13.

## **CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP**

### **DESIGNATED TRADES**

The number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period during 1961/62 totalled 1,628, almost 5 per cent over the comparable figures for the previous fiscal year. This amount is made up of two groups of apprentices; in one group are those who received certificates of apprenticeship and in the other are apprentices who completed their apprenticeship period unsatisfactorily and did not receive certificates. The number of apprentices receiving certificates rose to a new high peak of 1,442 whereas the number of apprentices who completed their train-



ing unsatisfactorily and were not eligible for certificates dropped during the period under review to 186.

Of the 1,442 apprentices receiving certificates of apprenticeship, 733 were registered in the designated building trades, 587 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, twenty-two in the designated trade of barber, ninety-six in the designated trade of hairdresser, and four in the designated trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. All of these figures show an increase in comparison with those for the previous fiscal year, but in three of the designated trades making up the total of designated building trades and in two of the branches of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer small decreases are recorded.

## **OTHER TRADES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, 156 persons received certificates of apprenticeship on completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: blacksmith, 1; cabinet-maker, 1; electrician (plant), 31; furniture finisher, 1; instrument-mechanic, 9; instrument- and tool-maker, 5; lather, 31; machine fitter, 1; machine fixer (hosiery; knit goods), 1; machinist, 12; machinist (automobile), 2; millwright, 2; pattern-maker, 3; pipe fitter, 3; plumber (plant), 1; printer, 4; production-methods worker, 1; sheet metal worker (plant), 2; ship's joiner, 2; shoemaker, 2; steamfitter (plant), 1; steam power-house mechanic, 2; structural steel draftsman, 13; tool- and die-maker, 23; welder, 2.

## **CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION**

The high peak reached during the fiscal year 1960/61 in the total number of candidates examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, was maintained during 1961/62; 6,401 was the total number examined in each year. An increase took place in the number of candidates examined in each of the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer and hairdresser; the rise recorded for the latter trade was small and that for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer established a new peak in candidates examined. The number of candidates examined in the designated trade of barber declined from the high peak of the previous fiscal year. Of the 6,401 candidates examined, 3,275 were examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 705 for certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber, and 2,421 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

A new peak was established in the fiscal year under review in the total number of certificates of qualification issued to persons in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser. This number was 51,289 and is some 13 per cent above the previous peak reached in 1959/60. Of the 51,289 certificates issued, 29,697 were to persons employed in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 5,933 to persons employed in the designated trade of barber, and 15,659 to persons in the designated trade of hairdresser; these figures represent an all-time high for each trade.

Of the total of all certificates of qualification issued during the fiscal year under review, 5,805 were first certificates and, except for 506, were issued after examination, 45,353 were renewals, and the remaining 131 included duplicates and certificates issued for miscellaneous reasons.

Certificates of qualification are compulsory in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer and hairdresser.

## **TRADE SCHOOLS**

There were twenty-eight licences in force at December 31, 1961, for barber and hairdresser trade schools; all of these licences were renewals. Of the twenty-eight licences, twenty-four were for hairdresser trade schools and four were for barber trade schools. One licence for a hairdresser trade school that was in force during the previous year was not renewed in 1961.

A total of 2,221 contracts for instruction were entered into between students and these twenty-eight trade schools during the year ending December 31, 1961, eighty less than for the previous year where twenty-nine trade schools were involved. Of the 2,221 contracts, 2,036 were made by hairdresser trade schools and 185 by barber trade schools. Added to the 2,221 contracts, there were 1,560 contracts in force at the beginning of 1961, 1,457 with hairdresser trade schools and 103 with barber trade schools, making a total of 3,781 contracts to be dealt with by the Branch during the year, as compared with 3,728 contracts for the previous year. Of these 3,781 contracts, 1,844 were completed and 1,844 students were examined in 1961 for the first time, 1,672 were in the trade of hairdresser and 172 in the trade of barber. Of the remaining 1,937 contracts, 281 were cancelled and 1,656 remained in force at December 31, 1961.

In addition to the 1,844 students examined in 1961 for the first time, there were forty-four persons failing in previous years who were re-examined during the year, making a total of 1,888 persons whose knowledge of and skill in their trade were examined during 1961. Of this number, 1,548 were recommended for a certificate of qualification, 154 in the designated trade of barber and 1,394 in the designated trade of hairdresser. The remaining 340 persons, twenty-two in the trade of barber and 318 in the trade of hairdresser, failed and were recommended for re-examination. On re-examination of 304 of the 340 persons in 1961, 231 were recommended for certificate of qualification, eleven in the trade of barber and 220 in the trade of hairdresser, and seventy-three were again recommended for re-examination. Thus, of the 1,888 persons examined during the year, 1,779 were recommended for certificate of qualification, 165 in the designated trade of barber and 1,614 in the designated trade of hairdresser; the remaining 109 persons will be notified for examination in another year.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, thirty persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser and two with certificates of qualification in the designated trade of barber applied to the Industry and Labour Board to instruct in trade schools concerned with training persons in their respective trades. All of these persons satisfied the Board of their competence to act as instructors in their respective trades.

## **PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board for the different designated trades met on several occasions during the fiscal year under review with the Director and other officers of the Branch. The advisory committees rendered excellent assistance to the Branch during 1961/62 in the Branch's efforts to promote apprentice training in the designated trades.

There were five provincial advisory committees at March 31, 1962, one for the designated building trades and one each for the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, motor vehicle repairer, and worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. There is an equal number of employers and employees on each advisory committee. The Director represents the Department on each

advisory committee and an official of the Department of Education is on each committee, acting as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated trades.

## **LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES**

At March 31, 1962, there were seventy-two local apprenticeship committees under The Apprenticeship Act for defined areas of the province. These committees advise and assist the provincial advisory committees on matters relating to apprenticeship for the particular designated trade or group of designated trades in the area which they represent. Local apprenticeship committees are appointed by the provincial advisory committees, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board.

Of the seventy-two committees, sixteen are concerned with the designated building trades, forty-six with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, and ten with the designated trade of barber. Two for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer and one for the designated trade of barber were newly appointed during the fiscal year under review.

The Director attended the meetings of several of these committees held during the fiscal year under review.

## **REVENUE**

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1961/62 was \$312,893.24. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were twenty charges laid in court for violations of The Apprenticeship Act and regulations made thereunder; all concerned the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. There were twenty convictions as follows: eighteen against employers for employing journeymen in the trade who did not hold a current certificate of qualification; two against persons engaged in the trade who were self-employed and did not hold a current certificate of qualification.

Fines totalling \$385 were levied by the courts in these cases.

## **GENERAL**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Branch's offices were relocated in a larger area in the Department of Labour Building; the new location provides more adequate facilities for the Branch to meet the demands upon its services that have increased so greatly in recent years.

The Director attended meetings and conferences held in the cities of Ottawa and Toronto during the fiscal year concerning the matter of training skilled workers which has become so vital in recent years. His attendance at gatherings in various centres of the province for the purpose of rousing and promoting interest in the adoption of apprenticeship by industry was limited, however, in comparison with previous fiscal years because of his services being required for other matters arising out of the heavier work-load being handled by the Branch during 1961/62.



## **INSPECTION STAFF**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, ten new inspectors were appointed to the staff, one inspector resigned, and one was transferred to another branch of the Department. In addition to the Director and his assistant, there were twenty-six inspectors including a female inspector at March 31, 1962.

## **THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT**

Under the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working week of forty-eight hours. The Act also provides employees with at least one week of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

The heavy work-load carried by the Industry and Labour Board in previous years in the administration of this legislation continued during the fiscal year 1961/62. In addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone, through the mail, and over the counter. Many of these cases were settled quickly by the Board; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

## **HOURS OF WORK**

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, in this respect, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of any industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of these authorizations granted by the Board during the fiscal year 1961/62 was 128 which involved 1,326 employees.

An employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than twelve hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former, the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1961/62 for extended working hours for the employees of forty employers, and with respect to the latter approval was granted to 993 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees. These extra hours of work allowed are not accordingly reduced where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of



an emergency described in section 6 of the Act. However, an employer is required to report the work performed under section 6 of the Act to the Board, stating the reasons for it, within thirty days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed, there were 142 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 3,048 employees.

### VACATIONS WITH PAY

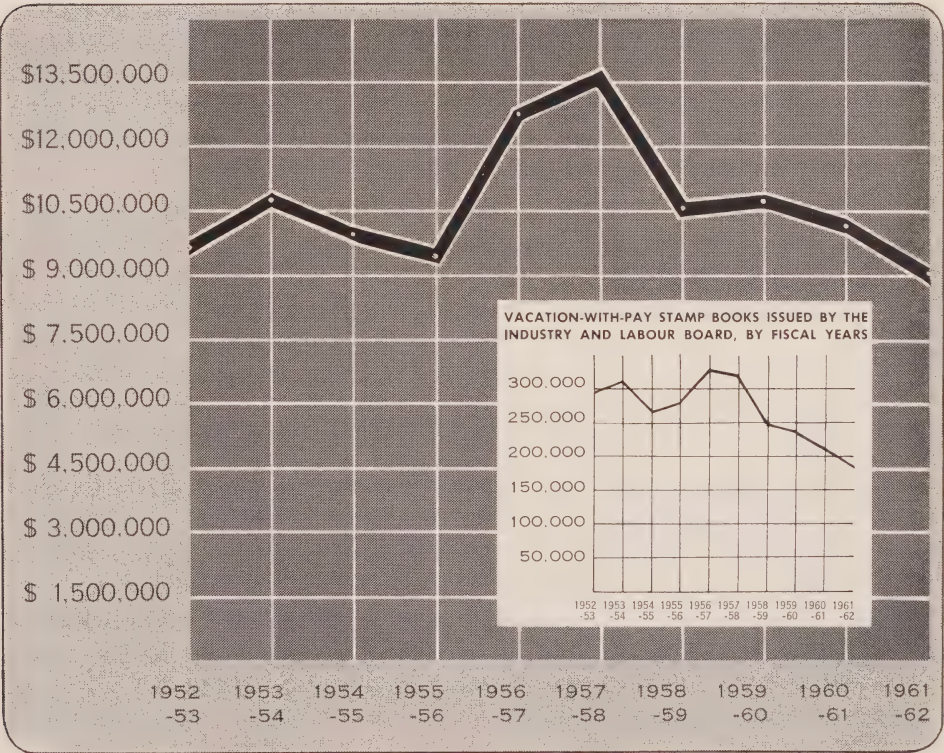
The system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry from July 1, 1944, the date the Act came into force, to July 1, 1947; after that date it applied to industry generally.

The statistical material in this annual report on vacation with pay does not in any way indicate the vacation benefits enjoyed by employees who were employed permanently by their employers and were not subject to the credit-stamp system.

### VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

There have been 4,336,264 vacation-with-pay stamp books issued by the Board from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1962. Of this number, 182,877 were issued during the fiscal year 1961/62; this is less than the number issued during the previous fiscal year

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



and is the fifth successive year the number of stamp books issued has dropped from the peak reached in 1956/57. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of thirty-five cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

There were forty-four stamp books traced in the fiscal year 1961/62 through the Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books. There were 170 stamp books reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

### **VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS**

The total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1962, was \$138,320,299.36. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$9,049,613.54, being a further decrease from the high peak reached in 1957/58.

Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained by employers from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

### **INSPECTION OF RECORDS**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962, the Industry and Labour Board continued to receive many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 2,071 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for eighty where, in each case, a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

To these complaints there was added the work of screening 3,921 alleged violations reported to the Board by departmental inspectors. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the following eighty charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act were made against employers, with sixty-five convictions: failure to produce records, 1; failure to give vacation pay, 35; failure to comply with the Act and regulations in respect of working hours, 44.

Eight of the charges of failure to give vacation pay and four of the charges of failure to comply with the Act and regulations in respect of working hours were withdrawn, and two of the charges of failure to give vacation pay and one of the charges of failure to comply with the Act and regulations in respect of working hours were dismissed.

## **DELEGATIONS**

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Industry and Labour Board received sixty-four delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 44; concerning vacations with pay, 20.

## **THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT\***

The Industrial Standards Act establishes a procedure for a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour to be brought into force for an industry within a designated zone or zones where the schedule has been agreed to at a conference by a proper and sufficient representation of the employers and employees engaged in the industry within the zone.

Zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister of Labour, and a conference is convened by an industrial standards officer authorized to do so by the Minister, upon the petition of representatives of the employers or employees in the industry concerned within the designated zone. Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has jurisdiction and authority to determine and designate which industries are interprovincially competitive, and in these cases the Board may approve provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Act also provides for the Minister to establish an advisory committee for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies to carry out various duties prescribed by the Act. A committee is composed of not more than five members, one of whom is designated as chairman.

## **ZONES AND INDUSTRIES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, four new zone areas were designated and defined; one, Galt zone, applies to construction industries and three, Ajax zone, Kapuskasing zone, and Welland zone, apply to the barbering industry. The definitions of five zones were amended; these zones were the Brantford zone, the Essex County zone, the Hamilton zone, the Ottawa zone, and the Toronto zone, the first three of these zones applying to the barbering industry and the other two to construction industries. In each of these cases, except for the Ottawa zone, the amendments were made to enlarge the amount of area included in the zone; the amendment to the definition of the Ottawa zone corrected a printing error. One zone, the Windsor zone, applying to the barbering industry, was revoked; the area of this zone is included in the amended definition of the Essex County zone.

During the fiscal year under review, the fur industry and the hairdressing industry were designated as industries under the Act and defined.

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\*See tables K-1 to K-2, pages 118 to 122.



At March 31, 1962, there were 104 areas designated as zones, twenty-nine applying to construction industries and seventy-five applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the hairdressing industry and the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario is designated as a zone which applies to six clothing industries designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries are designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering, hairdressing, and taxi-cab, are also designated as industries, and defined.

## **INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES**

The Industry and Labour Board determined and designated the fur industry as an interprovincially competitive industry under the Act during the fiscal year 1961/62.

During previous fiscal years, the Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive.

## **CONFERENCES**

Sixteen petitions for conferences were made under the Act during the fiscal year 1961/62. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each of these petitions, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference for each of the industries within the designated zones involved.

Nineteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1961/62, resulting in ten schedules being revoked and replaced by new schedules, one of which came into force after the end of the fiscal year under review, and, in addition, four schedules being brought into force for industries within designated zones where, at the time of the conferences, no schedules existed; one of these four schedules came into force after the end of the fiscal year 1961/62. In the case of the remaining five conferences, no schedules existed on the dates the conferences were held for the industries concerned within the designated zones. There were schedules submitted by two of these conferences that were not, in the opinion of the Minister, agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and the Minister did not approve of them; one other of these conferences was adjourned and was not reconvened during the fiscal year 1961/62, one conference did not submit a schedule to the Minister, and, in respect of the fifth conference, its deliberations are pending.

## **SCHEDULES**

### **AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES**

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board made orders amending two schedules. These were for the barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone, and the men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone; the order amending the schedule for the barbering industry clarified certain of the provisions relating to hours of work, and, in the case of the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry, the amendment was primarily made to establish higher rates of wages.



## **SCHEDULES IN FORCE**

Twenty schedules came into force during the fiscal year 1961/62 and, in coming into force, revoked and replaced sixteen schedules already in force; the other four schedules were for industries within designated zones where, at the time of the conferences, no schedules existed. Ten of the twenty schedules were for construction industries and ten for the barbering industry. Of the ten schedules for construction industries, there were three each for the electrical repair and construction industry and the painting and decorating industry, two for the plumbing and heating industry, and one each for the lathing industry and the plastering industry.

At the close of the fiscal year 1961/62, there were 148 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act.

## **VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Industry and Labour Board required ninety-nine employers to pay to the Board arrears of wages totalling \$20,856.92 that were owing to 343 employees. Comparable figures for 1960/61 in respect of employees were 253 (revised); revised figures for 1960/61 concerned the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone, where ten employees were involved instead of four as reported.

Of the total amount, the Board directed that \$14,316.66 collected from seventy-four employers be paid to 250 employees entitled to the wages, and \$2,287.13 collected from twenty employers and affecting twenty-nine employees be forfeited to the Crown. A total of \$67.21 was refunded to five employers. The balance of \$4,185.92 collected from eighteen employers and involving sixty-four employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1961/62 pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows and affected employers and employees in the numbers shown: barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; Windsor zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; bricklaying and stone-masonry industry, Oshawa—Whitby zone—employers, 1, employees, 4; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; carpentry industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 3, employees, 4; Windsor zone—employers, 4, employees, 17; common labourers construction industry, Windsor zone—employers, 5, employees, 19; electrical repair and construction industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; Sarnia zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; ladies' dress and sports-wear industry, Ontario zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; lathing industry, Hamilton zone—employers, 2, employees, 37; painting and decorating industry, Hamilton zone—employers, 3, employees, 3; Kitchener—Waterloo zone—employers, 14, employees, 68; Niagara Falls zone—employers, 3, employees, 10; Toronto zone—employers, 41, employees, 127; Windsor zone—employers, 8, employees, 15; plastering industry, Oshawa—Whitby zone—employers, 1, employees, 3; Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1; Toronto zone—employers, 6, employees, 27; sheet-metal work construction industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 1, employees, 1.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$4,814.67 collected from eighteen employers in arrears of wages and involving sixty-five (revised) employees had not been dis-

bursed. Of this amount, the Board directed during 1961/62 that \$4,238.92 collected from sixteen employers be paid to forty-eight employees entitled to it and \$575.75 collected from seven employers and affecting seventeen employees be forfeited to the Crown.

## **PROSECUTIONS**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, there were eighty-five prosecutions instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board involving schedules for industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Brantford zone, 2, Carleton Place zone, 1, Cornwall zone, 1, Hamilton zone, 1, Metropolitan Toronto zone, 9, Niagara Falls zone, 3, Ottawa zone, 1, St. Catharines zone, 8; bricklaying and stonemasonry industry—Oshawa—Whitby zone, 8, Sarnia zone, 5; carpentry industry—Niagara Falls zone, 1; electrical repair and construction industry—Chatham zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 3; ladies' dress and sports-wear industry—Ontario zone, 10; painting and decorating industry—Toronto zone, 13; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 14, Toronto zone, 4.

There were fifty-three convictions. Three charges were withdrawn, seventeen cases were dismissed, and twelve were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed. Nine of the ten cases reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1960/61 were dismissed, and the remaining one was withdrawn during the fiscal year 1961/62.

Fines totalling \$779 were levied by the courts. Two appeals were entered by the Board during 1961/62 against the decisions of magistrates to dismiss cases before the courts, one during the previous fiscal year and the other during the fiscal year under review. One appeal concerned the schedule for the plumbing and heating industry, Kitchener—Waterloo zone, and the other concerned the schedule for the barbering industry, Metropolitan Toronto zone; these appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Seven appeals reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1960/61 that were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the painting and decorating industry, Toronto zone, were granted in the case of three of the seven appeals; the remaining four appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year.

## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

There were eleven advisory committees established during the fiscal year 1961/62; eight of these applied to schedules for the barbering industry and three to schedules for construction industries.

Ninety-nine advisory committees have been established since the fiscal year 1952/53, when the procedure was commenced for establishing advisory committees by ministerial orders, to March 31, 1962. Sixty-two of the advisory committees apply to schedules for construction industries, thirty-two to schedules for the barbering industry, and five to schedules for clothing industries.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board and the inspectors attached to the Board's staff meet with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

## **APPEALS**

There were no appeals by any employer or employee to the Industry and Labour Board during 1961/62 from any decision of an advisory committee.

The one appeal reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1960/61 was withdrawn during the fiscal year under review, upon a settlement of the matters in dispute being effected by the parties concerned; this appeal was made by an employer aggrieved by the decision of the advisory committee for the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone.

## **MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH\***

The Minimum Wage Branch administers The Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. Minimum weekly wages, and certain other conditions of employment relating to minimum wages, are established for female employees by an Order made by the Board under the Act, and it is the responsibility of the Branch to enforce this Order as well as the Act.

## **INSPECTIONS**

As in previous fiscal years, the records of employers employing female persons were examined during the fiscal year 1961/62 by various means for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act and minimum-wage Order. All violations reported were carefully investigated.

The names and addresses of 21,569 employers in the province were reported of whom, it was considered, the Branch had no record. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 10,349 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage Order was sent to 217 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the Order was sent together with a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. The names and addresses of 1,740 additional employers were submitted by Department of Labour inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage Order was sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which requires every employer affected by the Order to post a copy of it in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the Order to the employer directing him to post it immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to several employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the Order.

Questionnaires were completed and returned to the Branch by 9,682 employers during the fiscal year 1961/62; 6,479 of the employers reported employing a total of

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\*See Table L-1, page 123.

25,542 female persons. Study of the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 574 female employees by 217 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case, and adjustments were accordingly made by the employers concerned.

## **VIOLATIONS**

### **ARREARS OF WAGES**

In addition to the underpayment of 574 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires described above, there were 273 complaints received during the fiscal year 1961/62 from female employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the Order.

Arrears of wages amounting to \$10,389.10 were collected from seventy-three employers on behalf of these 273 employees.

### **PROSECUTIONS**

There were ten prosecutions instituted against employers under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1961/62, resulting in seven convictions. Three charges were withdrawn.

## **HOME-WORK**

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 381 firms during the fiscal year 1961/62, as compared with 409 firms in the previous fiscal year.

## **HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the Industry and Labour Board granted thirteen employers written permission to pay certain of their female employees who were handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.



## **OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER\***

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made under the Act. In its administrative principles this legislation provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to issue licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions, and to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres, associations of amateur sportsmen, and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities.

During the fiscal year 1961/62, new equipment was donated to approximately 800 associations sponsoring such minor amateur sport as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, football, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, soft-ball, tennis, track- and field-events, volley-ball, and wrestling; about 50,000 athletes were connected with these associations. Donations in the form of medals, trophies and crests were also made during the fiscal year under review for persons and teams winning Ontario championships. This form of assistance to and encouragement of amateur sport represented an expenditure of over \$47,000.

Grants amounting to \$5,350 were made during the fiscal year 1961/62 as follows: to assist in sponsoring the Harmsworth Trophy Races held at Picton, \$1,500; to assist in defraying expenses of the Galt Terriers Hockey Club competing at the World Hockey Tournament held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, \$1,200; to assist in defraying expenses of branches of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Central Ontario Branch—\$300, the Southwestern Ontario Branch—\$700, the Thunder Bay Branch—\$300; to assist in sponsoring the annual indoor track games held by the 91st Highlanders Athletic Association in Hamilton, \$750; to assist in defraying expenses of the Hamilton Canusa Team competing at the Canusa Games held at Flint, Michigan, \$500; to assist in defraying operational expenses of the Hamilton and District Cricket Club, \$100.

### **LICENCES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the total of all types of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling continued its downward trend, being some 21 per cent below the total number issued during the previous fiscal year; consequently, the total amount of revenue derived from the fees of all types of licences issued also shows a decrease.

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\*See tables M-1 and M-2, page 124.

## **FINES**

During the fiscal year 1961/62, a fine of \$50 was levied for failure of a person concerned with professional wrestling to comply with The Athletics Control Act and regulations.

## **REVENUE**

In addition to the revenue derived from fees for licences, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1961/62 amounted to \$12,455.19, as compared with \$10,184.06 for the previous fiscal period.

## **PART II - TABLES**





# TABLES

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Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	32	2	3	...	6	...	11	17	4	125	31	28	27	17
2	Cranes and derricks.....										7	2	2	...	...
3	Elevators.....														
4	Engines and cars.....	1						2	2	...	1	8	3	...	2
5	Electricity.....								1	1	5	6	1	2	2
6	Explosions.....										5	5	1	...	...
7	Falling objects.....	78	2	30	9	21	2	54	53	8	322	125	42	73	43
8	Falls of persons.....	167	4	17	15	25	7	38	60	18	192	106	15	48	39
9	Missiles.....	7	...	8	4	10	...	14	16	2	110	22	6	17	12
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	3		2				6	1	...	9	...	...	1	...
11	Infected wounds.....	24	3	3	6	8	2	28	12	5	60	31	10	10	7
12	Jammed between articles.....	40	1	15	6	3	...	24	31	9	149	45	20	29	32
13	Hand tools.....	30	...	3	3	8	1	9	3	1	25	4	...	4	2
14	Sprains and strains.....	245	7	61	47	52	10	78	154	56	747	327	72	190	125
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting...	14	1	3	3	4	2	5	10	1	18	4	2	...	10
16	Presses and dies.....							4			70	17	15	34	2
17	Paper machinery.....								66	26					
18	Metal machinery.....							1			66	15	10	17	...
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery					1	...	54	3	...	1	2	3	2	4
20	Textile machinery.....					23	8								
21	Other machinery.....	50	2	1	28	4	2	3	...	1	5	3	2	4	14
22	Centrifugal machinery.....														
23	Rubber machinery.....			21						1					
24	Machinery connections.....	13	1	7	5	7	2	16	19	2	151	53	23	27	22
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	85	4	22	15	33	...	44	42	12	233	105	33	63	42
26	Scalpings.....									1					
27	Trucking.....	4	...		2	1	...	1	1	1	13	6	1	4	2
28	Fumes.....	1	...					1	3	...	7	2	1	2	...
29	Industrial diseases.....	10	...	10	5	6	1	6	1	...	26	15	3	13	8
30	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>385</b>
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	152	4	4	4	7	2	97	9	4	78	82	4	25	20
32	<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>405</b>

<sup>1</sup>These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

INSPECTION BRANCH

BY CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1962<sup>1</sup>

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total	Female		Male		Number
No.	No.	No.		Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication		Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
10	25	7		4			4	1	7					1	1	1	364	16		341	7	1
2																	13			12	1	2
				1				1	2								23	4		19		4
1				1			1		2								23	2		18	3	5
	2	2						1									16			16		6
5	8	9		4				2	76			3				9	978	61		910	7	7
9	16	9		6	4			4	73			2				12	886	118		763	5	8
	5	2		1	1			1	6								244	8		235	1	9
	1								1								24			24		10
1	2	2		2	1			1	30						1		249	34		215		11
3	10	3	1	1					33							1	456	15		436	5	12
1		1		1				1	60								157	14		143		13
11	73	29		14	6		6	6	175						1	17	2,509	186		2,323		14
1	6			1					8								1	94	8	86		15
		10															152	35		117		16
	1	1						4									92	16		75	1	17
		1			1												115	10		104	1	18
																	72			70	2	19
																	31	15		16		20
	10	13	1					1	40			1			1	1	187	37		150		21
																						22
																	21	3		18		23
	6	14		2				1	3						1		375	31		343	1	24
4	15	18		2	7		1	8	76							6	870	82		786	2	25
								1									2	2				26
				2				1	4								43			43		27
	2																19	2		17		28
	8	4			1												117	17		97	3	29
48	189	126	2	42	21		12	34	596			6		1	5	48	8,132	716		7,377	39	30
20	9	4	9	8	1		43	3	40			1	1		1	26	658	32		593	33	31
68	198	130	11	50	22		55	37	636			7	1	1	6	74	8,790	748		7,970	72	32

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	23,634	6,423	30,057	11	5
2	Foods and beverages.....	3,402	673	4,075		1
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	45	7	52		
4	Rubber products.....	176	58	234		
5	Leather products.....	408	108	516	1	
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	552	182	734		
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,387	282	1,669		
8	Wood products.....	2,433	550	2,983		
9	Paper products.....	412	118	530		
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries....	1,259	254	1,513	1	
11	Iron and steel products.....	3,445	1,409	4,854		
12	Transportation equipment.....	5,825	1,326	7,151	7	3
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	605	360	965		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	854	300	1,154		
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	800	219	1,019		
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	318	42	360	1	
17	Chemical products.....	769	218	987		
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	944	317	1,261	1	1
19	Construction.....	752	115	867		1
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,122	183	1,305		
21	Transportation.....	577	79	656		
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	410	92	502		
23	Communication.....	135	12	147		
24	Public Utility Operation.....	196	40	236		
25	Trade.....	12,994	1,474	14,468	3	1
26	Wholesale trade.....	2,796	486	3,282		
27	Retail trade.....	10,198	988	11,186	3	1
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	648	73	721		
29	Service.....	6,253	768	7,021	16	1
30	Community or public service.....	86	7	93		1
31	Government service.....	312	49	361	1	
32	Recreation service.....	203	24	227		
33	Business service.....	147	20	167		
34	Personal service.....	5,505	668	6,173	15	
35	Unclassified.....	363	10	373	1	
36	Total.....	45,962	9,086	55,048	31	8

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department<sup>2</sup>Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.



INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1962  
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections <sup>1</sup>							Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act <sup>2</sup>	The Fair Accommodation Practices Act	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	Total		
		221		36	9	282	30,339	1
		26		12		39	4,114	2
							52	3
		1				1	235	4
		3		4		8	524	5
		3		2		5	739	6
		1		1	1	3	1,672	7
		43		4	1	48	3,031	8
		1		1		2	532	9
		5		3		9	1,522	10
		31		2	3	36	4,890	11
		62		1	1	74	7,225	12
		5		1		6	971	13
		12		3		15	1,169	14
		11			1	12	1,031	15
						1	361	16
		5			1	6	993	17
		12		2	1	17	1,278	18
2,815		334	2	1		3,153	4,020	19
		39		4		43	1,348	20
		37		2		39	695	21
		1		2		3	505	22
		1				1	148	23
		1				1	237	24
		147		54		205	14,673	25
		34		3		37	3,319	26
		113		51		168	11,354	27
		21	3	8		32	753	28
	3	289	36	202	9	556	7,577	29
		15		4		20	113	30
		13	17	2	3	36	397	31
		13		5	3	21	248	32
		27	1	4		32	199	33
	3	221	18	187	3	447	6,620	34
		63		21	3	88	461	35
2,815	3	1,115	41	326	21	4,360	59,408	36

of Labour.  
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	161	696	857	3,288	564	118	4,989
2	Foods and beverages.....	42	36	78	449	82	28	594
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				3		1	5
4	Rubber products.....		1	1	36	5	1	33
5	Leather products.....	3	3	6	79	3	1	100
6	Textile products, (except clothing)...	3	1	4	117	14	7	88
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	3	2	5	185	12	4	57
8	Wood products.....	26	50	76	276	69	4	764
9	Paper products.....	3	4	7	106	12	3	179
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	4	14	18	182	14	5	118
11	Iron and steel products.....	21	110	131	396	80	15	1,393
12	Transportation equipment.....	30	396	426	823	174	28	574
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	2	9	11	99	16	6	238
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	5	21	26	131	14	6	276
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	11	19	30	60	27	1	188
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....		4	4	24	2		8
17	Chemical products.....	2	4	6	137	20	4	127
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	22	28	185	20	4	247
19	Construction.....	17	24	41	71	47	2	50
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	7	36	43	164	41	3	77
21	Transportation.....	5	32	37	55	16		26
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)...	2	4	6	86	23	3	49
23	Communication.....				23	2		2
24	Public Utility Operation.....	2	3	5	11	5		17
25	Trade.....	42	281	323	993	138	37	463
26	Wholesale trade.....	12	33	45	335	70	16	177
27	Retail trade.....	30	248	278	658	68	21	286
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....				171	52	7	6
29	Service.....	26	18	44	274	21	3	91
30	Community or public service.....				3		1	5
31	Government service.....	1	3	4	41	4		12
32	Recreation service.....	3		3	43	5		5
33	Business service.....	1	1	2	22		1	1
34	Personal service.....	21	14	35	165	12	1	68
35	Unclassified.....	3		3	22	3		9
36	Total.....	258	1,058	1,316	4,994	871	170	5,702

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1962

Subject of Directions												Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
31	276	895	642	8	399	23	310	1,753	2	4,444	18,599	1	
2	47	32	72	3	55		11	407	1	652	2,513	2	
	1	1					2			7	20	3	
	3	8	6		2		3	4		34	136	4	
	4	9	18	1	19	4	24	3		85	356	5	
1	4	6	21		11		30	2		111	416	6	
2	2	9	53		35	10	40	4	1	196	615	7	
3	22	54	73	1	51		15	159		466	2,033	8	
	4	15	11	1	4	1	25	1		109	478	9	
	5	35	26		12		32	4		169	620	10	
13	29	294	131	1	63	3	32	78		659	3,318	11	
6	123	192	102		66		9	1,030		988	4,541	12	
	1	100	48		15		7	5		175	721	13	
2	2	52	18		18	2	41	1		161	750	14	
	7	15	8	1	23		3	38		149	550	15	
	1	3			8			8		55	113	16	
1	9	30	22		4	2	11	4		216	593	17	
1	12	40	33		13	1	25	5		212	826	18	
3	13	23	9		3			27		199	488	19	
2	22	28	17		6			68		186	657	20	
2	5	14	4		2			41		78	280	21	
	16	12	13		3			25		90	326	22	
	1	2			1			2		18	51	23	
1	2	6	1		7					45	100	24	
11	69	82	82	11	151	12	6	832	5	1,157	4,372	25	
5	20	37	34		36	4	6	114		352	1,251	26	
6	49	45	48	11	115	8		718	5	805	3,121	27	
2	11	13	14		30					53	359	28	
6	12	32	39	2	107	5	5	126	4	882	1,653	29	
					1		2			8	20	30	
1	3	9	2		8			5		26	115	31	
		4			1			3		13	77	32	
		3			2		1			9	41	33	
5	9	16	37	2	95	5	2	118	4	826	1,400	34	
	1	2	1		3		1			19	64	35	
56	406	1,081	805	21	706	40	322	2,806	11	6,985	26,292	36	

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing .....	3,643	21,238	5,151	103,860	842	15,785	86	4,082	9,722	144,965
2	Foods and beverages .....	436	1,610	897	15,553	300	4,371	65	3,972	1,698	25,506
3	Tobacco and tobacco products ..	3	26	15	1,499	5	521			23	2,046
4	Rubber products .....	35	328	43	1,651	12	549			90	2,528
5	Leather products .....	18	53	183	3,727	60	2,965	2	54	263	6,799
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	43	291	256	5,927	62	1,834			361	8,052
7	Clothing (textile and fur) .....	199	1,878	641	17,101	77	2,364	1	2	918	21,345
8	Wood products .....	277	751	354	2,584	93	704	9	37	733	4,076
9	Paper products .....	62	1,032	176	4,259	18	326			256	5,617
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries .....	333	3,761	371	4,637	16	66			720	8,464
11	Iron and steel products .....	798	3,840	583	8,920	63	652	4	10	1,448	13,422
12	Transportation equipment .....	642	2,043	316	4,718	58	187	4	5	1,020	6,953
13	Non-ferrous metal products .....	96	475	211	2,728	12	248			319	3,451
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies ..	153	1,480	356	15,964	22	528			531	17,972
15	Non-metallic mineral products ..	155	687	134	2,143	7	103	1	2	297	2,935
16	Products of petroleum and coal ..	46	316	14	25	3	3			63	344
17	Chemical products .....	216	1,896	236	5,156	10	79			462	7,131
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	131	771	365	7,268	24	285			520	8,324
19	Construction .....	212	443	62	193					274	636
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication .....	266	1,721	172	1,825	19	53	8	27	465	3,626
21	Transportation .....	140	513	78	357	7	11			225	881
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	79	306	48	200	9	32	4	5	140	543
23	Communication .....	47	902	46	1,268	3	10	4	22	100	2,202
24	Public Utility Operation .....	51	466	14	25	1	1			66	492
25	Trade .....	2,217	9,321	3,045	25,571	859	3,480	60	208	6,181	38,580
26	Wholesale trade .....	910	4,006	490	3,530	61	535	10	106	1,471	8,177
27	Retail trade .....	1,307	5,315	2,555	22,041	798	2,945	50	102	4,710	30,403
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	47	1,087	23	1,208	1	8			71	2,303
29	Service .....	756	3,149	1,334	10,490	1,652	8,529	76	133	3,818	22,301
30	Community or public service .....	15	199	22	681	2	5			39	885
31	Government service .....	18	322	7	94					25	416
32	Recreation service .....	49	170	5	47	7	13	1	1	62	231
33	Business service .....	65	667	23	158					88	825
34	Personal service .....	609	1,791	1,277	9,510	1,643	8,511	75	132	3,604	19,944
35	Unclassified .....	10	191	118	6,014	2	3			130	6,208
36	Total .....	7,202	37,616	9,919	149,186	3,376	27,859	230	4,450	20,727	219,111



IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1962

Male											Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total		Total Employees	
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
979	18,639	9,182	358,665	5,227	65,221	1,687	14,449	17,075	456,974	601,939	
96	560	990	30,704	995	12,711	344	4,911	2,425	48,886	74,392	2
		23	2,626	4	1,177			27	3,803	5,849	3
9	250	81	10,849	58	1,036	14	26	162	12,161	14,689	4
7	22	186	4,844	87	3,326	1	53	281	8,245	15,044	5
23	252	255	7,899	95	2,820	2	48	375	11,019	19,071	6
176	1,790	588	7,019	84	1,874	3	13	851	10,696	32,041	7
47	305	849	14,389	597	9,790	151	3,133	1,644	27,617	31,693	8
14	678	241	23,579	32	987			287	25,244	30,861	9
240	9,153	636	10,809	81	445	2	3	959	20,410	28,874	10
83	1,197	1,913	107,847	580	8,969	80	578	2,656	118,591	132,013	11
113	267	917	44,380	2,142	15,195	1,026	4,611	4,198	64,453	71,406	12
18	297	359	11,142	72	1,268	6	36	455	12,743	16,194	13
42	876	541	35,340	64	947	1	52	648	37,215	55,187	14
13	396	402	14,352	171	2,966	38	805	624	18,519	21,454	15
9	794	199	2,811	44	138	9	93	261	3,836	4,180	16
48	1,465	478	20,376	40	393	5	47	571	22,281	29,412	17
41	337	524	9,699	81	1,179	5	40	651	11,255	19,579	18
15	117	377	5,472	114	2,388	34	802	540	8,779	9,415	19
44	422	428	11,607	317	7,076	80	770	869	19,875	23,501	20
9	30	196	6,636	244	6,577	43	546	492	13,789	14,670	21
25	154	160	2,294	68	464	37	224	290	3,136	3,679	22
10	238	72	2,677	5	35			87	2,950	5,152	23
7	198	139	3,272	15	92	1	1	162	3,563	4,055	24
965	4,146	3,392	33,788	3,212	16,244	796	2,748	8,365	56,926	95,506	25
386	2,578	1,263	15,049	464	5,266	104	827	2,217	23,720	31,897	26
579	1,568	2,129	18,739	2,748	10,978	692	1,921	6,148	33,206	63,609	27
34	799	50	1,182	62	162			146	2,143	4,446	28
247	2,261	1,132	9,645	1,328	6,045	59	203	2,766	18,154	40,455	29
7	144	36	989	1	54			44	1,187	2,072	30
8	322	99	2,899	15	124	7	30	129	3,375	3,791	31
49	502	30	355	25	127	2	3	106	987	1,218	32
40	713	62	670	4	37	1	43	107	1,463	2,288	33
143	580	905	4,732	1,283	5,703	49	127	2,380	11,142	31,086	34
2	388	62	4,432	1	1			65	4,821	11,029	35
2,293	26,970	14,762	428,063	10,276	97,229	2,657	18,973	29,988	571,235	790,346	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,  
BY SEX AND AGE—1962**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>No.</b> <b>144,905</b>	<b>No.</b> <b>60</b>	<b>No.</b> .....	<b>No.</b> <b>144,965</b>	<b>No.</b> <b>456,914</b>	<b>No.</b> <b>60</b>	<b>No.</b> .....	<b>No.</b> <b>456,974</b>	<b>No.</b> <b>601,939</b>
Foods and beverages.....	25,495	11	.....	25,506	48,879	7	.....	48,886	74,392
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2,046	.....	.....	2,046	3,803	.....	.....	3,803	5,849
Rubber products.....	2,526	2	.....	2,528	12,160	1	.....	12,161	14,689
Leather products.....	6,790	9	.....	6,799	8,242	3	.....	8,245	15,044
Textile products, (except clothing)...	8,046	6	.....	8,052	11,013	6	.....	11,019	19,071
Clothing (textile and fur).....	21,330	15	.....	21,345	10,685	11	.....	10,696	32,041
Wood products.....	4,075	1	.....	4,076	27,610	7	.....	27,617	31,693
Paper products.....	5,614	3	.....	5,617	25,238	6	.....	25,244	30,861
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	8,463	1	.....	8,464	20,404	6	.....	20,410	28,874
Iron and steel products.....	13,419	3	.....	13,422	118,588	3	.....	118,591	132,013
Transportation equipment.....	6,952	1	.....	6,953	64,450	3	.....	64,453	71,40
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,451	.....	.....	3,451	12,740	3	.....	12,743	16,194
Electrical apparatus and supplies....	17,971	1	.....	17,972	37,214	1	.....	37,215	55,187
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,935	.....	.....	2,935	18,518	1	.....	18,519	21,454
Products of petroleum and coal.....	344	.....	.....	344	3,836	.....	.....	3,836	4,180
Chemical products.....	7,130	1	.....	7,131	22,281	.....	.....	22,281	29,412
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8,318	6	.....	8,324	11,253	2	.....	11,255	19,579
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>636</b>	.....	.....	<b>636</b>	<b>8,779</b>	.....	.....	<b>8,779</b>	<b>9,415</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>3,626</b>	.....	.....	<b>3,626</b>	<b>19,874</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	<b>19,875</b>	<b>23,501</b>
Transportation.....	881	.....	.....	881	13,788	1	.....	13,789	14,670
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	543	.....	.....	543	3,136	.....	.....	3,136	3,679
Communication.....	2,202	.....	.....	2,202	2,950	.....	.....	2,950	5,152
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>492</b>	.....	.....	<b>492</b>	<b>3,563</b>	.....	.....	<b>3,563</b>	<b>4,055</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>38,423</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38,580</b>	<b>56,537</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56,926</b>	<b>95,506</b>
Wholesale trade.....	8,174	3	.....	8,177	23,712	8	.....	23,720	31,897
Retail trade.....	30,249	152	2	30,403	32,825	380	1	33,206	63,609
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b>	<b>2,303</b>	.....	.....	<b>2,303</b>	<b>2,143</b>	.....	.....	<b>2,143</b>	<b>4,446</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>22,256</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22,301</b>	<b>18,123</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18,154</b>	<b>40,455</b>
Community or public service.....	885	.....	.....	885	1,187	.....	.....	1,187	2,072
Government service.....	416	.....	.....	416	3,375	.....	.....	3,375	3,791
Recreation service.....	231	.....	.....	231	987	.....	.....	987	1,218
Business service.....	825	.....	.....	825	1,463	.....	.....	1,463	2,288
Personal service.....	19,899	44	1	19,944	11,111	30	1	11,142	31,086
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>6,208</b>	.....	.....	<b>6,208</b>	<b>4,821</b>	.....	.....	<b>4,821</b>	<b>11,029</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>218,849</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>219,111</b>	<b>570,754</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>571,235</b>	<b>790,346</b>

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY OVERTIME,  
DOUBLE-SHIFT WORK, AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961**

Industry	Emergency Overtime		Double Shift		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>481</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>143</b>
Foods and beverages.....	73	169	100	128	53
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	6	8	8	8
Rubber products.....	5	9	14	17	2
Leather products.....	22	46	11	11	2
Textile products, (except clothing).....	27	40	52	85	16
Clothing (textile and fur).....	74	176	31	35	4
Wood products.....	20	39	16	17	1
Paper products.....	38	101	49	66	6
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	58	300	24	26	5
Iron and steel products.....	22	46	71	77	9
Transportation equipment.....	3	6	17	19	2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	19	30	23	22	3
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	56	212	40	105	6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4	7	8	9	5
Products of petroleum and coal.....			1	1	
Chemical products.....	14	32	26	38	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..	44	132	50	66	16
<b>Construction</b> .....					
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Transportation.....					
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	3	3	1	1	
Communication.....					
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....					
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>
Wholesale trade.....	31	74	6	6	1
Retail trade.....	3	8	4	13	1
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....					
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
Community or public service.....			1	1	
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....	1	12			
Business service.....	1	3	2	2	
Personal service.....	36	95	14	14	6
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>558</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>151</b>

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS,  
BY INDUSTRY—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>497</b>	<b>3,012</b>
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	3	15
Leather products.....	36	159
Textile products, (except clothing).....	69	272
Clothing (textile and fur).....	199	830
Wood products.....	8	6
Paper products.....	14	104
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	33	403
Iron and steel products.....	5	12
Transportation equipment.....		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	35	363
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	9	8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	1
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	7	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	76	835
<b>Construction</b> .....		
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....		
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>96</b>	<b>302</b>
Wholesale trade.....	21	136
Retail trade.....	75	166
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....		
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	2	4
Personal service.....	4	2
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>627</b>	<b>3,341</b>



# B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1962

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Number	Com-pressor operator	Refrigeration operator		Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
			B class	A class	fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agincourt.....	1									1		1
Ajax.....	1				2							2
Atikokan.....	1	2			4	2				2		10
Aurora.....	1				2							2
Belleville.....	2		1		6	8	3	1		7		26
Blind River.....	1	2				2	1					5
Blyth.....	1				1							1
Brampton.....	3				6	1						7
Brantford.....	2	4	1		11	12	9	1		7		45
Brockville.....	3		1		7	3	1			2		14
Burlington.....	1				1							1
Chatham.....	2	1	2		14	6	10			2		35
Cobourg.....	2				4							4
Collingwood.....	2				3							3
Cooksville.....	1				3	1						4
Cornwall.....	3				7	13		1		4		25
Downsview.....	1				2							2
Dryden.....	1	3			8	6	4	1		4		26
Englehart.....	1				3	2	1			1		7
Etobicoke.....	2				4							4
Fort Frances.....	1				4	4	2					10
Goderich.....	1				3							3
Guelph.....	3		12		2							14
Hamilton.....	6	5	2		42	36	13	7		10		115
Hanover.....	1				2							2
Huntsville.....	2				1	4				3		8
Kapuskasing.....	1				7	4	2			8	1	22
Kemptville.....	1				2							2
Kingston.....	3		1		15	10	5	4		2		37
Kitchener.....	3	2	1		11	12	4			1		31
Lindsay.....	1				1							1
London.....	7	1	2		37	20	22	1		3		86
Lucknow.....	1				1							1
Meaford.....	2				3							3
Merlin.....	1				1							1
Midland.....	2				4							4
Milton.....	1				3							3
New Toronto.....	1				3							3
Niagara Falls.....	3	3			6	5	2			2		18
North Bay.....	1	7			12	10	4			3		36
Orangeville.....	1				1							1
Orillia.....	2				7	7	1					15
Oshawa.....	2				7							7
Ottawa.....	3		1		84	50	27	1		16		179
Owen Sound.....	2				7	3	1					11
Paris.....	1					1						1
Pembroke.....	1				6	5	4			1		16
Peterborough.....	2	1	2		15	7						25
Petrolia.....	1				1							1
Pickering.....	1				2							2
Port Arthur.....	2	4	2		18	34	19	1	1	14		93
Port Colborne.....	1				2							2
Port Credit.....	1									1		1
Port Hope.....	1				1							1
Port Stanley.....	1				3							3
Red Lake.....	1				4	5	2					11
Renabie.....	1	4			2	2						8

**TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION  
OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1962 (concluded)**

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Num- ber	Com- pressor operator	Refrigeration operator		Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electric and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
			B class	A class	fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Rexdale.....	1				2							2
Rodney.....	1				2							2
St. Catharines...	4	7			22	5	6			1		41
St. Eugene.....	1				1							1
St. Jacobs.....	1				1							1
St. Thomas.....	2				3							3
Sarnia.....	2	6	19		19	14	3	2		5		68
Sault Ste. Marie.	2	8			9	55	11	2		8		93
Scarborough.....	2				16							16
Shelburne.....	1				1							1
Southampton....	1				1							1
Sudbury.....	2	8			17	13	13			12		63
Tavistock.....	1				2							2
Thorold.....	1				2							2
Timmins.....	1	6			7	8				4		25
Trenton.....	1				1							1
Walkerton.....	1				1							1
West Lorne.....	1				1							1
Weston.....	1				1							1
Warton.....	1				1							1
Windsor.....	2	3	1		21	14	13	5		7		64
Wingham.....	2				4							4
Winona.....	1				2							2
Woodstock.....	1				1	1						2
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	132	77	48		546	385	183	27	1	131	1	1,399
Total, Toronto	(a)	54	47	3	637 <sup>1</sup>	567	262	84	7	169	.....	1,830
Grand Total.	132	131	95	3	1,183	952	445	111	8	300	1	3,229

(a) Examinations in Toronto held in the examination-room, Department of Labour Building, every day other than on a Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

<sup>1</sup>Includes the examination by inspectors of 18 applicants for stationary engineer (fourth class) certificates of qualification held in plants in Toronto. There were 7 of these examinations.

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1962

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	68	26	.....	1	467	562	33
Refrigeration operator:							
B class.....	51	20	.....		414	485	24
A class.....	2		.....		10	12	.....
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class.....	905	131	6	9	7,477	8,528	144
Third class.....	334	233	3	8	6,437	7,015	383
Second class.....	71	98	.....	3	2,522	2,694	275
First class.....	4	16	.....		485	505	90
Hoisting engineer.....	6	.....	.....	1	739	746	2
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).	211	46	.....	3	3,916	4,176	43
Traction engineer.....	1	.....	.....		321	322	.....
Hoisting and traction engineer.....			.....		223	223	.....
Total.....	1,653	570	9	25	23,011	25,268 <sup>1</sup>	994

<sup>1</sup>In addition, there were 685 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 25,953 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

TABLE B-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1962

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$144,150.80
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		6,095.00
		\$150,245.80
2. Text-books.....		8,958.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		581.92
Gross Revenue.....		\$159,785.72
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$ 1,415.20
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		30.00
		\$ 1,445.20
2. Text-books.....		10.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		509.07
Total Refunds.....		1,964.27
Net Revenue.....		\$157,821.45

## C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

### TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS—1962

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,488	616	3,329
Pressure vessels.....	9,956	753	9,394
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,444<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>12,723</b>
Pressure piping.....	754 <sup>1, 2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping, during their construction or installation. There were 10,208 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping, during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 112 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

### TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1962

Classification of Certificate	Number
<b>Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....</b>	<b>2,548</b>
<b>Certificates of Inspection.....</b>	<b>19,951</b>
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction or installation.....	7,342
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	1,096
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	11,513 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....</b>	<b>81</b>

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 1,859 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 9,654 certificates issued from the office.

### TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1962

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	2		2	
Persons other than inspectors.....	12	10	22	187
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>187</b>



TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1962

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	3,895	1,064	4,959
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	477	185	662
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,372</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>5,621</b>

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1962

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boiler.....	3	.....	1	1
Pressure vessel.....	1	.....	1	1
Pressure piping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1962

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
<b>Fees</b> .....	<b>253,305.08</b>
Approval and registration of designs.....	26,590.00
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	105,460.00
Pressure piping.....	7,358.45
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	16,024.00
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	58,178.63
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	7,629.00
Certificates of competency.....	1,354.00
Tests of welding operators.....	28,085.00
Approval of welding procedures.....	2,626.00
<b>Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure Piping</b> .....	<b>7,472.40</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA)</b> .....	<b>49.75</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>260,827.23</b>

## D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS  
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1962**

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	980	132	1,112	266	386	22	276	2,062
Hand-power passenger.....	56	1	57	8	3		16	84
Freight.....	2,203	69	2,272	168	88	18	391	2,937
Hand-power freight.....	32		32		1		21	54
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	477	21	498	26	59		74	657
Hand-power Class A.....	24	1	25				4	29
Class B.....	72	2	74	6	2		13	95
Hand-power Class B.....	5		5		1			6
Escalator—One.....	44		44		18		8	70
Escalator Series.....	2		2					2 <sup>1</sup>
Manlift.....	39	1	40		8		7	55
Incline Lift.....	47	6	53		14	1	15	83
Ski Tow.....	77	1	78		20	4	13	115
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>6,249</b>

<sup>1</sup>Involved the inspection of 4 escalator units.

**TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1962**

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	1		1	12		13
Persons other than inspectors.....		6	6	64		70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>83</b>

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1962

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	452	3,832	37	4,321		143
Hand-power passenger.....	6	89		95		1
Freight.....	165	4,813	6	4,984		154
Hand-power freight.....	1	26		27		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	75	951		1,026		19
Hand-power Class A.....		15		15		
Class B.....	7	108		115		3
Hand-power Class B.....		8		8		
Escalator—One.....	15	84		99		
Escalator Series.....		38		38		
Manlift.....	6	105		111		2
Incline Lift.....	4	32		36		3
Ski Tow.....	41	101		142		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11,017</b>		<b>326</b>

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES  
APPROVED—1962

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	452	32	484		
Hand-power passenger.....	8		8		
Freight.....	81	23	104		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	71	3	74		
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	3		3		
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	37		37		
Escalator Series.....					
Manlift.....	5	1	6		
Incline Lift.....		1	1		
Ski Tow.....	34	5	39		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>756</b>		

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger Elevator:										
Landing.....			3	1	1	1			1	2
In car.....			4	2		2			1	2
Top of car.....										
Pit.....						1				
Machine room.....										
Freight Elevator:										
Landing.....										
In car.....									1	5
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....			2		2	2			5	
Landing—lower.....			4		3	1			2	1
Stairs.....			18	3	11	4			17	3
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....						1				
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....										
Landing—lower.....										1
Tracks.....			1			1			1	
Machine area.....										
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>			<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>



ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1962

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
	2	2	1	2				16	9		7	
12	3	6	3	1				36	24		12	
								1			1	
	2							2			2	
	1		2		3			12	1		10	1
								</				

**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED CAUSING INJURY—1962**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	5			5		5
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	9	1		10	1	12
Hand-power freight.....						
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....						
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....						
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	2			2		2
Escalator Series.....						
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....	1			1		1
Ski Tow.....						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS  
OF CONTRACTORS—1962**

Maximum Number of Elevator Mechanics Employed by Contractor <sup>1</sup>	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1962	1963	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	12	43	16	71
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	2	20	5	27
20 or more.....		2	1	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>101</b>

<sup>1</sup>During 12-month period preceding contractor's application for registration.

<sup>2</sup>Includes contractors who before making application for registration did not carry on work as contractors and employed no elevator mechanics.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1962

Source	Amount	
	\$	c.
<b>Licences.....</b>	<b>56,616.00</b>	
Initial licences.....	3,654.00	
Renewal of licences.....	51,126.00	
Transfer of licences.....	1,640.00	
Duplicate of licences.....	196.00	
<b>Certificates of Competency.....</b>	<b>370.00</b>	
First certificates.....	40.00	
Renewal of certificates.....	330.00	
Duplicate of certificates.....		
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications.....</b>	<b>13,770.00</b>	
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	13,770.00	
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....		
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors.....</b>	<b>1,775.00</b>	
First annual registration.....	155.00	
Subsequent registration.....	1,620.00	
<b>Duplicate Notices in Form of Metal Plate.....</b>	<b>475.00</b>	
<b>Inspections.....</b>	<b>51,433.00</b>	
<b>Travelling Expenses.....</b>	<b>135.80</b>	
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA).....</b>	<b>191.50</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>3.63</b>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124,769.93</b>	

## E—ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH

**TABLE E-1.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS  
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1962**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>1,353</b>	<b>75,372,000</b>	<b>35.04</b>
Foods and beverages.....	207	17,344,200	8.07
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	5	1,548,000	.72
Rubber products.....	15	544,000	.25
Leather products.....	16	289,900	.13
Textile products, (except clothing).....	28	1,347,800	.62
Clothing (textile and fur).....	16	716,100	.33
Wood products.....	106	2,513,900	1.17
Paper products.....	32	2,614,800	1.21
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	40	5,167,500	2.40
Iron and steel products.....	273	12,178,800	5.67
Transportation equipment.....	250	12,073,700	5.62
Non-ferrous metal products.....	43	1,142,100	.53
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	60	2,809,700	1.31
Non-metallic mineral products.....	80	4,171,900	1.94
Products of petroleum and coal.....	21	1,284,000	.60
Chemical products.....	109	4,903,300	2.28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	52	4,722,300	2.19
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>73</b>	<b>2,701,800</b>	<b>1.26</b>
General contractors.....	65	2,562,800	1.19
Special trade contractors.....	8	139,000	.07
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>128</b>	<b>13,667,100</b>	<b>6.36</b>
Transportation.....	36	3,346,200	1.55
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	69	6,964,600	3.25
Communication.....	23	3,356,300	1.56
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>18,368,000</b>	<b>8.54</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>345</b>	<b>24,935,800</b>	<b>11.60</b>
Wholesale trade.....	142	3,781,200	1.75
Retail trade.....	203	21,154,600	9.85
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>339</b>	<b>65,834,400</b>	<b>30.57</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>167</b>	<b>14,252,300</b>	<b>6.63</b>
Community or public service.....	6	833,000	.39
Government service.....	72	8,791,600	4.09
Recreation service.....	34	2,850,000	1.33
Business service.....	13	803,000	.37
Personal service.....	42	974,700	.45
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,441</b>	<b>215,131,400</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## F—CONCILIATION SERVICES

**TABLE F-1.—APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT  
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS DISPOSED OF BY  
CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1962**

	Appointments	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appointments of Conciliation Officers:				
During 1962.....	1,337	1,009	178,700	1,337
Carried over from 1961.....	121	109 <sup>1</sup>	8,800	121
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>187,500</b>	<b>1,458</b>
Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers:				
Collective agreements effected.....	598	501	57,500	598
Conciliation boards to be established.....	571	374	107,000	571
Conciliation boards not to be established.....	80	72	2,500	80
Lapsed.....	12	12	500	12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>167,500</b>	<b>1,261</b>
Appointments Undisposed of at March 31, 1962...	197	159	20,000	197

<sup>1</sup>Revised.

**TABLE F-2.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS  
UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT—1962<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Disputes</b>	<b>Employees Directly Involved</b>	<b>Employers Directly Involved</b>
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Establishment of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes Referred:			
During 1962.....	374	107,000	571
Carried over from 1961.....	27	7,300	29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>114,300</b>	<b>600</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Collective agreements effected with further assistance of conciliation officers before boards established.....	18	1,400	18
Lapsed before boards established.....	3	500	4
Boards established.....	360	110,600	507
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>112,500</b>	<b>529</b>
Disputes in Process at March 31, 1962.....	20	1,800	71
<b>Operation of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes where Boards Established:			
During 1962.....	360	110,600	507
Prior to 1962.....	92	11,000	94
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>601</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Agreements directly effected.....	171	33,900	219
Agreements not effected.....	179	71,900	273
Lapsed.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>105,800</b>	<b>492</b>
Disputes Undisposed of at March 31, 1962.....	102	15,800	109

<sup>1</sup>Boards are in the process of being established while the procedures under section 16 of the Act are being complied with. This section provides for the appointment of the members and chairman of a board and is administered from the Office of the Deputy Minister. A board is deemed to have been established when its members have been appointed and notice of their names has been given to the parties.

**G—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD**  
**TABLE G-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH BY**  
**THE BOARD—1962**

Type of Application	Number of Applications	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1962
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1962.....	840	427	129	115	169
Carried over from 1961.....	135	58	47	10	20
Total.....	975	485	176	125	189
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1962.....	1,220	1,126	10	46	38
Carried over from 1961.....	59	46	3	8	2
Total.....	1,279	1,172	13	54	40
Declaration of Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1962.....	84	18	44	2	20
Carried over from 1961.....	13	3	5	1	4
Total.....	97	21	49	3	24
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1962.....	9	3			6
Carried over from 1961.....	7		7		
Total.....	16	3	7		6
Declaration that Strike or Lockout Unlawful:					
Filed during 1962.....	41 <sup>1</sup>	4	3	34	
Carried over from 1961.....	3 <sup>2</sup>	1			2
Total.....	44	5	3	34	2
Consent to Institute Prosecution:					
Filed during 1962.....	104	32	15	56	1
Carried over from 1961.....	12	2		6	4
Total.....	116	34	15	62	5
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1962.....	2	2			
Carried over from 1961.....	1				1
Total.....	3	2			1
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1962.....					
Carried over from 1961.....					
Total.....					
All types of applications filed during 1962..	2,300	1,612	201	253	234
All types of applications carried over from 1961.....	230	110	62	25	33
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>267</b>

<sup>1</sup>Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lockout is unlawful: 1 dismissed, 1 withdrawn.

<sup>2</sup>Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lockout is unlawful: 1 granted, 1 undisposed of at March 31, 1962.

## H—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

**TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1962**

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Com- plaints Dis- missed	Com- mis- sions Ap- pointed	Com- plaints Un- disposed of at March 31, 1962
Nature	Num- ber	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	Ances- try	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.
Refused employment.	8	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Discharged.....		2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Discriminated against in regard to employ- ment or any term or condition of employ- ment.....											
Excluded from mem- bership, expelled, suspended, or dis- criminated against by trade union.....											
Discrimination ex- pressed by											
(a) applications for employment...	9 <sup>1</sup>	1	8	1	6	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....
(b) advertisements	4 <sup>1</sup>	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>3</sup></b>	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

<sup>2</sup>In addition, settlement was effected of 1 complaint of discrimination expressed by an employment application carried over from the previous fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup>In addition, 2 complaints carried over from the previous fiscal year were dismissed. One of these was a complaint of refusal of employment and the other of discrimination expressed by an employment application.



# I—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT

TABLE I-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND  
DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACT—1962

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effectuated by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1962	Prosecutions
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	An- cestry	Place of origin	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(a) accommodation. . . . .	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26	4	.....
(b) services. . . . .	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
(c) facilities. . . . .	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice. . . . .	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
(b) sign. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation. .	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denied occupancy in apart- ment houses. . . . .	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total. . . . .</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	.....

## J—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1962**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1961	March 31, 1962
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>736</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>2,732</b>
Bricklayer.....	27	11	14	9	82	75
Carpenter.....	77	37	67	2	270	241
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	278	81	303	26	985	853
Mason.....	26	12	10	1	8	5
Painter and decorator.....	13	17	15	2	60	62
Plasterer.....	147	83	157	2	104	83
Plumber.....	124	38	95	24	848	731
Sheet metal worker.....	44	32	70	14	451	428
Steamfitter.....				6	318	254
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>1,190</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>3,488</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	937	242	397	62	2,619	2,855
Branch B—body repairer.....	238	62	171	23	598	580
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer.....	15	8	13		55	49
Branch D—metal worker.....		2	6	1	13	4
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Barber</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>368</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>628</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,332</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>6,949</b>	<b>6,923</b>

**TABLE J-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN  
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1962**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>308</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2,732</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	9	17	21	28	.....	75
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	39	35	65	102	.....	241
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	131	210	292	220	.....	853
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Painter and decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	13	19	10	20	.....	62
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	1	12	15	55	.....	83
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	46	104	196	174	211	731
Sheet metal worker <sup>1</sup> .....	49	114	130	135	.....	428
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	20	31	55	60	88	254
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>287</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>3,488</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	228	540	718	640	729	2,855
Branch B—body repairer <sup>1</sup> .....	55	126	172	227	.....	580
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer <sup>1</sup> .....	4	10	9	26	.....	49
Branch D—metal worker <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air- conditioning or Refrigerating Equip- ment</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	<b>28</b>
<b>Barber</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	.....	.....	<b>47</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>175</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>228</b>	.....	.....	<b>628</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>794</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>6,923</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE J-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
FROM 1928 TO 1962, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1962
	During 1962	1928-1962	During 1962	1928-1962	During 1962	1928-1962	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades:</b>							
Bricklayer.....	27	975	11	180	23	720	75
Carpenter.....	77	2,151	37	528	69	1,382	241
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	278	4,705	81	786	329	3,066	853
Mason.....	.....	67	.....	16	3	46	5
Painter and decorator.....	26	552	12	178	12	312	62
Plasterer.....	13	555	17	100	17	372	83
Plumber.....	147	3,894	83	884	181	2,279	731
Sheet metal worker.....	124	1,894	38	379	109	1,087	428
Steamfitter.....	44	1,273	32	367	76	652	254
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>2,732</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1961.....</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>15,330</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>9,097</b>	<b>3,126</b>
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer:</b>							
Branch A—motor mechanic....	937	11,545	242	2,895	459	5,795	2,855
Branch B—body repairer.....	238	2,086	62	489	194	1,017	580
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer....	15	505	8	157	13	299	49
Branch D—metal worker.....	.....	100	2	32	7	64	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>14,236</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>3,488</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1961.....</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>13,046</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>6,502</b>	<b>3,285</b>
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1961.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	.....	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Barber.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1961.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Hairdresser.....</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>628</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1961.....</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Grand totals all trades, 1962</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>33,813</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>8,004</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>18,886</b>	<b>6,923</b>
<b>Comparative grand totals all trades, 1961.....</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>31,481</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>7,274</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>17,258</b>	<b>6,949</b>

**TABLE J-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1962**

Designated Trade (see details in Table J-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,391	1,884	3,275
2. Barber.....	446	259	705
3. Hairdresser.....	1,179	1,242	2,421
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>6,401</b>



**TABLE J-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1962**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group <sup>1</sup>	Single <sup>2</sup>	Appren- tices <sup>3</sup>	Students <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>589</b>		<b>2,686</b>	<b>3,275</b>
Barrie.....	2		5		43	48
Brantford.....	3		7		60	67
Chatham.....	1		4		25	29
Earlton.....		1			1	1
Elmvalle.....		1			1	1
Guelph.....	1		3		22	25
Hamilton.....	7	8	44		130	174
Kapuskasing.....	1				19	19
Kenora.....	1		1		17	18
Kingston.....	4	1	43		61	104
Kirkland Lake.....	1		1		15	16
Kitchener.....	3		6		97	103
London.....	5	9	59		89	148
Lynden.....		1			1	1
Niagara Falls.....	2		1		42	43
North Bay.....	2		11		18	29
Orangeville.....		1			1	1
Oshawa.....	2				49	49
Ottawa.....	13	2	41		338	379
Owen Sound.....	2	1	10		38	48
Peterborough.....	1		3		16	19
Port Arthur.....	5		22		115	137
Renfrew.....	1		1		23	24
St. Catharines.....	2		9		42	51
Sarnia.....	1		4		19	23
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	2	4		17	21
Sudbury.....	3	9	21		84	105
Timmins.....	1		5		13	18
Toronto.....	71	233	254		1,137	1,391
Welland.....	2		12		45	57
Windsor.....	5		18		108	126
<b>2. Barber.....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>705</b>
Barrie.....		2			2	2
Belleville.....		10	1		9	10
Cornwall.....		3			3	3
Fort William.....	2		1		11	12
Galt.....	1				6	6
Guelph.....	1				4	4
Kingston.....		12	1		11	12
Kitchener.....		3			3	3
Lindsay.....		1			1	1
London.....	3		3	18	5	26
North Bay.....		1			1	1
Ottawa.....	6		3	55	32	90
Owen Sound.....		4			4	4
Renfrew.....		5			5	5
Sarnia.....		3	1		2	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....		1			1	1
Sudbury.....		9			9	9
Timmins.....		1		1		1
Toronto.....	34		12	129	305	446
Windsor.....	5		2	55	8	65
Woodstock.....		1			1	1
<b>3. Hairdresser.....</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2,421</b>
Hamilton.....	26		25	456	47	528
Kitchener.....	3		3	57		60
London.....	12		9	189	17	215
North Bay.....	6		14	62	16	92

**TABLE J-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1962 (concluded)**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group <sup>1</sup>	Single <sup>2</sup>	Appren- tices <sup>3</sup>	Students <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ottawa.....	11	.....	12	123	33	168
Port Arthur.....	5	.....	13	.....	27	40
Toronto.....	54	1	69	967	143	1,179
Windsor.....	9	.....	7	113	19	139
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>6,401</b>

<sup>1</sup>Examinations arranged for a group of candidates; a group consists of 2 or more persons.

<sup>2</sup>Examinations arranged for 1 candidate.

<sup>3</sup>Persons who have served the prescribed term of apprenticeship in their designated trade and are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of apprenticeship and a certificate of qualification in their trade.

<sup>4</sup>Persons who have completed training in a trade school licensed under The Apprenticeship Act to train persons for a designated trade and are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of qualification in their trade.

<sup>5</sup>Persons who are required to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of qualification in their designated trade and are not apprentices or students.

**TABLE J-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1962**

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscel- laneous	Total
	Without examina- tion	After examina- tion	Total				
	No.	No.	No.				
Motor vehicle repairer.....	28	2,595	2,623	26,995	51	28	29,697
Barber.....	19	632	651	5,270	10	2	5,933
Hairdresser.....	459	2,072	2,531	13,088	22	18	15,659
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>506<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>5,805</b>	<b>45,353</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51,289</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 46 certificates of qualification to persons who held current certificates issued by another province of Canada; 23 in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer and 23 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

**TABLE J-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1960	December 31, 1961
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	.....	4	4	4
Hairdresser.....	.....	24	25	24
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>

**TABLE J-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS  
AND STUDENTS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1961**

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1961	December 31, 1961
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	185	172	5	103	111
Hairdresser.....	2,036	1,672	276	1,457	1,545
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,656</b>

**TABLE J-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING  
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	172	150	22 <sup>1</sup>
Hairdresser.....	1,672	1,362	310 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>332</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Of this number, 12 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1961, 11 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 1 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 10 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1961.

2. In addition, 4 other persons recommended for re-examination in previous years were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1961, and each was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

<sup>2</sup>1. Of this number, 292 persons were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1961, 220 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 72 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 18 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1961.

2. In addition, 40 other persons recommended for re-examination in previous years were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1961, 32 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 8 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE J-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1962**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	184,420.90	696.30	183,724.60
Barber.....	34,245.90	104.90	34,141.00
Hairdresser.....	95,053.90	407.50	94,646.40
Miscellaneous.....	391.24	10.00	381.24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>314,111.94</b>	<b>1,218.70</b>	<b>312,893.24</b>

# K—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE K-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1962

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Ajax.....	Authorized
	Cobourg.....	Authorized
	Port Hope.....	Authorized
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	Authorized
	Welland.....	Authorized
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Galt.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Electrical repair and construction.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Fur.....	Ontario.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Sarnia.....	Authorized



**TABLE K-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1962<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Ajax <sup>2</sup> .....	November 20, 1961	January 23, 1962
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth...	April 5, 1961	July 3, 1961
	Cobourg.....	November 29, 1961	March 13, 1962
	London.....	April 12, 1961	July 3, 1961
	Port Hope.....	August 2, 1961	November 7, 1961
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	December 6, 1961	March 13, 1962
	Welland.....	October 4, 1961	December 12, 1961
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Hamilton <sup>2</sup> .....	September 12, 1961	(a)
	London <sup>2</sup> .....	May 4, 1961	(b)
Carpentry.....	Galt <sup>2</sup> .....	November 8, 1961 <sup>3</sup>	(b)
	Ottawa.....	January 18, 1962 <sup>4</sup>	(c)
Electrical repair and construction.....	Ottawa.....	May 2, 1961	August 8, 1961
Fur.....	Ontario <sup>2</sup> .....	January 22, 1962 <sup>5</sup>	(d)
Painting and decorating.....	Kitchener—Waterloo <sup>2</sup> .....	April 24, 1961	July 3, 1961
	Ottawa.....	August 21, 1961	October 17, 1961
	St. Catharines <sup>2</sup> .....	April 13, 1961	July 3, 1961
Plastering.....	Port Arthur—Fort William <sup>2</sup> ...	January 30, 1962	(c)
Plumbing and heating.....	Ottawa.....	November 30, 1961	March 13, 1962
	Sarnia <sup>2</sup> .....	September 18, 1961 <sup>6</sup>	(e)

<sup>1</sup>1. Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conference on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

<sup>2</sup>2. Foot-note 3 to Table K-1a of the annual report of the Department for 1961 referred to the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry, Sarnia zone.

<sup>3</sup>3No schedule in force on date of conference.

<sup>4</sup>4First conference September 18, 1961.

<sup>5</sup>5First conference November 29, 1961.

<sup>6</sup>6First conference December 18, 1961.

<sup>7</sup>7First conference August 3, 1961.

(a) Conference adjourned and not reconvened during 1962.

(b) In the opinion of the Minister of Labour the schedule submitted by the conference was not agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and he did not therefore approve of it.

(c) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1962.

(d) Pending.

(e) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1962**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering.....	Ajax.....		Jan. 13, 1962	1/62
	Arnprior.....	248		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	249		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	250		
	Barrie.....	251		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth			
	Townships, Grimsby.....	252		
	Belleville.....	253		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow,			
	Teeswater, Wingham....	254		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst,			
	Huntsville.....	255		

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1962 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering (continued) . . . . .	Brampton . . . . .	256		
	Brantford . . . . .	257		
	Brockville . . . . .	258		
	Brussels . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington . . . . .	259		
	Campbellford . . . . .	260		
	Carleton Place, Perth . . . . .	261		
	Chatham . . . . .	262		
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth . . . . .		July 3, 1961	188/61
	Clinton—Louth Townships . . . . .	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg . . . . .		Mar. 3, 1962	47/62
	Collingwood . . . . .	265		
	Cornwall . . . . .	266		
	Dundas . . . . .	267		
	Elora, Fergus . . . . .	268		
	Essex County . . . . .	269		
	Fergus . . . . .	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances . . . . .	270		
	Fort William—Port Arthur . . . . .	271		
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston . . . . .	272		
	Gananoque . . . . .	273		
	Goderich . . . . .	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst . . . . .	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby . . . . .	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph . . . . .	274		
	Hamilton . . . . .	275		
	Hespeler . . . . .	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville . . . . .	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin . . . . .	276		
	Kingston . . . . .	277		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	278		
	Lindsay . . . . .	279		
	Lucknow . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>	July 3, 1961	189/61
	Metropolitan Toronto . . . . .	282	Dec. 23, 1961	380/61—amendment
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour . . . . .	283		
	Newmarket . . . . .	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	190/61
	North Bay . . . . .	285		
	Oakville . . . . .	286		
	Orillia . . . . .	287		
	Oshawa . . . . .	288		
	Ottawa . . . . .	289		
	Owen Sound . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	191/61
	Paris . . . . .	291		
	Pembroke . . . . .	292		
	Penetanguishene . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth . . . . .	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	192/61
	Petrolia—Forest . . . . .	294		
	Port Colborne— Humberstone . . . . .	295		
	Port Hope . . . . .		Oct. 28, 1961	339/61
	Port McNicoll . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal- Iroquois-Morrisburg . . . . .	297		
	Preston . . . . .	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew . . . . .	298		
	St. Catharines . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	193/61
	St. Mary's . . . . .	299		
	St. Thomas . . . . .	300		

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1962 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering (concluded) . . . . .	Sarnia—Point Edward . . . . .		Mar. 3, 1962	48/62
	Sault Ste. Marie . . . . .	302		
	Seaforth . . . . .	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams . . . . .	303		
	Smith's Falls . . . . .	304		
	Springfield . . . . .	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford . . . . .	305		
	Sudbury . . . . .	306		
	Teeswater . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland . . . . .	308		
	Timmins-Schumacher- South Porcupine . . . . .	309		
	Township of Teck . . . . .	307		
	Trenton . . . . .	310		
	Victoria Harbour . . . . .	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland . . . . .			
	Windsor . . . . .	312		364/61
	Wingham . . . . .	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock . . . . .	313		
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall . . . . .	314		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	315		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	316		
	Ottawa . . . . .	317		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .	318		
	Sarnia . . . . .	319		
	Windsor . . . . .	320		
Carpentry . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	321		
	Brockville . . . . .	322		
	Cornwall . . . . .	323		
	Fort Frances . . . . .	324		
	Kenora—Keewatin . . . . .	325		
	Kingston . . . . .	326		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	327		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	328		
	Ottawa . . . . .	329		
	Owen Sound . . . . .	330		
	St. Catharines . . . . .	331		
	Sudbury . . . . .	332		
	Windsor . . . . .	333		
Common labourers construction . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	334		
	Windsor . . . . .	335		
Electrical repair and construction . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	336	July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	194/61
	Chatham . . . . .	337		
	Cornwall . . . . .	338		
	London . . . . .			
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	340	July 29, 1961	255/61
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	341		
	Ottawa . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	195/61
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .	343		
	Sarnia . . . . .			
	Welland . . . . .	345		
	Windsor . . . . .	346		

**TABLE K-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1962 (concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	347		
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....	348		
Ladies' dress and sports-wear.....	Ontario.....	349		
Lathing.....	Hamilton..... Ottawa.....	350	July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	196/61
Men's and boys' clothing....	Ontario.....	351	Dec. 9, 1961	369/61—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap	Ontario.....	352		
Millinery.....	Ontario.....	353		
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	354		
	Cornwall.....	355		
	Hamilton.....	356		
	Kingston.....	357		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		July 3, 1961	197/61
	London.....	358		
	Niagara Falls.....	359		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	360		
	Ottawa.....		Oct. 7, 1961	309/61
	Peterborough.....	362		
	Port Arthur—Fort William..	363		
	St. Catharines.....		July 3, 1961	198/61
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	364		
Plastering.....	Toronto.....	365		
	Windsor.....	366		
	Brantford.....	367		
	Hamilton.....	368		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	369		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	370		
	Ottawa.....	371		
	St. Catharines.....	372		
	Sarnia.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	199/61
	Toronto.....	374		
Plumbing and heating.....	Windsor.....	375		
	Belleville.....	376		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	377		
	London.....	378		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	379		
	Ottawa.....		Mar. 3, 1962	49/62
	Port Arthur—Fort William..		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	200/61
	Welland.....	382		
Retail gasoline service.....	Windsor.....	383		
	Brantford.....	384		
	Hamilton.....	385		
	Toronto.....	386		
Sheet-metal work construction.....	Windsor.....	387		
	Belleville.....	388		
	Ottawa.....	389		
	Port Arthur—Fort William..	390		
	Windsor.....	391		

<sup>1</sup>Repromulgated.



# L—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

TABLE L-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE  
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1962<sup>1</sup>

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,613	2,755
Zone 2 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,374	2,752
Zone 3 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,555	972
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,542</b>	<b>6,479</b>

<sup>1</sup>1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 9,682 employers, 3,203 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 574 female employees, involving 217 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

<sup>2</sup>Defined in Regulation 437 of Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960.

# M—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE M-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1962

Type of Licence	Number
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	17
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	7
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	1
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences Class 1.....	2
Professional Boxing Licences Class 2.....	3
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	42
To manage boxers.....	4
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	11
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	27
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 1.....	3
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 2.....	585
To take part in exhibitions.....	290
To referee exhibitions.....	36

TABLE M-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES  
FOR LICENCES—1962

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	85.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	7.00
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	2.00
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences Class 1.....	1,000.00
Professional Boxing Licences Class 2.....	15.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	210.00
To manage boxers.....	20.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	49.00 <sup>1</sup>
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	54.00
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 1.....	1,500.00
Professional Wrestling Licences Class 2.....	2,925.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,450.00
To referee exhibitions.....	570.00 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,887.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Nine licences at \$5 each and 2 at \$2 each.

<sup>2</sup>Twenty-two licences at \$10 each and 14 at \$25 each.







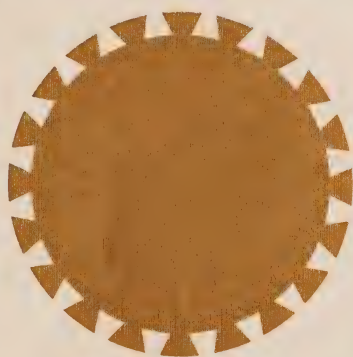




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44<sup>th</sup> Annual Report  
Fiscal year ending  
March 31<sup>st</sup> / 1963



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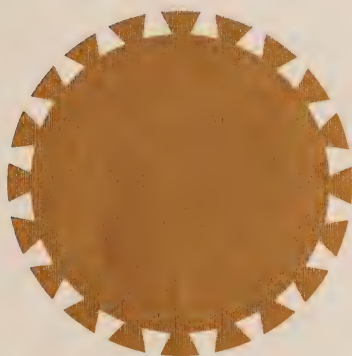
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Department  
of Labour  
Government of Ontario

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Labour Standards  
Apprenticeship  
Labour Relations  
Safety and Technical Services  
Human Rights  
Athletics Commission

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# Minister's Letter of Transmittal

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

8 YORK STREET  
TORONTO 1

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Honour the forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. L. Rowntree', with a horizontal line underneath.

H. L. Rowntree, Q. C.  
Minister

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## Report of the Deputy Minister

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To the Honourable H. Leslie Rowntree, Q.C.,  
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963.

During the year, the Department continued to record progress in its various operations, particularly in the areas of apprenticeship training, industrial safety, and human rights.

In apprenticeship training, a substantial increase in registrations of apprentices was recorded in all designated trades, due mainly to a continuing increase in the motor vehicle repairer trade. Registrations in other non-designated trades also increased, and there was growing interest and participation by industry generally in all aspects of apprenticeship, particularly in initiating training programs in plants.

Enrollment was also up in provincial trade institutes, and a favorable level of activity was reported in trade schools, and in issuance of certificates of apprenticeship and certificates of trades qualification.

In the field of safety, considerable emphasis was placed on industrial safety by all technical branches of the Department. The fact that the number of industrial accidents reported increased by almost 10 percent during the year substantiated the growing need for extended safety program.

During the year, a new Construction Safety Branch was established, headed by Mr. J. McNair, P. Eng., previously with the Department's Engineering Services Branch.

In the work of other technical branches involving safety, almost 55,000 factories, shops and offices were inspected, and varying hazards found in some 25,000 were corrected. Total inspections of boilers and pressure vessels exceeded 38,600, while total inspections of elevators and lifts was over 6,500. In the majority of cases where corrective measures were found necessary, the Department received co-operation from those concerned, and very few prosecutions were necessary.

Consolidation of all previous basic human rights

legislation into The Ontario Human Rights Code in June, 1962, marked the first year of operations for this combined legislation. With the introduction of the new Code, a full-time staff was established for its administration, with Dr. D. G. Hill appointed as Director of the Human Rights Commission.

During the year, while numerous reports of discrimination in such aspects as employment, remuneration, housing and other accommodation were investigated and in many instances substantiated, most were corrected by means of explanation, discussion and conciliation.

In the field of labour relations, a total of 360 industrial disputes were referred for establishment of conciliation boards, and in 158 instances such boards directly effected agreements. The number of certifications of unions as bargaining agents showed a decline of about eight percent from the preceding year, but this may be in part due to the growing proportion of establishments in which employees are already represented by unions.

Improvements for employees, during the year included amendments to The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, requiring courts not only to penalize employers for failure to grant vacations with pay, but also to order payment of vacation pay due. The amendments also require employers to maintain adequate pay records, and to furnish information to authorities on request.

Further extension of Industrial Standards regulations resulted in changes in several industrial zones and schedules. Six construction zones were enlarged, one new construction and one barbering zone established, and two former barbering zones revoked on inclusion in a larger zone. Ten new industrial standards schedules came into force, of which five replaced former schedules.

Continuing study of employer records with particular regard to the Female Minimum Wage Order disclosed a number of cases of underpayment, but most were adjusted without court action.

Among additional senior staff changes, other than those mentioned above, were the appointment of Mr. T. M. Eberlee, formerly Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, as Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; the transfer of Mr. T. E. Howson from the Treasury Department to become Director of Administration in

the Department of Labour; and the promotion of Mr. Robert Kerr to Chief Accountant, succeeding the late Mr. H. C. Tolmie.

The total staff of the Department at March 31, 1963 was 441, an increase of 55 from the 386 employed at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Changes in office locations included relocation of the Industry and Labour Board offices to 74 Victoria Street, Toronto; moving of the Department's Hamilton District Office to 361 King Street West, Hamilton; and the Port Arthur District Office to 235 Bay Street, Port Arthur.

I should like to record my appreciation for the work of Department staff during the fiscal year, and also for the co-operation of other Government Departments in connection with various related activities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzler". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J" and "B".

J. B. Metzler,  
Deputy Minister.







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Industry and Labour Board  
Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay  
Hours of Work  
Vacations With Pay  
Vacation-With-Pay Stamp Books  
Value of Vacation-With-Pay Stamps  
Inspections and Prosecutions  
Industrial Standards  
Violations and Prosecutions  
Minimum Wage Branch

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## Industry and Labour Board

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The Industry and Labour Board administers The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act; The Industrial Standards Act; The Apprenticeship Act (administered through the Apprenticeship Branch); and the Minimum Wage Act.

The Board is a body corporate, with the power to administer and enforce any Act which designates it for that purpose, or any Act which may be assigned to its administration by The Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It consists of a Chairman and two other Members, all of whom are officers of the Department of Labour, and all are full-time civil servants.

In carrying out its duties, The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, to explain to them the requirements of the Acts under its administration, and the application of this legislation to their particular problems or activities.

There are two ways in which this contact is maintained — one being formal meetings by the full Board with the employer and employee representatives, and the other being individual interviews held by Members of the Board with their representatives.

During the 1962-63 fiscal year, the full Board held a total of 111 meetings regarding the four main Acts concerned. The largest number of meetings — 74 — concerned provisions and application of The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, while 17 were held with regard to The Industrial Standards Act, 11 for The Apprenticeship Act, and 9 for the Minimum Wage Act.

During the year, a total of 417 individual interviews were also conducted by the various Members of the Board, to provide information regarding the application of the four Acts.

The addition of two new inspectors to the Board's staff during the 1962-63 fiscal year brought the total number of inspectors serving the Board to eight.

The Offices of the Industry and Labour Board were moved to 74 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, early in 1963.

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## Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay

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During the 1962-63 fiscal year, significant amendments to The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act were made to facilitate the work of the Industry and Labour Board in administering this Act, and to render the Act more effective.

One amendment was a provision requiring an employer to keep a record of the pay of his employees in addition to other working hour and payroll data. Another provided that, in addition to the existing penalty imposed on an employer for failure to grant a vacation with pay to an employee, a Magistrate is now required to order the employer to grant the vacation pay due to the employee. In addition, a procedure was established for requiring a person to furnish information requested by the Board under the Act.

Under the Act's provisions, working hours in industry are limited, and an employee has the right to a maximum working week of 48 hours. In addition, the Act provides for employees at least one week of vacation with pay for each year of employment. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation, but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope.



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## Hours of Work

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Although the Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act establishes a 48-hour work week for all employees within its scope, certain other regulations provide for extension of working hours in special or unusual circumstances. In such cases, however, specific authorization must be obtained from the Industry and Labour Board.

One category in which the Board may authorize excess working hours is when the nature of work in an industrial undertaking, or the perishable nature of raw material being processed, required the extended hours. During the fiscal year, 218 authorizations were granted for this reason.

An employer may also, with Board approval, provide for extension by not more than 12 hours a week of the work week for engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and certain categories of non-productive work, and for extension by not more than 100 hours a year of the working hours of other employees.

Authorization for up to 12 hours per week extension was granted for the affected employees of 51 Ontario employers during the fiscal year, while extension by a maximum of 100 hours annually was authorized for employees of an additional 1,193 employers.

The extra hours of work approved do not include situations where the employer may have to keep an employee over the maximum hours due to a particular emergency, but the employer is required to report to the Board any such emergency hours of work, and the reasons for it.

All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board, to ensure that the extra time employees are working under emergency conditions is justifiable. During the fiscal year, the Board received a total of 110 emergency work reports, affecting 2,524 employees.

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## Vacations With Pay

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The system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps, as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay, was first applied only to employees in the construction industry when it was introduced in 1944, but since 1947 has been applied to industry generally.

Statistics regarding the vacation-with-pay stamp system, contained in this Annual Report, do not in any way indicate the vacation benefits enjoyed by employees who were permanently employed and not subject to the credit-stamp system.

Many thousands of such employees having received at least the one week's vacation with pay each year of employment, as stipulated by the Act, are obviously unaffected by the credit stamp alternative.



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## Vacation-With-Pay Stamp Books

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Out of the total of 4,522,981 stamp books issued by the Industry and Labour Board from July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1963, a total of 186,717 were issued during the fiscal year under review. Twenty-five stamp books which had been lost or stolen were traced by the Board during the year, in which 96 books were reported lost.

Stamp books for employees who require them are supplied by Department of Labour offices in Toronto and at other centres in the Province, at a nominal 35 cents per book.

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## Value of Vacation-With-Pay Stamps

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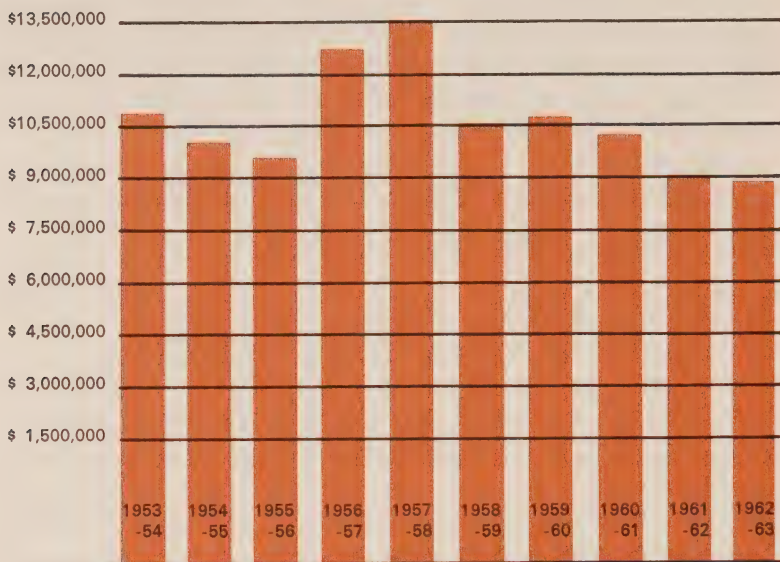
Purchases of vacation-with-pay stamps by Ontario employers during the fiscal year had a total value of \$8,997,477.52. Total value of all stamps purchased from July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1963, was \$147,297,776.88, with purchases reaching a peak in the 1957-58 fiscal year and decreasing since that time.

Vacation-with-pay credit stamps are available to employers from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in centres where these offices are not located, from branches of any chartered bank.



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## VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



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## Inspections and Prosecutions

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During the year under review, the Industrial and Labour Board continued to receive many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations.

In a total of 2,258 cases of complaints from employees, records of the employers involved were inspected, and adjustments made in all except 164 cases, in which prosecutions were instituted.

In addition to employees' complaints, the Board also screened 3,355 alleged violations reported by departmental inspectors, and directed employers to make necessary adjustments in cases where violations were verified by inspection of records.

Of the 165 prosecutions launched during the year for Violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, a total of 141 convictions resulted. The majority of these—125—were for failure to comply with the Act and regulations with regard to working hours, while 29 were for failure to give vacation pay, 7 for failure to keep complete and accurate records, and 4 for failure to produce records. Total fines assessed amounted to \$4,245.

The remaining cases in which convictions were not recorded were either withdrawn or dismissed.



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## Industrial Standards

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Provision for fixed schedules of wages and hours and days of labour in specified industries in designated zones is contained in The Industrial Standards Act.

The zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister of Labour and conferences are convened by Industrial Standards officers upon the petition of employer or employee representatives of an industry concerned in a designated zone, to assist in determining schedules.

The Industry and Labour Board has power to designate some industries as interprovincially competitive, and when this is done provisions may be included in the schedules for employers and employees in these industries to be assessed to provide revenue for enforcement of schedules.

In each zone or group of zones for which an Industrial Standards schedule is in effect, an advisory committee representative of the industries affected is established by the Minister of Labour. Five such committees were established during the year, bringing the total number established since 1953-54 to 104.

At March 31, 1963, there were 104 areas designated as zones, of which 74 applied to the barbering industry and 30 to nine categories of construction industries. Barbering zones are also applicable to the hairdressing and taxi-cab industries.

In addition, the entire province is designated as one zone as far as six categories of the clothing industry are concerned, since these have been determined in the past to be interprovincially competitive. They include the ladies' cloak and suit industry, ladies' dress and sportswear, men's and boys' clothing, men's and boys' hat and cap industry, millinery, and fur manufacturing.

Of this group, the fur manufacturing industry schedule actually came into force during the 1962-63 fiscal year, as did two other new schedules for other industries—bricklaying and stonemasonry in the Hamilton zone, and plastering in the Port Arthur-Fort William zone. All were the outcome of conferences convened in the preceding fiscal year.

Activity during the 1962-63 fiscal year included the convening of nine other conferences petitioned for under the Act, resulting in seven schedules being revoked and replaced by new schedules and one new schedule being established for the first time. The other conference was adjourned and not reconvened during the fiscal year.

Amendments were made during the year to enlarge six zones—the Toronto construction zone and the Brantford, Oshawa, Ottawa, Kitchener-Waterloo and Galt barbering zones. Two new zones were

also established—a St. Thomas construction zone and a Whitby barbering zone. The enlargement of the Galt barbering zones extended it to include the former Preston and Hespeler zones, which were revoked.

During the year, 10 new Industrial Standards schedules came into force in the province, of which four were new and six revoked and replaced previous schedules. Three of the schedules were for construction industries, six for barbering, and one was an interprovincially competitive schedule for the fur industry. One other schedule, for the Oakville barbering zone, was amended to provide for an alternate day of closing.

At the end of the year, there were 152 schedules in force under the Act.

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## Violations and Prosecutions

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During the year under review, the Industry and Labour Board required 115 employers to pay arrears of wages totalling \$43,798.86 owing to a total of 455 employees. The Board also disbursed a total of \$4,185.92 which had been collected but not disbursed during the preceding fiscal year from 18 employers involving 64 employees.

A total of 59 prosecutions were instituted under the Act, with the Board's consent, for violations of schedules for industries in designated zones. These resulted in 33 convictions, seven charges withdrawn, five dismissed, and 16 still uncompleted at year-end.

In addition, of 12 cases uncompleted at the end of the previous year, six resulted in convictions and six were dismissed in 1962-63. Several appeals also initiated in the preceding fiscal year were disposed of by the courts in the year under review, with four appeals by employers allowed, one appeal by the Board dismissed, and another appeal by the Board allowed but subsequently reversed on counter-appeal.

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## Minimum Wage Branch

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The Minimum Wage Branch, which administers the Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board, is also responsible for enforcement of a Minimum Wage Order under the Act establishing minimum weekly wages and certain other conditions of employment for female employees.

Major activities of the Branch during the 1962-63 fiscal year related to various aspects of the Female Minimum Wage Order.





As in previous years, the Branch continued to examine records of employers to ensure compliance with the Act and the order regarding female minimum wage conditions.

Information was reported for a total of 21,704 employers not previously in the Board's records, and a study indicated 10,260 of these did not have female employees. The remainder, either known or believed to employ females, were forwarded copies of the Order and requests for payroll information on female employees. Departmental inspectors provided an additional 1,263 employers' names, and copies of the Act and the Order were forwarded to these also.

Questionnaires were completed and returned to the Branch by 11,027 employers during the fiscal year, of which 6,729 employers reported they were employing a total of 24,586 female employees.

On further study of these returns, it was determined that there were cases of underpayment of 1,474 such employees by 251 employers, and wage increases and adjustments were ordered in each case.

In addition to these underpayments disclosed by questionnaires, 644 complaints were received from female employers of their employers' failure to pay the prescribed minimum wages, and arrears totalling \$13,802.66 were collected from 101 employers on their behalf.

Prosecutions were instituted in 32 cases, resulting in 23 convictions. One case was withdrawn, one dismissed, and six were incomplete at the end of the fiscal year.

Other aspects with which the Branch deals include payment for work done at home, and determination of rates of pay for handicapped female employees. During the fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board granted 14 employers written permission to pay handicapped female employees a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage. Rates of pay for work done at home were approved for 301 firms from April to December, 1962.





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Apprenticeship Branch  
Contracts of Apprenticeship  
Other Trades  
Training Programs  
Trades Institutes  
Certificates of Apprenticeship  
Certificates of Qualification  
Trade Schools  
Provincial Advisory Committees  
General

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## Apprenticeship Branch

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The Department's apprenticeship program is designed to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship training programs in industries, particularly in trades designated under The Apprenticeship Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries.

Carrying out this program is the Apprenticeship Branch, under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. In addition, the Branch also registers every contract of apprenticeship, and supervises the progress of apprentices under contract in designated and non-designated trades.

Much of the work of the Branch involves examination of qualifications of persons engaged in certain designated trades, and issuing and renewing certificates of qualification in these trades. It is also responsible for seeing that apprentices attend trade schools providing training in their trades.





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## Contracts of Apprenticeship

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A substantial increase in registrations in all the designated trades was recorded in the 1962-63 fiscal year, reaching 2,682 compared with 2,332 in the preceding fiscal year, with the total gain due mainly to a continuing increase in registrations in the motor vehicle repairer trade.

Following are the comparative registrations of apprentices in the main categories of designated trades, with the figures for the previous year in brackets:

Motor vehicle repairer, 1,433 (1,190); hairdressers, 346 (368); building trades, 2,584 (2,732); barbering, 76 (24); air conditioning or refrigeration equipment servicing and installation, 23 (28).

A total of 7,207 contracts were in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1963, as compared with 6,923 at the end of the preceding fiscal year. The cumulative total of apprentices who have been registered in all designated trades since the Act came into force in 1928 had reached 36,495 by the end of the 1962-63 fiscal year.

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## Other Trades

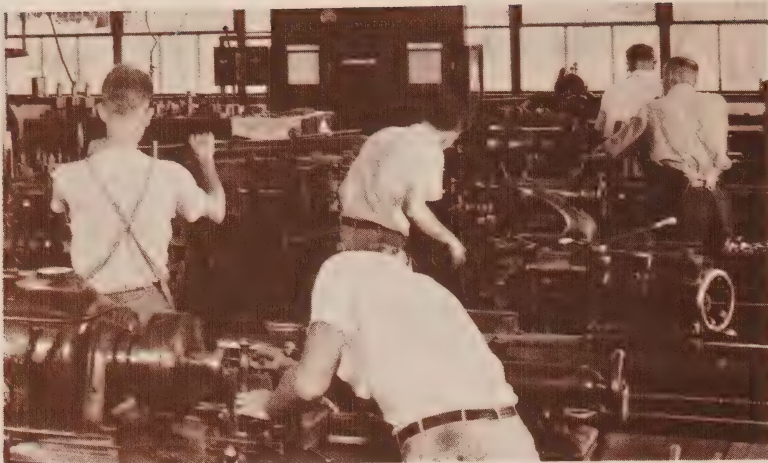
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Registrations in trades other than those designated under the Act totalled 311, as compared with 220 in the previous fiscal year.

The largest number of these were in tool and die making, with 88; followed by machinists 59; lathers 30; plant electricians 28; millwrights 15; pipefitting 10; instrument and tool makers 8; watchmakers 6; automotive machinists 5; instrument repairmen 5; printing 5; cabinetmaking 4; welding 4; moulder 4; shoe-making 4; structural steel shop drafting 3; cooks 3; plant steamfitters 3; and shop electricians 3.

There were also two each in pattern making, drafting, wood-working, electrical apparatus repair electrician, heavy duty mechanic, marble and tile-setting, and one each in the trades of plant sheet metal, platework, boilermaker, roll turner, blacksmith, production methods and administration, sign painter, rigger, television, lineman electrician, gunsmithing, and plant painting and decorating.

At March 31, 1963, a total of 603 persons were registered in the trades other than those designated under the Act, as compared with 453 at the previous fiscal year-end. A cumulative total of 2,674 contracts have been registered in these trades.



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## Training Programs

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During the fiscal year, the apprenticeship Branch provided assistance to 67 firms in developing new systems of training apprentices, where no formal apprenticeship training was previously in effect.

Of these, 24 firms launched programs to train tool and die makers, eight began training machinists, seven trained watchmakers, and six trained printers. Other categories included those training automotive machinists (3 firms); heavy equipment repairmen (3 firms); cooks (3 firms); and cabinet makers (2 firms).

One other firm in each case began organizing training of apprentices in lathework, tile setting, watch repairing, sign-painting, television servicing, pattern making, electrical maintenance, electrical apparatus repairing, woodworking, gunsmithing, and electrical production methods and administration.

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## Trades Institutes

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A total of 2,734 registered apprentices attended full-time educational day classes at the Provincial Institute of Trades and the Provincial Institute of Automotive and Allied Trades, for special trades training in courses of ten weeks' duration. Total enrolment was up approximately one percent from the previous year's 2,647.

Of the 1962-63 total, 1,200 were building trades apprentices, with 415 being electrical apprentices, 284 plumbing, 228 sheet metal, and 104 carpentry. Steamfitters accounted for 65, bricklaying 38, painters and decorators 31, refrigeration apprentices 21, and plasterers 14.

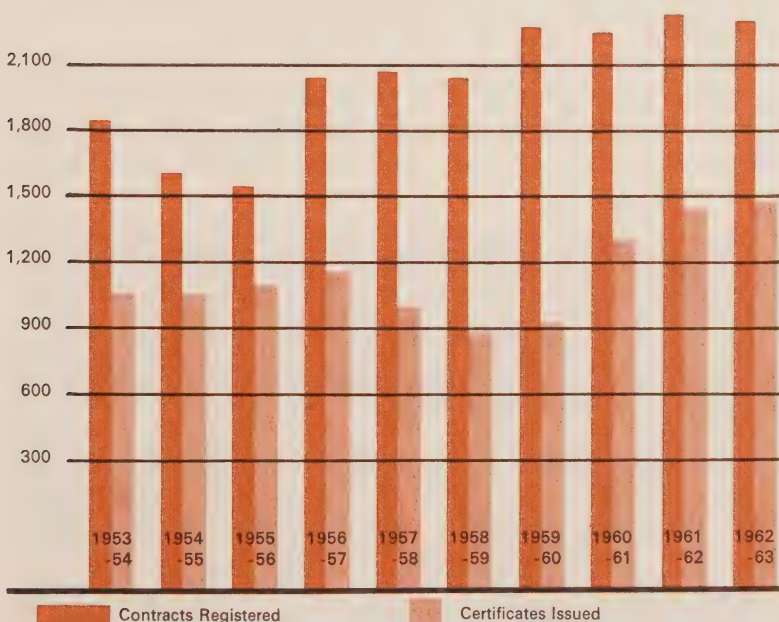
Of the remaining 1,534 apprentices, there were 1,162 in motor vehicle repairing (mechanical) and 203 in motor vehicle body trade, while the 169 others enrolled consisted of 97 barbers, 35 lathers, 23 millwrights, 5 mill workers, 5 structural steel shop drafting apprentices, and 4 watch repairers.

## Certificates of Apprenticeship

During the year, 1,573 apprentices in designated trades completed the required term of apprenticeship, and 1,469 of these qualified for apprenticeship certificates, including 676 in building trades, 655 in motor vehicle repair, 126 in hairdressing, and 12 in barbering.

In the non-designated trades, a total of 114 received apprenticeship certificates on completion of training, with this group including 34 plant electricians, 18 lathers, 17 tool and die makers, 6 machinists, 6 instrument repairmen, 6 structural steel shop draftsmen. There were also three in each of the trades of welding, automotive machinist, steel millwright, and shop electrician, and one in each of the trades of patternmaking, drafting, printing, armature winding and motor repair, plant plumber, instrument and toolmaker, process instrument mechanic, electric winding and maintenance, electric apparatus repair electrician, iron worker, industrial instrumentation, electroplating, auto radiator repair, electronic repair, and cooking.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS







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## Certificates of Qualification

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During the fiscal year, a total of 7,225 candidates were examined for certificates of qualification in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barbering and hairdressing. More than half of these—3,885—were in the motor vehicle repair trade, with 2,621 in hairdressing and 719 in barbering.

Including renewal certificates, a total of 54,626 certificates of qualification were issued in the three trades during the fiscal year, of which 5,272 were initial certificates. Totals of all certificates issued for each trade, with figures for the previous year shown in brackets, were:

Motor vehicle repairer, 31,461 (29,697); hairdressing, 16,807 (15,659), and barbering, 6,358 (5,933).

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## Trade Schools

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A total of 27 licenced trade schools were in operation in Ontario at December 1962, including 23 hairdresser schools and four barber schools. Students contracting for instruction at these schools numbered 1,870 in hairdressing and 228 in barbering.



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## Provincial Advisory Committees

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Six Provincial Advisory Committees on apprenticeship met periodically with Department representatives during the year. These Committees are appointed by the Industry and Labour Board under the Apprenticeship Act, with one Committee representing each of the trades of motor vehicle repairing, watch repairing, barbering, hair-dressing, electrical trade, and refrigeration and air conditioning equipment servicing. Each committee has representation from employers, employees, the Department of Labour, and the Department of Education.

In addition to the Provincial Committees, 66 Local Apprenticeship Committees were functioning in defined areas of the Province, to advise and assist the respective Provincial Committees, Thirty-eight of these local committees were concerned with the motor vehicle repair trade, 15 with building trades, and 13 with barbering.

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## General

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During the year, interest in apprenticeship training continued to increase on the part of industries and apprentices alike, and the Branch reported a large number of apprentices registering had Grade 10 education or better.

An increase in field staff, bringing the total number of counsellors in the Branch to 29, made it possible to reduce the size of areas each serviced, enabling closer contact with employers and employees.

Interprovincial examinations in some trades have now reached the point where more apprentices are seeking this qualification, and increased co-operation among Canadian Provinces regarding apprenticeship training was also reported.







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Ontario Labour Relations Board  
Certification of Bargaining Agents  
Termination of Bargaining Rights  
Representation Votes  
Conciliation  
Strikes and Lockouts  
Consent to Institute Prosecution  
Complaint of Unfair Practice in Employment  
Status of Successor Trade Union  
Jurisdictional Disputes  
Sundry Other Applications  
Conciliation Services  
First Level : Conciliation Officers  
Second Level : Conciliation Boards  
Special Assignments of Conciliation Officers

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## Ontario Labour Relations Board

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The Ontario Labour Relations Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act, of which the following are major areas of jurisdiction: union certification, the granting of the use of conciliation services, rulings on strikes or lockouts, complaints of unfair labour practices, matters concerning bargaining rights and any alleged violations of the Act's provisions.

The Board consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, four Deputy Vice-Chairmen, three employer representatives and three employee representatives, all appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Under the Act, the Board is permitted to sit in two or more divisions, provided a quorum is present in each division.

Total applications of all types filed with the Board during the year reached 2,385 from 2,300 the preceding year, and 1,192 of these applications were listed for hearing or continuation of hearing by the Board.

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### Certification of Bargaining Agents

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Certification is the class of application which occupies the largest part of the Board's time. Although 769 applications in this category represented a decline of about eight per cent from the previous year, this did not appreciably reduce the work load due to complex problems which arose in the applications that came before the Board.

As in the previous years, the list of unions making use of the Board's services in seeking certification included all major affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress, as well as leading unaffiliated national and international trade unions and some employees' associations, with the CLC filing 539 of the total of 769; unaffiliated unions filing 196 and employees' associations 34.

The Board also processed 189 additional applications carried over from the preceding year, bringing the total dealt with to 958. Of these, 832 were disposed of by a final decision during the year, and 126 were pending at March 31st, 1963.

The proportion of applications granted during the year increased to 66 percent as compared with 62 percent in the preceding year. In almost half of the total applications granted, bargaining units were small, consisting of 10 or fewer employees, although one certification affected a unit of 14,500 employees. The total number of employees affected in all certifications granted by the Board during the year reached approximately 49,100.





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## Termination of Bargaining Rights

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A total of 89 applications for termination of bargaining rights was received by the Board during the year under review which, together with a carry-over of 24 applications, brought the total number of applications dealt with to 113. Fifty-seven applications were granted, 22 dismissed, 9 withdrawn and 25 undisposed of at the year end.

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## Representation Votes

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During the year under review a total of 192 representation votes were conducted by the Board to ascertain the extent of employee support for unions applying for certification as bargaining agents. These votes involved a total of approximately 23,770 employees.

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## Conciliation

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A total of 1,172 applications were filed with the Board during the fiscal year in question, of which 888 were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. Of the remaining 284, 277 were filed by unaffiliated national and international trade unions, and 7 were filed by employee associations.

In addition to the 1,172 applications there were 40 applications of this type carried over from the previous year, making a total of

1,212 applications for conciliation services dealt with by the Board in the period under review. Of these 1,212, 1,068 were referred to the Minister for the appointment of a Conciliation Officer; 19 were dismissed and 84 withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Therefore, in all, a total of 1,171 applications for conciliation services were disposed of by the Board during 1962-1963, and 41 were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

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## Strikes and Lockouts

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A decrease was recorded in the number of applications for a declaration that a strike was unlawful, with 30 applications as compared with 39 in the previous fiscal year. One additional application was carried over from 1961-1962, bringing the total to 31, of which 5 were granted, 9 dismissed and 17 withdrawn. Ten applications to declare lockouts illegal were also received, 1 carry-over bringing this total to 11, of which 1 was granted, seven dismissed and 3 withdrawn.

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## Consent to Institute Prosecution

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A total of 142 applications in this category were received by the Board, as compared with 104 in the previous year. Of these, 48 concerned prosecution of persons or unions for allegedly engaging in unlawful strike action, while 94 were from trade unions seeking to prosecute employers for various alleged infractions of the Act.

Five additional applications carried over from the previous year raised the total to 147, of which 101 were withdrawn, 20 granted, 19 dismissed and 7 carried over into the next fiscal year.

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## Complaint of Unfair Practice in Employment

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The Ontario Labour Relations Board received a total of 144 complaints of unfair practice in employment during the year, the majority of which (134) were lodged by trade unions claiming that employees had been unlawfully discharged for trade union activity. A carry-over of 30 complaints from the preceding year brought the total to 174, with 153 of these disposed of and 21 pending at the end of the year.

Of the 134 cases alleging unlawful discharge for union activity, 75 were settled in discussions with a department Field Officer, 39 heard and disposed of, 10 dismissed and 10 withdrawn.

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## Status of Successor Trade Union

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The Board also received 11 applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union, with six applications

carried over, bringing to 17 the total number dealt with. The requested declaration was issued in 11 cases, 5 applications were withdrawn and 1 was disposed of at the year end.

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## Jurisdictional Disputes

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Twenty complaints regarding jurisdictional disputes were received by the Board during the year and transmitted to a Jurisdictional Disputes Commission.

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## Sundry Other Applications

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Other applications during the year included 1 seeking early termination of a collective bargaining agreement, added to 1 carried over from the preceding year. Consent was given in 1 case and the other was still pending at year end.

Two applications for modifying an arbitration provision in a collective agreement were withdrawn.

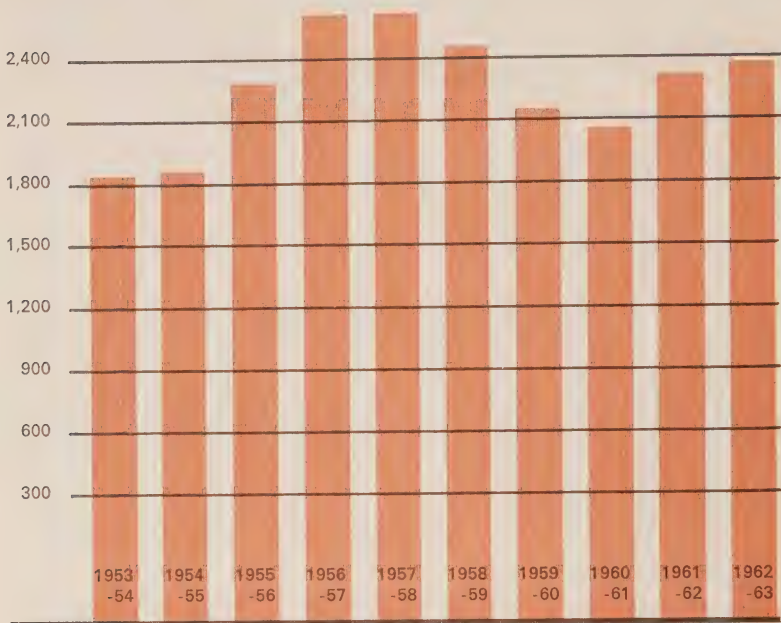
In a total of 12 applications (including 6 carry-overs) seeking a decision on whether a person was an employee under the Act, declarations were issued clarifying 5 such cases, 2 applications were withdrawn and 5 were undisposed of at the end of the year.

In a total of eight proceedings (including 1 carry-over) regarding the operation of collective bargaining agreements, two were with-

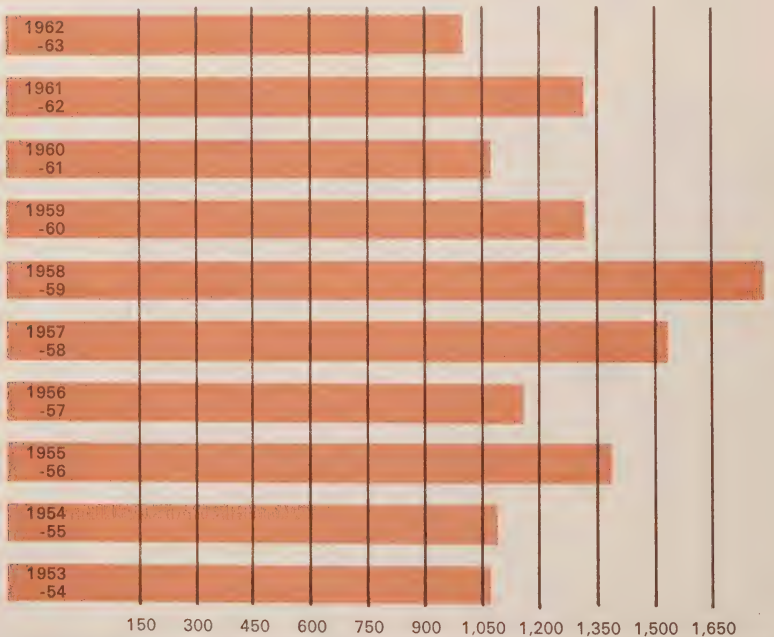




APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR  
RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS



APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT  
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act.



drawn and one was incomplete at the year end. In four cases the Board determined the Respondent company was not a party to or bound by a collective agreement with the Appellant union, and in one case a company was found to be a party to and bound by such an agreement.

During the year no new statements of trusteeship were filed, and 6 which had been in effect were discontinued, so that at March 31st, 1963, no trusteeships were in effect.

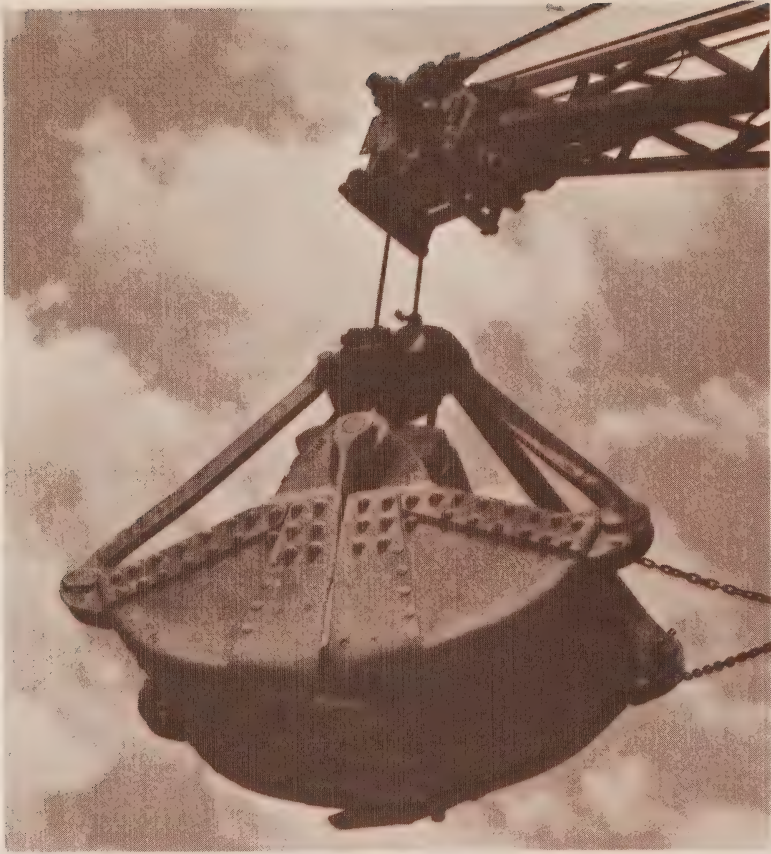
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## Conciliation Services

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After the Labour Relations Board has approved an application for conciliation services, the matter is referred to the Conciliation Branch. Conciliation services are available at two levels—a first level





where a conciliation officer holds discussions with the parties concerned to seek solutions; and a second level where a formal Conciliation Board may be established if the first level fails to achieve a solution.

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### First Level : Conciliation Officers

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During the 1962-63 fiscal year, conciliation officers were appointed to effect collective agreements in a total of 1,001 disputes, directly involving 1,382 employers and 146,000 employees. A carry-over of 159 additional disputes from the preceding year brought the total to 1,160, involving 1,579 employers and 166,000 employees.

Of the total, the conciliation officers were able to assist in effecting agreements in the case of 527 disputes, involving 699 employers and 72,600 employees. A further 360 disputes were referred for disposition by Conciliation Boards, while boards were not recommended for 110 other disputes. Eight other disputes lapsed, and the remaining 155 had not been disposed of at the end of the year.



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## Second Level : Conciliation Boards

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Even in cases where full agreement is not reached at the first level of conciliation, the conciliation officers are often able to bring about agreement on many of the issues between the parties, and thus substantially reduce the total dispute to the point where the ensuing Conciliation Board may have to deal with only a relatively few issues. In some cases, only one or two issues may remain unresolved when a dispute goes to a Board.

In addition to the 360 disputes referred to the Minister for the establishment of conciliation boards, which affected 456 employers and 72,800 employees, a carry-over of 20 such disputes from the previous fiscal year brought the total number of disputes in which conciliation boards were to be established to 380, affecting 527 employers and 75,000 employees.

In 19 of these 380 disputes, agreements were effected before the conciliation boards were formally established by the appointment of chairmen, with the further assistance of the conciliation officer, or on the basis of the officer's original recommendations. Six disputes lapsed before boards could be established. The number of disputes in which boards were formally established during the fiscal year was reduced to 335, directly involving 62,800 employees and 459 employers. Twenty disputes were awaiting the appointment of chairmen at the end of the fiscal year.

In addition to these 335 disputes in which boards were established, 102 disputes before boards of conciliation were carried over from the previous fiscal year, bringing the total dealt with by conciliation boards to 437, involving 97,800 employees and 570 employers. During the year, conciliation boards directly effected agreements in 158 disputes, involving 31,800 employees. Agreements were not directly effected in 191 disputes, involving 38,000 employees. A total of 88 disputes were still pending before conciliation boards at the close of the fiscal year.

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## Special Assignments of Conciliation Officers

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In a number of instances, conciliation officers assist in effecting collective agreements after a Board of Conciliation has reported (post-conciliation), and in other instances after strike action or lockout has occurred.

During the year, post-conciliation agreements were effected in six cases, affecting a total of 4,221 employees; while in attempts at conciliation following strikes or lockouts, conciliation officers assisted in effecting agreements in 19 cases affecting 4,519 employees.







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Factory Inspection Branch

Industrial Accidents

Industrial Diseases

Hours of Employment

Home-Work

Prosecutions

Elevator Inspection Branch

Inspection Services

Certificates and Licences

Drawings and Specifications

Accidents

Boiler Inspection Branch

Certificates

Accidents and Explosions

Construction Safety

Engineering Services Branch

Drawings and Specifications

Inspections

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

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## Safety and Technical Services

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A number of Branches of the Department of Labour are directly involved in the protection of the public through the establishment and supervision of inspection and other safety services, including licencing of various types of installations and enforcement of safety regulations.

These activities are carried out principally by the Construction Safety Branch, Boiler Inspection Branch, Elevator Inspection Branch, Factory Inspection Branch, Engineering Services Branch, and the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers.

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### Factory Inspection Branch

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Inspectors of this Branch, which is responsible for administration and enforcement of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, regularly inspect working conditions and safety measures in all factories, shops, bake shops, restaurants and office buildings covered by the Act. The Branch is also responsible for investigation of industrial accidents and reports of occupational diseases.

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## Inspections

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During the year, total inspections of factories, shops and officers reached 54,350, a decrease of 698 from the 1961-62 total. The total included 45,975 first inspections and 8,375 repeat inspections to follow up on health or safety problems initially encountered. In large factories, detailed inspections sometimes take two weeks or longer.

In addition to inspections under its own direct administration, the Branch's inspectors also made 3,478 other inspections on behalf of other Branches.

During the year, a total of 25,611 directions to correct hazardous or unsatisfactory conditions were issued by the Branch under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act following premises inspections. Of these, 18,136 related to guarding of machinery, miscellaneous hazards, ventilation, and provision for adequate exits. In addition, 960 directives were issued under The Department of Labour Act to correct unsafe practices or working conditions found on inspection.

Of an additional 333 complaints of unhealthy, unsafe or unsatisfactory working conditions, 140 were found justified and directives issued for corrective measures.

In the course of inspections, the use of 60 unguarded or inadequately guarded machines was discontinued until conditions were corrected. Inspections also disclosed 18 cases of child labour (under 14 years of age) in industrial or commercial establishments.

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## Industrial Accidents

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During the year, an increase of 9.6 per cent from the previous year occurred in the number of persons injured in industrial accidents or explosions or suffering an industrial disease.

A total of 8,995 industrial accidents, including 44 fatalities, was reported. Leading types or causes of accidents were sprains and strains (2,751); falling objects (1,140); and persons falling (953); with others including contact with machinery, electricity, burns and scalds, and persons jammed between machines or equipment. An additional 757 persons were injured in accidents involving premises or operations outside the scope of the Act.

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## Industrial Diseases

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A total of 134 persons were reported suffering from industrial diseases, the industries reporting largest numbers of these being electrical products, metal fabricating, and food and other beverages. These

afflictions included dermatitis and other rashes (117); undulant fever (7); chest or throat infections (4); lead poisoning (3); silicosis (2); and cement poisoning (1). No fatalities resulted from any of these cases.

### Hours of Employment

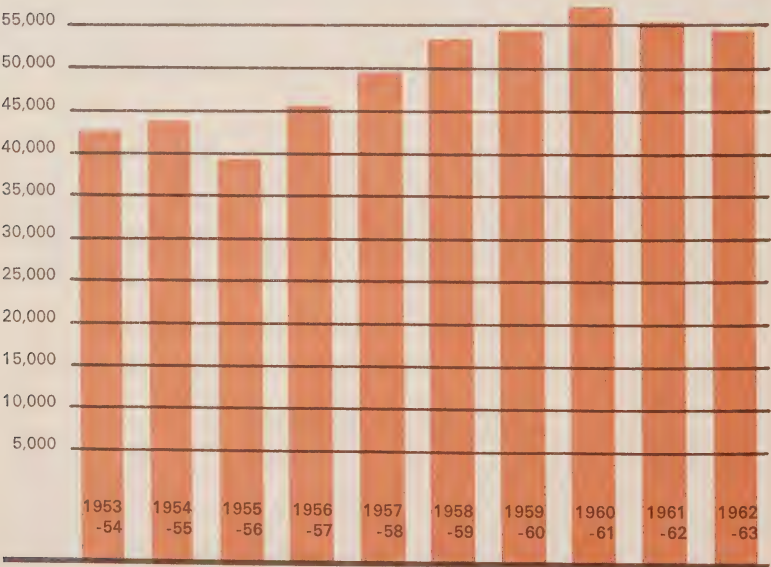
The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female employees and youths may be employed. It also limits the hours of the day during which they may be employed, setting these between 7:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. in factories and between 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. in shops or restaurants. Under special circumstances, other hours may be worked if special written permits are obtained covering such exceptions as emergency overtime, double shift, or employment during other hours.

In establishments inspected during the fiscal year, out of a total of 843,675 employees, only 559 were youths under 16 and 534 girls under 18 years of age, and most had furnished their employers with certificates required under The Schools Administration Act permitting their absence from school.

### Emergency Overtime

The number of written permits issued by inspectors permitting emergency overtime hours for female employees and youths beyond

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*Includes repeat inspections.



the hours prescribed by the Act for factories totalled 1,844 during the year ending December 31, 1962, an increase from the 1,571 issued in the previous calendar year.

These permits, however, do not allow the employees concerned to begin work in factories earlier than 6:00 a.m., or to work later than 9:00 p.m. They also limit the number of occasions of overtime work to a maximum of 36 per year for these employees.

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## Double Shift

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Where a factory operates on a double shift, female employees and youths may work on either shift, but shifts must not exceed eight hours, and must not start before 6:00 a.m. or end after 11:00 p.m. where employment of women or youths is concerned.

Operation of such double shifts is encouraged in preference to emergency overtime and to provide employment for more people. During the year ending December 31, 1962, a total of 723 employers were granted permission to operate factories on this double shift basis.

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## Employment During Other Hours

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Due to the nature of the service provided, there are three distinct types of permits available for restaurants employing female employees for hours other than those prescribed by the Act.

A type A permit allows employment until 2:00 a.m. and guarantees an employee working to this hour a minimum of three hours' wages; a type B permit allows employment between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., but the female employees concerned must remain for up to but not more than these prescribed hours; while the type C permit allows employment to commence as early as 6:00 a.m., but only if public transportation is available or private transportation provided by the employer.

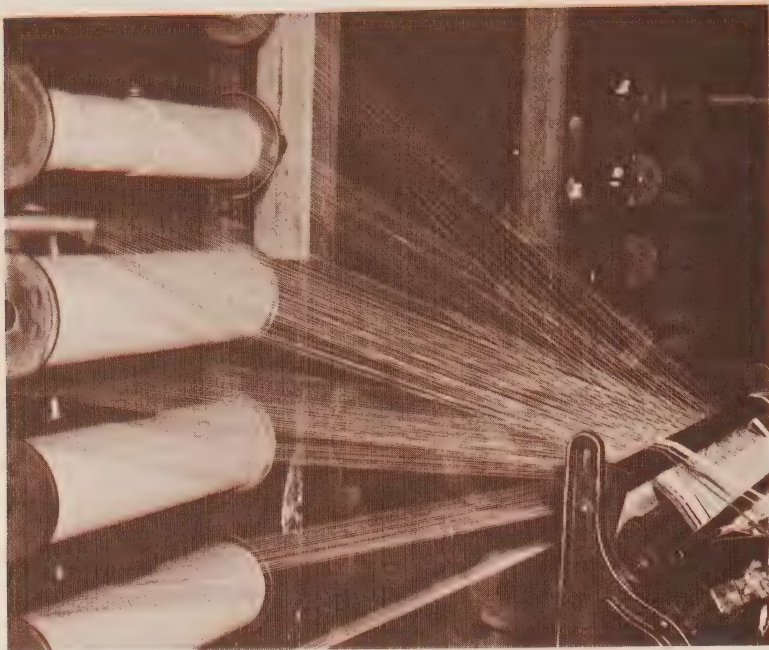
A total of 2,177 permits of these types were issued during the fiscal year, including 1,804 "A", 263 "B" and 110 "C" permits.

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## Night Shifts for Women

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A special provision permits further exemption, such as employment of female employees over 18 years of age on night shifts, by permission of the Minister if it is determined that the health, welfare and safety of such employees will not be adversely affected or endangered. Such permission was granted during the year ending December 31, 1962, to 165 employers, including 161 in manufacturing, one in trade, and three in personal services.



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## Home-Work

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A total of 422 permits were issued to employers and 1,813 to home-workers authorizing performance of work in homes during the year ending December 31, 1962. In the preceding calendar year, 627 permits were issued to employers and 3,341 to home-workers. Work approved under these permits is done at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

Most of the work performed by home-workers during 1962 was concerned with sewing doll-clothing, garments and draperies, assembling jewellery, carding buttons, and packaging small articles. Homes concerned are inspected to ensure that sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.

Home-workers are usually persons skilled in the work but unable to perform it in factories because of home responsibilities or physical disability.

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## Prosecutions

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During the fiscal year, only five charges were laid in the courts for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, with convictions obtained in all cases. Three concerned obstructing an inspector, one concerned operation of an unsafe factory, and one arose from failure to submit factory drawings and specifications for approval prior to construction.

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## Elevator Inspection

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The Chief Inspector and other staff inspectors addressed various employer and employee groups during the year regarding requirements of the Act and matters relating to all aspects concerned relating to industrial and commercial employees' health, safety and welfare. Branch representatives also attended safety code revision meetings sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association, and the Branch's own annual conference of inspectors in January, 1963.

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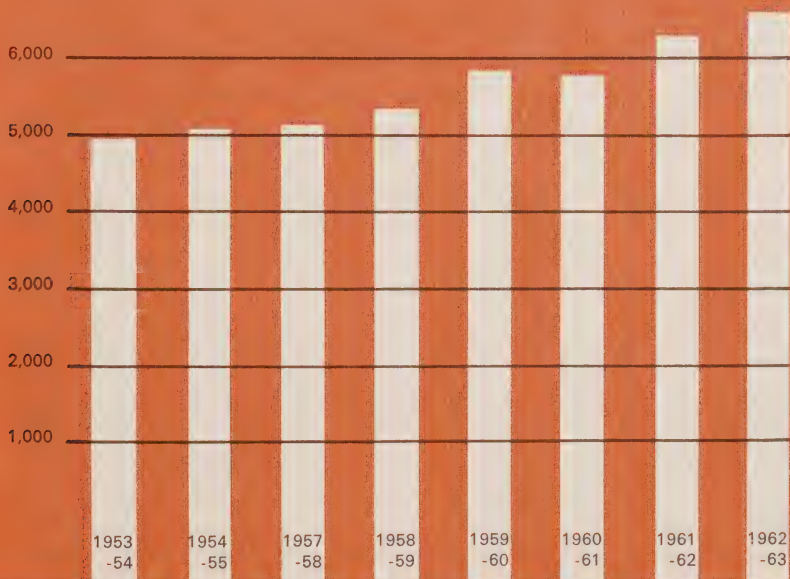
## Elevator Inspection Branch

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Charged with administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, the Elevator Inspection Branch inspects elevators and lifts, and investigates failure of equipment or accidents arising from their use. It also issues licences for operation of elevating devices, and registers all persons engaged in manufacturing, installing, testing or otherwise working elevators and lifts, and examines and is responsible for approving all drawings and specifications for proposed installations.

During the year, the work of the Branch was extended when it became responsible for inspection of construction hoists, and related investigation of accidents or equipment failure of hoists.

INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATORS AND LIFTS, BY FISCAL YEARS





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## Inspection Services

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Division of the Province into 11 districts for elevator and hoist inspections, with an inspector responsible for each district, was effected during the year.

Total inspections carried out during the year reached 6,543, highest number on record. This included annual inspections, inspections of new or altered installations, and special and miscellaneous inspections. Resulting from them were a total of 14,378 directions for improvements or licencing, with almost 7,400 concerning freight elevators and over 5,200 passenger elevators.

In 61 installations, shut-downs were ordered and continued until unsafe conditions were remedied, with some likely to be permanently removed from service.

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## Certificates and Licences

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A total of 82 certificates of competency were issued to persons making inspections of elevating devices, 78 being renewals and four being first certificates.

During the year, a total of 10,971 initial renewal and duplicate licences were granted for all types of elevating devices, with 4,530 of these covering passenger elevators and 4,619 freight elevators. The 1961-62 licence total was 11,017.

The Branch also issued 77 licences for construction hoists during 1962-63.

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## Accidents

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Owners of elevating devices reported a total of 430 persons injured in elevator or lift accidents in the year, including 297 female and 133 male accident victims, but with no fatalities recorded.\*

Seventy-five percent of the total (323) were injured riding escalators, many due to carelessness. Most of the 430 injuries were of a minor nature.

Seven accidents involving construction hoists, in which a total of five persons were injured, were investigated during the year.

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\*Three fatal accidents were investigated, but two of these were not considered under the Act, and the third was on a demolition project. One involved a freight elevator in which a woman was killed, one an incline lift in which a man was killed, and the third a workman falling down the elevator hoistway of a building under demolition.



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## Drawings and Specifications

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Of a total of 719 sets of drawings and specifications approved during the year, 668 concerned new installations and 51 represented major alterations. A total of 47 were for ski-tow installations of various types.

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## General

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Total registrations of contractors declined to 70 from 101 in the previous fiscal year.

During the year, there were nine prosecutions under the Act — three for operating an elevating device without a licence, two for an installation without first obtaining approval of drawings and specifications; one for failure to register as a contractor; two for unsafe operation; and one for failing to comply with an inspection notice. They resulted in six convictions, with three charges dismissed.

Revenue during the year was \$128,204.18 under The Elevators and Lifts Act and \$2,385.00 under the Construction Hoists Act.



## Boiler Inspection Branch

The inspection of boilers and pressure vessels, and plant conditions pertaining to them, is the responsibility of the Boiler Inspection Branch, which also investigates all explosions or accidents arising from operation of boilers or pressure vessels.

In addition, the Branch is responsible for examining, approving and registering designs of boilers, pressure vessels and fittings to be manufactured for use in the province, and tests qualifications of welding operators and procedures in manufacturing.

The total of all types of inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and plants rose again during the year under review, to reach a new peak of 38,666 — an increase of 3.1 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

Of the total, 11,381 inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping were carried out during construction or installation. In addition, there were 2,453 new boiler inspections, 686 used boiler inspections, and 3,097 annual boiler inspections. There were also 10,733 new pressure vessel inspections, 524 used pressure vessel inspections. The remaining 743 inspections were of pressure piping installations, including 111 concerning refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS,  
BY FISCAL YEARS\*



\*"Total inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act.

■ Total Inspections

■ First inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels

The establishment of a new Belleville inspection district during the year brought the total number of inspection districts in the province to 18, the others being Cornwall, Dundas, Galt, Haileybury, Hamilton, Kenora, Kingston, London, Orillia, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto and Windsor.

During the year, installations for thermal electrical generating stations and nuclear generating stations constructed and contemplated received increasing attention. Among other aspects, Branch inspection staff assisted in formulation of a new "Nuclear Code," designed specifically for vessels in nuclear service.

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## Certificates

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Total certificates of inspection issued during 1962-63 reached 18,715, down from the record 1961-62 total of 19,951. Certificates of approval increased, however, totalling 2,827 as compared with 2,548 in the preceding year. A total of 21 boilers and 60 pressure vessels were condemned after inspection determined they could no longer be operated safely, and certificates previously covering them were withdrawn.

A total of 16 first certificates of competency to make inspections under the Act were issued, one to a new member of the inspection staff of the Branch and the remaining 15 to other persons with established qualifications. In addition, renewal certificates of competency were issued to 182 persons.

During the year, a total of 6,291 welding operators were tested, with this figure including metallic-arc process and oxygen-acetylene process welders. Of the total, 644 were tested for oil and gas pipe line construction.

Applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels and plants rose to 2,699 from 2,116 in the previous year. Of these, 150 were rejected but subsequently approved following modifications.

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## Accidents and Explosions

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The Chief Inspector was notified, as required by The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, of a total of seven accidents or explosions involving these types of installations during the year. All cases reported involved pressure vessels, with one fatality recorded.

Total revenue rose to a new record of \$284,876.85, as compared with \$260,827.23 recorded in 1961-62, with fees accounting for \$276,037.00 of the year's revenue total.





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## Construction Safety

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Safety of workmen on construction projects is the primary objective of the Construction Safety Branch, which administers The Construction Safety Act, The Trench Excavators' Protection Act, and Regulation 100/63, the latter encompassing requirements for underground work, caissons, coffer dams and work in compressed air.

Administration of The Construction Safety Act is the main function of the Branch, whose own Safety Officers carry out inspections and enforcement in smaller municipalities in territorial districts of Northern Ontario and in areas without municipal organization. In larger municipalities this is done by municipally-appointed inspectors.

The Province is divided into nine districts, each with a provincial Construction Safety Officer who instructs, advises and assists municipal inspectors. Municipal inspectors are required in 38 counties, 32 cities (in addition to 12 Metropolitan Toronto) seven separated towns, one separated township, one municipality of over 50,000 population, 22 municipalities in territorial districts.



Councils of all municipalities are responsible for providing inspections under The Trench Excavators' Protection Act, with advice and assistance of provincial Safety Officers.

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## Engineering Services Branch

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The main function of the Engineering Services Branch is the examination and approval of drawings and specifications for projected industrial and commercial buildings, as required under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. The Branch also inspects such buildings on completion, to ensure that they conform with the approved drawings.

Examination of the drawings and specifications requires a complete analysis to detect aspects which could present hazards to health, safety and welfare of employees, and to enable the Branch to make recommendations to ensure adequate protection for employees and others in factories, shops, bakeshops, restaurants or office buildings.

An engineering staff which includes professional engineers and engineers' assistants carries out this examination of drawings and specifications, working in close co-operation with all other technical Branches of the Department concerned with safety aspects in the construction, servicing and operation of industrial and commercial buildings.

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## Drawings and Specifications

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During the year, a total of 2,517 drawings and specifications were approved, representing an estimated value of proposed construction totalling approximately \$205,467,900.00. This represented a slight increase in number of approvals but a slight decrease in value of construction compared with the previous year.

Of the total of 2,517 drawings and specifications approved, approximately half — 1,284 — concerned manufacturing industries. Other categories were finance, insurance and real estate; construction; transportation; trade; utilities; and service industries.

Fees related to value of projects are assessed for approvals, although the maximum fee may not exceed \$5,000.00 on any project. During the year this maximum was paid in the case of only three projects, since their estimated cost was in excess of \$4,997,000.00 the level above which this fee applies. One was an atomic power station, one a large shopping centre, and the third a major office building. Total fees paid for approvals during the year were \$201,539.00, an increase of six per cent over the total for the preceding year.

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## Interviews

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In making their studies of proposed projects, the engineering staff of the Branch meet with company representatives to determine such points as types of construction materials and special design features planned in the interest of safety, health and general welfare. A total of 2,228 interviews, many of which took place even before working drawings and specifications were submitted for approval, were held during the year in connection with the 2,517 approvals.

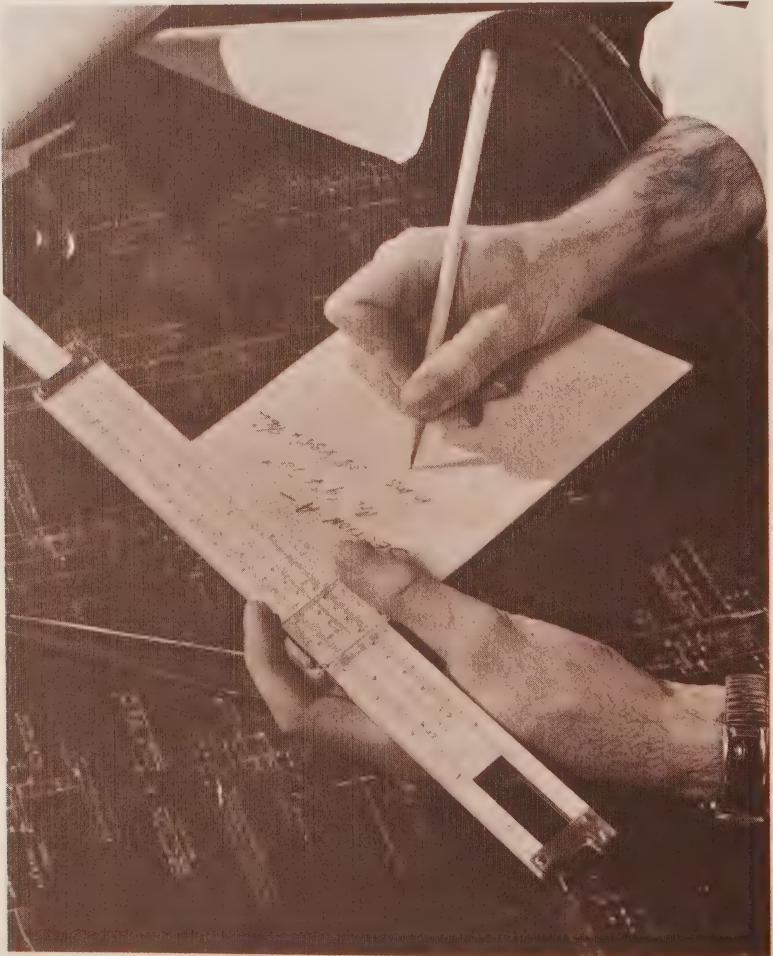
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## Inspections

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After construction of an approved project is under way, field inspections are made to certify whether or not the actual construction



conforms with the approved drawings and specifications. These field inspections include both first inspections and follow-up inspections.

In most cases, deviations from approved drawings are of a minor nature, and such changes may be approved by the professional engineers of the Branch if they do not adversely affect the safety and other considerations concerned. If they contravene the Act, the owner, contractor or other responsible person is issued a directive requiring the deviation to be corrected. In cases of persistent deviation, prosecution may be initiated, but this is rarely necessary.

During the year, the Branch engineers carried out 206 inspections for a variety of reasons, including deviations from approved plans, assistance to the Factory Inspection Branch regarding existing buildings, investigation of accidents, and preparation of data for safety procedures in new or unusual industrial processes.

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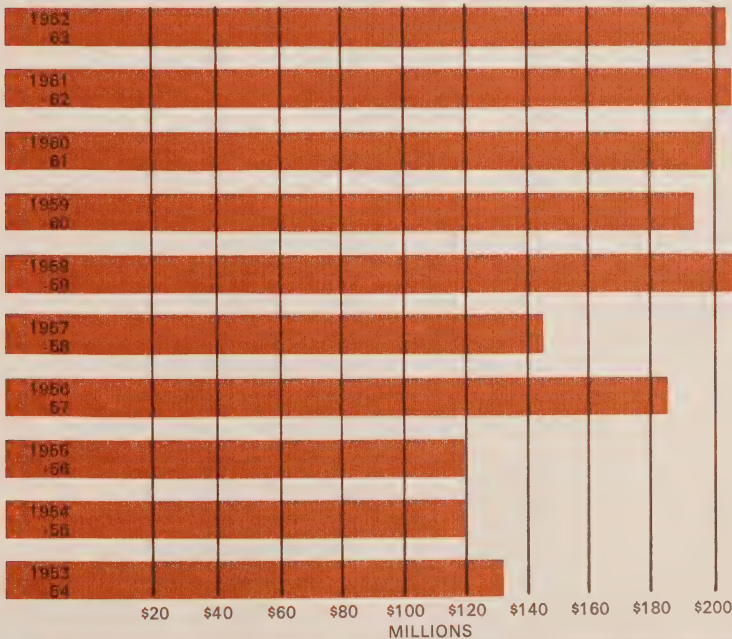
## General

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During the year, members of the engineering staff served on committees of organizations concerned with safety standards, such as those of the National Building Code, Canadian Gas Association,

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ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VALUES OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS





and Canadian Standards Association. They also served as lecturers at gatherings of firemen, fire prevention officers, fire inspectors, building inspectors and similar groups, with regard to legislative provisions and Department activities in the field of industrial safety.

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## Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

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To ensure competent and properly qualified operation of such equipment as stationary engines and turbines in power plants, refrigeration and compression plants and other applications, as well as boilers and hot water units, the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers conducts examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators.

The four-member Board and its staff is also responsible for administration and enforcement of The Operating Engineers Act, which also requires it to register plants and inspect premises affected by the legislation.







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## Examinations

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The number of applicants for qualification certificates as operating engineers or operators examined by the Board during the fiscal year totalled 2,765, almost 13 per cent below the 3,229 recorded in the previous year.

The continuing decrease in applications was attributed to the same factors as in other recent years, including increased use of low-horsepower package boilers, separate registration of each plant in many of the premises concerned, and the increased use of central heating plants supplying a number of plants.

Of the total applicants, 1,603 were examined in Toronto and 1,162 in 39 other centres, with 114 applicants for stationary engineer (first class) certificates included. Failure rate for the total of all applicants examined rose to 36 per cent from the 20-year record low of 32 per cent recorded in the 1961-62 fiscal year, with the

increased number of failures attributed to the fact more applicants are now writing for higher-grade certificates.

In addition to The Operating Engineers Act examinations, the Board also examined 10 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, of whom seven received certification.

Examination papers were also prepared and marked by the Chairman for examination of four supervisors employed at the Rolphoton atomic energy plant, and all successfully passed the examination. The Board continued to revise examination and text-book material with additional supplies of the following texts received: Basic Power Plant Engineering (revised edition); Refrigeration and Air Compression (new printing); and Operating Engineers Handbook — (second revision).

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## Certificates

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New applications for certificates of qualification totalled 1,478 during the fiscal year, as compared with 1,698 in the previous year, with 1,286 of the 1962-63 total accepted. The Board also accepted 718 other applications made in person at its offices, and 633 applications from candidates for re-examination.

The total number of certificates issued to operating engineers and operators reached an all-time high of 25,329, of which 23,535 were renewals. Of the applicants renewing certificates, 887 were unemployed, as compared with 913 of the previous year's 23,011 renewal applicants.

Failure to pass examinations resulted in 1,005 certificates being refused during the fiscal year. A total of 858 certificate renewals were recorded as lapsed in cases where fees had remained unpaid for five consecutive years.

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## General Activities

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Reports of 1,135 violations of the Act and regulations were received by the Board during the year, but correction of 1,081 of these was brought about through correspondence and discussion, with only 54 still being processed at the year-end. As in the past several fiscal years, no prosecutions were carried to completion, although proceedings were commenced in some cases.

During the year, Board inspectors made a total of 3,949 visits to plants, to surface installations at mines, and to other places using hoisting equipment, an increase from the 3,455 visits in the preceding year. Inspectors also investigated accidents involving hoisting equipment.

Inspection staff also assisted in examining operating engineer candidates in remote centres in a small number of instances. During the year, the Chairman of the Board conferred with plant owners on matters relating to plant operation in a total of 365 interviews, a record number for this activity.

The Board was also represented at all meetings of a Special Committee established to review the Operating Engineers Act, at which briefs from industrial and union organizations were read and discussed. The Chairman also addressed a number of groups during the year on matters relating to the Act.

Net revenue under the Act totalled \$158,381.21 during the fiscal year, an increase of \$559.76 over the previous year.











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Ontario Human Rights Code  
Ontario Human Rights Commission  
Fair Employment  
Fair Remuneration  
Fair Accommodation  
Equal Rights in Housing  
Protection from Publications  
Investigations  
Human Rights Education  
The Employment Agencies Act

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## Ontario Human Rights Code

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The Ontario Human Rights Code, which went into effect in June, 1962 incorporates six earlier human rights statutes into one major act, and is designed to give basic protection to all from discrimination in employment, public accommodation, publications and housing. It is specifically committed to forwarding the principle espoused in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights, regardless of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

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## Ontario Human Rights Commission

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The Code is under the administration of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, which is responsible for promoting its objectives also through a program of education, conciliation and enforcement. The Commission also receives deputations from organizations and individuals interested in human rights matters.

At March 31, 1963, the Commission was composed of five members, including a chairman and secretary. A full-time Director was appointed during the year to be responsible for investigating and conciliating alleged violations of the Code, and for developing a broader educational program. One full-time Human Rights officer was also appointed during the year, and arrangements were completed to add a second such officer.

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## Fair Employment

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Under the Human Rights Code, employment discrimination is forbidden in such practices as hiring, discharging or promotion within a company having five or more employees. Employment application forms or oral inquiries which express a preference for any specific racial, religious or national group are also forbidden. Trade unions are similarly prohibited from discrimination with regard to membership.

Of 19 employment cases formally investigated during the 1962-63 fiscal year, eight dealt with discriminatory applications in which questions were asked concerning race, nationality or religion. Excellent co-operation was reported from the businesses concerned, and the Commission closed its files on these cases when new or amended application forms were introduced.

In 10 other cases, complainants charged they were either refused employment, discharged, unfairly treated, or discriminated against



with respect to other terms or conditions of employment. Six of these cases were satisfactorily settled, and four cases dismissed.

Commission staff also informally provided conciliation services for seven other employment cases, of which five were effectively settled, and two dismissed.

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### Fair Remuneration

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The Human Rights legislation also entitles women in employment to receive equal pay with men who perform the same work in the same establishment, a provision established under The Female Employees' Fair Remuneration Act. No complaints of violations of this provision were received during the year under review.

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### Fair Accommodation

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The Code prohibits discrimination in places to which the public is customarily admitted, such as hotels, resorts, restaurants, barber-shops and beauty parlours.

During the fiscal year, seven public accommodation cases were investigated, of which six involved summer resorts and one a beauty parlour. Five of the seven cases were settled when the respondents changed their policy by agreeing to accommodate and serve the complainants, and formally assured the Commission of future compliance with the Code. In one resort case, which necessitated a Board of Inquiry, settlement was effected when the offending party was given the alternative of complying or facing possible prosecution.

Another case, involving discrimination regarding a boat house, was carried over into the next fiscal year.

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## Equal Rights in Housing

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Apartment house buildings of more than six units are prohibited from discriminatory practices by the Code, under a provision which was first covered in 1961 under an amendment to the Fair Accommodation Practices Act.

During the fiscal year under review, the Commission received 13 complaints involving discrimination in the rental of such apartments. In 12 of these cases, colour was listed as the primary reason for complainants' problems in obtaining accommodation.

In eight cases, after discussion, a Human Rights Officer effected satisfactory settlements with apartment owners or superintendents. Written agreements were generally drawn up which included an offer of an apartment to the complainant, posting of the Code's provisions on the premises, and assurances that the owners would cease discriminatory practices in their apartments.

One Board of Inquiry was convened to inquire into two instances of alleged apartment discrimination, but settlement was effected by the Board Chairman without a full hearing when the building owners reversed their position, publicly apologized and offered accommodation to the complainant, posted Code cards in their establishment, and formally assured the Commission of future adherence to the Code.

Three other cases were dismissed as either unwarranted or beyond the Commission's jurisdiction.

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## Protection from Publication

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Under the Code, the publishing of notices, signs, symbols or other representations expressing either racial, national or religious discrimination is illegal, and six instances of violations of this provision were reported during the year.



Conciliation was effected in five of the six cases, when the newspapers or other businesses involved changed the wording of the offending signs or notices. The other case, involving an outdoor real estate sign, was not settled during the year.

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## Investigations

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In its range of activities, the Commission formally investigated a total of 45 cases of alleged discrimination during the year, including nine cases carried over from the preceding year. In addition, 16 informal conciliations of other discriminatory practices not covered by current legislation brought the total case-load to 61. Of the 45 formal cases, 36 were settled without the necessity of prosecution, seven were dismissed, and two carried into the next fiscal year. Race, religion and colour remained as the primary factors involved in discrimination cases reported.

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## Human Rights Education

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The Commission's educational program was extended during the fiscal year through surveys, publications, radio and television interviews, meetings, conferences, film distribution, and special mailing lists.

A survey reporting responses and opinions of 1,000 employers regarding the Code formed the basis of an article which was published in an issue of the Commission's official bulletin, "Human Relations." Circulation of this bulletin during the year was approximately 100,000 per issue, as compared with 50,000 in the preceding year.





Other published material included a special publication regarding the Code, printed in eight languages and distributed at the Canadian National Exhibition; and the distribution of 50,000 copies of the Code throughout Ontario. In addition, over 700 requests for information from schools, churches, labour groups, employers and others were answered.

Commission staff appeared on five radio and television programs during the year; addressed more than 20 meetings of various interested organizations; and served as panelists or speakers at six conferences held by other organizations.

A special mailing list covering over 700 community leaders in Ontario was inaugurated to provide up-to-date information on Commission activities; and a National Film Board film dealing with problems of prejudice — "Willie Catches On" — was purchased and circulated to commence film distribution.

During the year, the Commission also convened a meeting of representatives of voluntary agencies in the human rights field in the Toronto area, to report on developments and exchange ideas. Major studies were also launched by university sociologists at Windsor and Hamilton to provide a comparative analysis of housing and employment discrimination in the two centres.

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## The Employment Agencies Act

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An aspect of protection in the employment field is covered by The Employment Agencies Act (1960) and subsequent regulations initiated in 1961 and further extended in the 1962-63 fiscal year. The principle of this legislation is not new, an Act providing for the licensing and supervision of employment agencies having been a part of the Ontario Statutes for over forty years.

Originally, the regulations provided for two classes of employment agencies — Class A, concerned with assisting employers to obtain employees for work they have available; and Class B, concerned with obtaining employment for persons seeking work.

Two new classes of agencies were established during the year under review — Class C, to obtain employment for sitters, and Class D, to assist persons in obtaining employment as either home-makers or sitters. Amendments to the regulations also placed a maximum on the fees that may be charged for services rendered and established licence fees and the amount of security to be furnished by these two classes of agencies.

A total of 55 applications for licence were received for the operation of employment agencies of all classes during the year — almost as many as the combined total for the preceding two years. Of these, 39 were for Class A employment agencies, two Class B, one Class C and 13 Class D. Twenty-nine of the applications for Class A employment agencies were processed during the year, with the remaining 26 still in process at the year end.

There were 39 licences with an expiry date of March 31, 1963, issued during the fiscal year under review; the processing of 10 of the applications involved had commenced before April 1, 1962. These 39 licences were initial, or first, licences issued for the operation of the employment agencies involved.

In addition, a total of 47 licences with an expiry date of March 31, 1963, were renewed; except for two for Class B employment agencies, these licences were for Class A employment agencies. Although some licences lapsed because the operations covered by them ceased, none were refused, suspended or revoked by the Supervisor of Employment Agencies during the year.

A total of four written complaints against three employment agencies were received, all concerning fees charged, but in three cases investigation found no breach of the Act or regulations, and in the fourth, insufficient evidence was provided to warrant investigation. There were no hearings or prosecutions under the Act during the year.









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Athletics Commissioner  
Assistance to Amateur Sports  
Special Grants  
Boxing and Wrestling Licences

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## Athletics Commissioner

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The supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario is the responsibility of the Athletics Commissioner, who administers The Athletics Control Act under the direction of the Minister of Labour. The Commissioner also assists, promotes and encourages amateur sport in community centres, associations of amateur sportsmen, and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities.

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## Assistance to Amateur Sports

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During the year, new sports equipment was donated to a total of approximately 875 associations sponsoring such minor amateur sport as baseball, softball, football, basketball, volleyball, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, track and field, tennis, boxing and wrestling. Other donations, in the form of crests, trophies and medals, were made to persons and teams winning Ontario Championships. Total cost of this assistance and encouragement to amateur sport exceeded \$48,000.00.

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## Special Grants

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Special grants made during the year included \$10,000.00 to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada to help defray expenses of the Canadian team competing in the Empire Games at Perth, Australia; \$2,000.00 to the 91st Highlanders Athletic Association of Hamilton for repair of an indoor wooden track used at Hamilton and Toronto track meets; \$500.00 to a Canadian roller skating champion towards expenses in attending a World Congress Meet in Australia; \$500.00 to the Canadian Women's Basketball Team to help defray expenses at the Pan American Games in South America; and \$400.00 to the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union.

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## Boxing and Wrestling Licences

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During the year, the Commissioner issued a total of 1,152 professional wrestling licences in various categories; 50 professional boxing licences; 30 licences regarding amateur boxing contests or exhibitions; and three licences regarding amateur wrestling contests or exhibitions. Revenue received from licences totalled \$7,552.00.

In addition to the revenue derived from fees for licences, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1962-63 amounted to \$12,530.18, as compared with \$12,455.19 for the previous fiscal year.











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# A—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE A-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCE  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1963

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Brantford.....	Authorized
	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	Oshawa.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Kitchener-Waterloo.....	Authorized
	Galt.....	Authorized
	Whitby.....	Authorized
Painting and Decorating.....	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
Electrical Repair and Construction.....	Toronto.....	Authorized

TABLE A-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,  
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1963

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Brantford.....	June 6, 1962	August 21, 1962
	Hamilton.....	September 26, 1962	December 11, 1962
	Oshawa.....	December 19, 1962	February 12, 1963
	Ottawa.....	November 15, 1962	January 15, 1963
	Galt.....	January 30, 1963	4
	Kitchener-Waterloo.....	December 12, 1962	February 19, 1963
	Whitby <sup>2</sup> .....	July 9, 1962	August 28, 1962
Electrical Repair and Construction....	Toronto <sup>2</sup> .....	May 18, 1962 <sup>3</sup>	
Painting and Decorating.....	Niagara Falls.....	May 31, 1962	July 24, 1962

1. Unless otherwise noted the schedules agreed to at the conferences, on coming into force, were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

2. No schedule is in force at the time of the conference.

3. Conference adjourned and not reconvened during the fiscal year under review.

4. Date of schedule coming into force after the fiscal year under review.



**TABLE A-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1963**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering.....	Ajax.....		Jan. 18, 1962	1/62
	Arnprior.....	248		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	249		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	250		
	Barrie.....	251		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	252		
	Belleville.....	253		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	254		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	255		
	Brampton.....	256		
	Brantford.....	257		
	Brockville.....	258		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	259		
	Campbellford.....	260		
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	261		
	Chatham.....	262		
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth. Clinton—Louth Townships.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>	July 3, 1961	188/61
	Cobourg.....		Mar. 3, 1962	47/62
	Collingwood.....	265		
	Cornwall.....	266		
	Dundas.....	267		
	Elora, Fergus.....	268		
	Essex County.....	269		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....	270		
	Fort William—Port Arthur.....	271		
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston.....	272		
	Gananoque.....	273		
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	274		
	Hamilton.....	275		
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	276		
	Kingston.....	277		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	278		
	Lindsay.....	279		
	London.....		July 3, 1961	189/61
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Metropolitan Toronto.....	282	Dec. 23, 1961	380/61—amendment
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	283		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	190/61
	North Bay.....	285		
	Oakville.....	286		
	Orillia.....	287		
	Oshawa.....	288		
	Ottawa.....	289		
	Owen Sound.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	191/61
	Paris.....	291		
	Pembroke.....	292		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	192/61
	Petrolia—Forest.....	294		

**TABLE A-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1963 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
	Port Colborne— Humberstone.....	295	Oct. 28, 1961	339/61
	Port Hope.....			
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal- Iroquois-Morrisburg.....	297	July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	193/61
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	298		
	St. Catharines.....		Mar. 3, 1962	48/62
	St. Mary's.....	299		
	St. Thomas.....	300		
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....			
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	302		
	Seaforth.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams.....	303		
	Smiths Falls.....	304		
	Springfield.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford.....	305		
	Sudbury.....	306		
	Teeswater.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland.....	308		
	Timmins-Schumacher- South Porcupine.....	309		
	Township of Teck.....	307		
	Trenton.....	310		
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....			
	Whitby.....		Dec. 2, 1961	364/61
	Windsor.....	312	Aug. 18, 1962	195/62
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	313		
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall.....	314	Sept. 29, 1962	229/62
	Hamilton.....			
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	315		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	316		
	Ottawa.....	317		
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	318		
	Sarnia.....	319		
	Windsor.....	320		
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	321		
	Brockville.....	322		
	Cornwall.....	323		
	Fort Frances.....	324		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	325		
	Kingston.....	326		
	Niagara Falls.....	327		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	328		
	Ottawa.....	329		
	Owen Sound.....	330		
	St. Catharines.....	331		
	Sudbury.....	332		
	Windsor.....	333		
Common labourers construction.....	Ottawa.....	334		
	Windsor.....	335		

**TABLE A-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1963 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Electrical repair and construction . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	336		
	Chatham . . . . .	337		
	Cornwall . . . . .	338		
	London . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	194/61
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	340		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	341		
	Ottawa . . . . .		July 29, 1961	255/61
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .	343		
	Sarnia . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	195/61
	Welland . . . . .	345		
	Windsor . . . . .	346		
Fur Industry . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .		Nov. 3, 1962	280/62
Hard furniture . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	347		
Ladies' cloak and suit . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	348		
Ladies' dress and sports-wear . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	349		
Lathing . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	196/61
	Ottawa . . . . .	350		
Men's and boys' clothing . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	351	Dec. 9, 1961	369/61—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	352		
Millinery . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	353		
Painting and decorating . . . . .	Brantford . . . . .	354		
	Cornwall . . . . .	355		
	Hamilton . . . . .	356		
	Kingston . . . . .	357		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .		July 3, 1961	197/61
	London . . . . .	358		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .	359		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	360		
	Ottawa . . . . .		Oct. 7, 1961	309/61
	Peterborough . . . . .	362		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .	363		
	St. Catharines . . . . .		July 3, 1961	198/61
	Sault Ste. Marie . . . . .	364		
	Toronto . . . . .	365		
	Windsor . . . . .	366		
Plastering . . . . .	Brantford . . . . .	367		
	Hamilton . . . . .	368		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	369		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	370		
	Ottawa . . . . .	371		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .		May 29, 1962	116/62
	St. Catharines . . . . .	372		
	Sarnia . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	199/61
	Toronto . . . . .	374		
	Windsor . . . . .	375		
Plumbing and heating . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	376		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	377		
	London . . . . .	378		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	379		
	Ottawa . . . . .		Mar. 3, 1962	49/62
	Port Arthur—Fort William . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	200/61
	Welland . . . . .	382		

**TABLE A-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE  
AT MARCH 31, 1963 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
	Windsor . . . . .	383		
Retail gasoline service . . . . .	Brantford . . . . .	384		
	Hamilton . . . . .	385		
	Toronto . . . . .	386		
	Windsor . . . . .	387		
Sheet-metal work construction . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	388		
	Ottawa . . . . .	389		
	Port Arthur—Fort William .	390		
	Windsor . . . . .	391		

<sup>1</sup>Repromulgated.



## B—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE  
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1962-63**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employer Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 .....	13,888	2,959
Zone 2 .....	8,312	3,012
Zone 3 .....	2,386	758
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>24,586</b>	<b>6,729</b>

1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 15,742 employers, 4,298 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 1,474 female employees, involving 251 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case and adjustment made.

3. Defined in Regulation 437 of Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960.

# C-APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1963

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1962	March 31, 1963
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>804</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>2,584</b>
Bricklayer.....	18	5	23	.....	75	65
Carpenter.....	68	34	79	3	241	193
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	304	51	204	1	853	901
Mason.....	1	2	2	.....	5	2
Painter and Decorator.....	21	11	14	.....	62	58
Plasterer.....	7	20	29	8	83	33
Plumber.....	156	69	169	7	731	642
Sheet Metal Worker.....	177	42	87	2	428	474
Steamfitter.....	52	21	69	.....	254	216
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>1,433</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>3,770</b>
Branch A, motor mechanic.....	1,140	336	500	55	2,855	3,104
Branch B, body repairer.....	271	77	134	18	580	622
Branch C, electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer.....	22	9	18	1	49	43
Branch D, Metal worker.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	.....	.....	<b>28</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Barber</b> .....	<b>76</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	.....	<b>47</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> .....	<b>346</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,682</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>7,207</b>

**TABLE C-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
IN FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1963.**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>356</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>2,584</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	8	18	17	22		65
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	27	55	36	75		193
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	141	218	240	302		901
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....		1		1		2
Painter and Decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	11	16	18	13		58
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	2	5	10	16		33
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	55	92	117	177	201	642
Sheet Metal Worker <sup>1</sup> .....	85	105	127	157		474
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	27	30	32	55	72	216
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>362</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>3,770</b>
Branch A—motor mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	302	558	776	743	725	3,104
Branch B—body repairer <sup>1</sup> .....	53	153	173	243		622
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer <sup>1</sup> .....	7	11	8	17		43
Branch D—metal worker <sup>3</sup> .....			1			1
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Barber</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>62</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>			<b>103</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>192</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>287</b>			<b>702</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>981</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>7,207</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE C-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP  
FROM 1928 TO 1963, BY DESIGNATED TRADES.**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1963
	During 1963	1928 to 1963	During 1963	1928 to 1963	During 1963	1928 to 1963	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Building Trades:</b>							
Bricklayer.....	18	993	5	185	23	743	65
Carpenter.....	68	2,219	34	562	82	1,464	193
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	304	5,009	51	837	205	3,271	901
Mason.....	1	68	2	18	2	48	2
Painter and Decorator.....	21	573	11	189	14	326	58
Plasterer.....	7	562	20	120	37	409	33
Plumbers.....	156	4,050	69	953	176	2,455	642
Sheet Metal Workers.....	177	2,071	42	421	89	1,176	474
Steamfitter.....	52	1,325	21	388	69	721	216
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>10,613</b>	<b>2,584</b>
<b>Comparative Totals, 1962.....</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>2,732</b>
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer:</b>							
Branch A—motor mechanic...	1,140	12,685	336	3,231	555	6,350	3,104
Branch B—body repairer.....	271	2,357	77	566	152	1,169	622
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system.....	22	527	9	166	19	318	43
Branch D—metal worker.....		100		32	3	67	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>15,669</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>3,770</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1962.....</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>14,236</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>3,488</b>
<b>Worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning and refrig- erating equipment.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1962.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Barber.....</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1962.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Hairdressers.....</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>Comparative totals, 1962.....</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>628</b>
<b>Grand totals all trades, 1963</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>36,495</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>8,829</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>20,459</b>	<b>7,207</b>
<b>Comparative grand totals all trades, 1962.....</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>33,813</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>8,004</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>18,886</b>	<b>6,923</b>

**TABLE C-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1963.**

Designated Trade (see details in Table C-2a.)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	1,815	2,070	3,885
2. Barber.....	468	251	719
3. Hairdresser.....	1,383	1,238	2,621
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>7,225</b>



**TABLE C-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1963.**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group	Single	Appren- tices	Students	Others	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>830</b>		<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,885</b>
Barrie.....	4		9		71	80
Belleville.....	2		6		17	23
Brantford.....	1		4		17	21
Chatham.....		1	1			1
Cornwall.....	2		3		46	49
Forest.....		1			1	1
Fort Frances.....		1			1	1
Hamilton.....	9	11	33		170	203
Hornepayne.....		1	1			1
Kapuskasing.....	2				15	15
Kenora.....	2		3		27	30
Kingston.....	4	1	36		48	84
Kirkland Lake.....	1		3		11	14
Kitchener.....	4		23		75	98
London.....	6	13	66		150	216
New Liskeard.....		1	1			1
Niagara Falls.....	1		9		22	31
North Bay.....	3		20		33	53
Oshawa.....	1		3		25	28
Ottawa.....	8	3	35		178	213
Owen Sound.....	2		24		88	112
Peterborough.....	3	1	19		34	53
Port Arthur.....	4	5	9		77	86
Renfrew.....	1		1		20	21
St. Catharines.....	3		22		55	77
Sarnia.....	3	1	2		65	67
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4		15		85	100
Simcoe.....	2		3		36	39
Sudbury.....	4	3	17		84	101
Teeswater.....		2			2	2
Timmins.....	2		19		28	47
Toronto.....	77	189	386		1,429	1,815
Warwick Village.....		1			1	1
Welland.....	2		12		45	57
Windsor.....	5		45		99	144
<b>2. Barber.....</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>719</b>
Barrie.....		5			5	5
Belleville.....		9			9	9
Cornwall.....		2			2	2
Fort William.....	3				13	13
Kingston.....		12		1	11	12
Kitchener.....		16	1	1	14	16
North Bay.....		2			2	2
Ottawa.....	7		1	59	17	77
Owen Sound.....		3			3	3
Renfrew.....		6		1	5	6
Sault Ste. Marie.....		17			17	17
Stratford.....		4			4	4
Sudbury.....		11			11	11
Timmins.....		3		1	2	3
Toronto.....	29	1	9	158	301	468
Windsor.....	4			51	9	60
Woodstock.....		11	1		10	11

**TABLE C-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES  
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND  
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1963. (concluded)**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group	Single	Appren- tices	Students	Others	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>3. Hairdressers.....</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2,621</b>
Hamilton.....	26	.....	35	329	67	431
Kitchener.....	2	.....	.....	33	.....	33
London.....	9	.....	8	145	19	172
North Bay.....	8	.....	8	69	29	106
Ottawa.....	13	1	34	126	69	229
Port Arthur.....	9	.....	11	.....	53	64
Timmins.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Toronto.....	70	10	85	1,046	252	1,383
Windsor.....	11	.....	10	152	40	202

**TABLE C-3.—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN  
DESIGNATED TRADES—1963  
END OF FISCAL YEAR MARCH 31, 1963**

	After Exam.	Without Exam.	Dupli- cates	Reciprocal	Miscel- laneous	Renewals	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor mechanics.....	2,418	.....	47	11	39	28,946	31,461
Hairdressers.....	2,189	145	14	30	12	14,417	16,807
Barbers.....	665	28	10	4	8	5,643	6,358
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49,006</b>	<b>54,626</b>

**TABLE C-4.—LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1962 BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			January 1, 1962	December 31, 1962
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	.....	4	4	4
Hairdresser.....	1	25	24	23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>

**TRADE SCHOOL LICENSES ISSUED TO ACADEMIES OF ADVANCED TRAINING  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1962, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Academies	New	Renewal	In Force	
			January 1, 1962	December 31, 1962
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	2	.....	2	2
Hairdresser.....	.....	6	6	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**TABLE C-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS  
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1963**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	195,294.18	813.23	194,480.95
Barber.....	37,021.50	141.00	36,880.50
Hairdresser.....	105,213.00	440.50	104,772.50
Refrigeration.....	115.00		115.00
Carpentry.....	145.00		145.00
Sheet Metal.....	25.00		25.00
Painting & Decorating.....	50.00		50.00
Plumbing.....	95.00		95.00
Electrical.....	130.00		130.00
Watch Repairer.....	5.00		5.00
Steamfitting.....	5.00		5.00
Machinist.....	5.00		5.00
Miscellaneous.....	3,158.15	10.00	3,148.15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>341,261.83</b>	<b>1,404.73</b>	<b>339,857.10</b>

# D—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE D-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS, COMPLAINTS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD—1963

Type of Application	Number of Applications or Complaints	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1963
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1963.....	769	455	159	54	101
Carried over from 1962.....	189	97	51	16	25
Total.....	958	552	210	70	126
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1963.....	1,172	1,036	19	78	39
Carried over from 1962.....	40	32	.....	6	2
Total.....	1,212	1,068	19	84	41
Declaration of Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1963.....	89	40	19	9	21
Carried over from 1962.....	24	17	3	.....	4
Total.....	113	57	22	9	25
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1963.....	11	10	.....	.....	1
Carried over from 1962.....	6	1	.....	5	.....
Total.....	17	11	.....	5	1
Declaration that Strike or Lockout Unlawful:					
Filed during 1963.....	40 <sup>1</sup>	6	16	18	.....
Carried over from 1962.....	2 <sup>2</sup>	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	42	7	16	19	.....
Consent to Institute Prosecution:					
Filed during 1963.....	142	17	19	99	7
Carried over from 1962.....	5	3	.....	2	.....
Total.....	147	20	19	101	7
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1963.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from 1962.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1963.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Carried over from 1962.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Sub-Total—Applications filed during 1963.	2,226	1,565	232	260	169
Carried over from 1962.....	267	151	54	30	32
Total.....	2,493	1,716	286	290	201



**TABLE D-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS, COMPLAINTS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD—1963 (concluded)**

Type of Application or Complaint	Number of Applications or Complaints	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1963
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Complaints of Unfair Practice in Employment:					
Filed during 1963.....	144				19
Carried over from 1962.....	30				2
Total.....	174				21
Section 79 of the Act:					
Filed during 1963.....	6				2
Carried over from 1962.....	6 <sup>3</sup>				3
Total.....	12				5
Operation of Collective Agreement (Section 34 (5)):					
Filed during 1963.....	7				1
Carried over from 1962.....	1 <sup>3</sup>				
Total.....	8				1
Request by Member of a Trade Union for Financial Statement on its Affairs (Section 63):					
Filed during 1963.....	2				
Carried over from 1962.....					
Total.....	2				
Sub-Total Complaints and other Proceedings:					
Filed during 1963.....	159				22
Carried over from 1962.....	37				5
Total.....	196				27
All Applications, Complaints and Other Proceedings filed during 1963.....	2,385				191
All Applications, Complaints and Other Proceedings carried over from 1962.....	304 <sup>3</sup>				37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,689</b>				<b>228</b>

<sup>1</sup>Ten of these, application that lockout is unlawful, 1 granted, 7 dismissed, 2 withdrawn.

<sup>2</sup>One of these, application that lockout is unlawful, was withdrawn.

<sup>3</sup>Revised.

## E—CONCILIATION SERVICES

**TABLE E-1.—APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT  
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS DISPOSED OF BY  
CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT 1963.**

	Appointments	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appointment of Conciliation Officers:				
During 1963.....	1,382	1,001	146,000	1,382
Carried over from 1962.....	197	159	20,000	197
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>1,579</b>
Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers:				
Collective agreements effected.....	699	527	72,600	699
Conciliation Boards to be established.....	456	360	72,800	456
Conciliation Boards not to be established.....	247	110	6,200	247
Lapsed.....	8	8	400	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>1,410</b>
Appointments Undisposed of at March 31, 1963...	169	155	14,000	169

**TABLE E-2.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS  
UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT 1963\***

	<b>Disputes</b>	<b>Employees Directly Involved</b>	<b>Employers Directly Involved</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>Establishment of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes Referred:			
During 1963.....	360	72,800	456
Carried over from 1962.....	20	2,200	71
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>380</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>527</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Collective agreements effected with further assistance of conciliation officers before boards established.....	19	9,700	34
Lapsed before boards established.....	6	500	6
Boards established.....	335	62,800	459
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>360</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>499</b>
Disputed in Process at March 31, 1963.....	20	2,000	28
<b>Operation of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes where Boards Established:			
During 1963.....	335	62,800	459
Prior to 1963.....	102	35,000	111
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>97,800</b>	<b>570</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Agreements directly effected.....	158	31,800	204
Agreements not effected.....	191	38,000	255
Lapsed.....			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>349</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>459</b>
Disputes Undisposed of at March 31, 1963.....	88	28,000	111

\*NOTE: Boards are in the process of being established while the procedures under section 16 of the Act are being complied with. This section provides for the appointment of the members and chairman of a board and is administered from the Office of the Deputy Minister. A board is deemed to have been established when its members have been appointed and notice of their names has been given to the parties.

TABLE F-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Number	Cause	Manufacturing Industries																
		Food and beverage	Tobacco products	Rubber	Leather	Textile	Knitting mills	Clothing	Wood	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and allied industries	Printing, Publishing and allied industries	Primary metal	Metal Fabricating (except machinery and transportation equipment)	Machinery	Transportation Equipment	Electrical Products	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	51	1	4	6	10	...	1	7	1	16	2	94	33	23	38	22	15
2	Cranes and derricks.....					1	...				1	1	5	1	2	...	2	2
3	Elevators.....																	
4	Engines and cars.....					1	...		2				9		1	3	2	...
5	Electricity.....	1		1					1		2		3	4		7	2	...
6	Explosions.....	2											11					
7	Falling objects.....	90	4	33	6	28	1	...	42	18	57	1	181	133	115	152	122	40
8	Falls of persons.....	163	...	13	18	29	5	5	27	3	62	12	120	81	48	121	59	45
9	Missiles.....	15		3	6	3	1	3	20	8	14	1	60	53	22	45	20	22
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	3	1			2	1		1	...	2		9	5	6	7	3	3
11	Infected wounds.....	29			4	3	4		2	24	2	9	3	17	22	19	40	20
12	Jammed between articles.....	36	3	12	12	8	1	...	17	2	24	4	90	47	50	57	38	31
13	Hand tools.....	33	1	4	5	5		1	6	1	6	1	8	8	4	7	7	3
14	Sprains and strains.....	251	11	70	43	68	6	3	81	27	165	30	351	241	225	430	239	144
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting...	9	3	5	2	8	1	...	6		9		9	5	1	6	6	4
16	Presses and dies.....			1	1						7		19	74	12	35	48	...
17	Paper machinery.....										59	16						
18	Metal machinery.....												36	40	21	19	15	...
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery								57	11	2	2	1	1	3	2	8	2
20	Textile machinery.....					38	7	3										
21	Other machinery.....	67		1	37	4		1	3	6	5		11	27	5	19	18	24
22	Centrifugal machinery.....																	
23	Rubber machinery.....			23														
24	Machinery connections.....	15		4	9	16		2	9	4	14	4	50	53	27	49	30	7
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	82	7	24	11	33	3	1	25	12	41	12	98	106	61	124	85	56
26	Scalpings.....										1						1	
27	Trucking.....	1		1	1	2			1		3		4	3	4	4		2
28	Fumes.....	1		1		1					1		2		5	1	3	
29	Industrial diseases.....	14	1	8	7	2	1	...	5		4		7	20	3	18	22	9
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>415</b>
30	Accidents reported but not within jurisdiction of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	155	...	7	4	3	...	2	58	7	91	41	21	43	14	105	22	24
	<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>439</b>

\*These accidents were reported, by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.



## SPECTION BRANCH

CAUSE, INDUSTRY AND SEX—1963\*

	Miscellaneous manufacturing Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries		Construction	Transportation	Storage	Communication	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community, Business and Personal Business								Public Administration and Defence Unspecified or Undefined	Total	Female		Male		Number
	No.	No.						No.	No.		No.	No.	Wholesale	Retail	Education and related services	Health and welfare services	Religious organizations	Motion picture and recreational services			Services to business management	Personal services	Miscellaneous services	Non-Fatal	
2	3						2	4	11							1			373	25			338	10	1
1																			16				15	1	2
5									1										24				23	1	4
	1																		22				16	6	5
								4	3									1	21				15	6	6
4	14			2			1	10	71							3	2		1,140	86			1,047	7	7
8	12	1	2	4	1			6	90							1	1		953	129			822	2	8
3	2				1			6	4										312	18			293	1	9
1									3										48	3			45		10
3	5					1	2	57											272	45			227		11
1	6			1				2	22										478	19			459		12
3	2								45								1	1	150	12			138		13
32	45			1	2		5	20	198										2,751	249			2,502		14
2	2								14							1			93	10			82	1	15
1	18																		216	62			154		16
																			75	10			63	2	17
	1																		132	13			119		18
	3				1				1										95	1			93	1	19
																			48	18			30		20
11	26				2				40							3			310	88			221	1	21
																									22
4	16				1			3	4										23	1			22		23
17	22			2	1		1	11	88										321	31			290		24
																			932	133			796	3	25
																			2	2					26
2				1				1	5										36				34	2	27
3																			18	5			13		28
5	3								5										134	25			109		29
99	181	1	2	11	9		10	69	662							9	6	2	8,995	985			7,966	44	
13	5	4	10	13	2		24	7	57			1			1	1	3	2	757	28			708	21	30
22	186	5	12	24	11		34	76	719			1			1	10	9	4	9,752	1,013			8,674	65	

TABLE F-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER

(Tables F-2 to F-2C are b

Number	Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				The Department of Labour Act <sup>2</sup>	The Apprenticeship Act
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			Total		
		first inspection	subsequent inspections				
1	Manufacturing .....	16,996	4,643	21,639			
2	Food and beverages.....	3,335	604	3,939			
3	Tobacco products.....	39	10	49			
4	Rubber products.....	176	73	249			
5	Leather products.....	379	104	483			
6	Textile.....	553	175	728			
7	Knitting Mills.....	241	64	305			
8	Clothing.....	1,149	216	1,365			
9	Wood.....	1,286	306	1,592			
10	Furniture and Fixtures.....	675	195	870			
11	Paper and allied industries.....	428	127	555			
12	Printing, Publishing and allied industries.....	1,277	250	1,527			
13	Primary metal.....	355	245	600			
14	Metal fabricating.....	2,131	792	2,923			
15	Machinery.....	574	200	774			
16	Transportation equipment.....	515	201	716			
17	Electrical products.....	710	271	981			
18	Non-metallic mineral products.....	734	195	929			
19	Petroleum and coal products.....	290	58	348			
20	Chemical and chemical products.....	694	195	889			
21	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1,315	347	1,662			
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....	140	15	155			
23	Construction .....	1,093	174	1,267	2,522		
24	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	1,016	231	1,247			
25	Transportation.....	623	89	712			
26	Storage (including grain elevators).....	268	135	403			
27	Communication.....	125	7	132			
28	Public Utilities.....	161	18	179			
29	Trade.....	19,006	2,475	21,481			
30	Wholesale.....	4,175	703	4,878			
31	Retail.....	14,831	1,772	16,603			
32	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	472	48	520			
33	Service.....	6,948	709	7,657			
34	Education and related services.....	18		18			
35	Health and welfare.....	32	6	38			
36	Religious organizations.....	3		3			
37	Motion Picture and recreation services.....	206	19	225			
38	Services to business management.....	174	27	201			
39	Personal Service.....	5,883	551	6,434			
40	Miscellaneous service.....	632	106	738			
41	Public Administration and Defence.....	226	77	303			
42	Unspecified or Undefined.....	57		57			
43	Total.....	45,975	8,375	54,350	2,522		

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by The Department<sup>2</sup>Inspections dealing with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons working in

# INSPECTIONS BY INDUSTRY—1963

(Reports of Inspectors.)

Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay Act	Inspections <sup>1</sup>					Total	Number
	Industrial Standards	Minimum Wage Act	Operating Engineers Act	Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act	Total		
131	12	28	7	1	179	21,818	1
38		5		1	44	3,983	2
4					4	49	3
4			1		1	253	4
4					4	484	5
3			1		4	732	6
4	2	8			4	309	7
25		1	1		14	1,379	8
8		1			27	1,619	9
2			1		9	879	10
6		3			3	558	11
1					9	1,536	12
5	8				1	601	13
3		1			13	2,936	14
4	2	1			4	778	15
2		4	3		7	723	16
12					9	990	17
2					12	941	18
3					2	350	19
1		2			3	892	20
4		2			3	1,665	21
94		2			6	161	22
34		4			2,620	3,887	23
33		3			38	1,285	24
1		1			36	748	25
3					2	403	26
147	1	54	1	3	3	182	28
18		4			216	21,697	29
129	1	50	1	3	22	4,900	30
5		6	2		194	16,797	31
184		160	2		13	533	32
1					346	8,003	33
9		3			1	19	34
10		3	2		12	50	35
10		2			3	3	36
148		147			15	240	37
6		5			12	213	38
13		1	1		295	6,729	39
30		13	1		11	749	40
641	13	268	14	4	18	321	41
					45	102	42
					3,478	57,828	43

<sup>1</sup>Labour.

pressed air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams and crib work.

TABLE F-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYEES

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guard machines, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	104	347	451	2,510	386	84	4,877
2	Food and beverages.....	33	31	64	314	88	13	55
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....		1	1	3			
4	Rubber products.....	1	3	4	32	2	1	5
5	Leather products.....	1	7	8	59	6	2	8
6	Textile.....	3	6	9	131	14	6	11
7	Knitting mills.....		1	1	58	5	2	3
8	Clothing.....	1	1	2	141	6	2	2
9	Wood.....	9	23	32	131	34	2	66
10	Furniture and fixtures.....	4	30	34	191	18	3	14
11	Paper and allied industries.....	2	4	6	98	6	2	21
12	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	4	9	13	180	4	7	17
13	Primary metal.....	5	5	10	36	26	2	14
14	Metal fabricating.....	8	97	105	326	51	8	1,107
15	Machinery.....	5	20	25	105	14	9	16
16	Transportation equipment.....	2	20	22	80	20	3	24
17	Electrical products.....	4	18	22	186	15	8	35
18	Non-metallic mineral products.....	6	24	30	50	28	7	25
19	Petroleum and coal products.....	1	4	5	8	3	1	1
20	Chemical and chemical products.....	5	14	19	120	22	4	16
21	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	6	27	33	255	21	2	33
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....	4	2	6	6	3		
23	Construction.....	6	26	32	79	50	6	12
24	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	6	51	57	149	28	5	7
25	Transportation.....	5	47	52	49	16		3
26	Storage (including grain elevators)...	1	4	5	88	9	5	3
27	Communication.....				12	3		
28	Public Utilities.....	1	4	5	8	6	1	2
29	Trade.....	53	632	685	1,670	282	53	87
30	Wholesale.....	18	93	111	419	81	19	48
31	Retail.....	35	539	574	1,251	201	34	38
32	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	1	3	4	156	33	4	
33	Service.....	22	49	71	210	45	2	15
34	Education and related services.....				4			
35	Health and welfare services.....				4			
36	Religious organizations.....							
37	Motion picture & recreational services.....	1	1	2	33	5		
38	Services to business management.....	1	1	2	23	9	1	
39	Personal services.....	18	17	35	125	24	1	6
40	Miscellaneous service.....	2	30	32	21	7		6
41	Public Administration and Defence.....	1	6	7	47	4		2
42	Unspecified or Undefined.....				1	1		
43	Total.....	194	1,118	1,312	4,830	835	155	6,157

<sup>1</sup> Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop or



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Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>												Total	Number
at	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing room matron, etc.	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
16	101	656	452	8	372	44	376	633	4	2,966	13,932	1	
	18	35	60	6	56	6	23	344	4	540	2,126	2	
	1	1					2	1		2	12	3	
	1	2			5		4	8		45	161	4	
	2	10	17		22	4	29			73	313	5	
	2	3	11	1	21	4	38	1		118	475	6	
	1	1	5		8	2	29			35	186	7	
	3	8	37		28	8	7	2		135	405	8	
	5	27	25		16	1	15	120		166	1,238	9	
	8	27	40		22	2	5	7		140	646	10	
	2	8	12		11	4	35	1		97	498	11	
	4	23	25		17	1	29	4		157	639	12	
1	4	125	32	1	18	1	7	1		79	489	13	
5	19	146	77		52		36	54		411	2,397	14	
1	5	48	8		8		6	4		126	520	15	
1	6	32	13		12	1	14	9		139	600	16	
3	4	47	19		11	7	37	5		155	878	17	
	4	25	10		19		3	35		141	607	18	
1	1	7			8			5		37	95	19	
2	3	26	12		7	2	12	3		135	531	20	
2	8	54	44		30	1	45	11		229	1,066	21	
												22	
		1			1			18		6	50		
	12	22	16		7			58		128	537	23	
												24	
	17	45	17	1	4			58		148	603		
	6	14	6		2			43		72	295	25	
	11	31	10	1	2			12		60	268	26	
			1					3		16	40	27	
	1	4			3			2		26	82	28	
23	116	211	215	9	311	22		1,768	8	1,874	8,123	29	
4	19	53	47	1	57	5		362		450	2,115	30	
19	97	158	168	8	254	17		1,406	8	1,424	6,008	31	
1	3	6	8		23			3		38	280	32	
8	19	40	67		152	5	1	187	6	937	1,904	33	
1										4	11	34	
		4								5	18	35	
												36	
1		5	1		1			5	5	17	80	37	
5	2	6	1		142	5	1	2		17	69	38	
1	15	19	55		9			164	1	837	1,498	39	
1	2	6	10					16		57	228	40	
1	1	13			6			5		35	147	41	
					1						3	42	
49	270	997	775	18	879	71	377	2,714	18	6,152	25,611	43	

Office building.

TABLE F-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Male									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	898	20,010	8,000	362,756	2,665	49,655	576	8,831	12,139	441,511
2	Food and beverages.....	90	641	1,056	35,678	907	11,620	284	4,539	2,337	52,777
3	Tobacco and tobacco products...	1	22	21	1,956	6	805	1	4	29	28
4	Rubber products.....	9	1,448	83	7,553	53	1,010	9	67	154	1,077
5	Leather products.....	8	13	180	5,546	72	2,819			260	1,771
6	Textile.....	14	100	242	9,614	107	2,993	1	4	364	1,411
7	Knitting mills.....	4	57	85	1,145	53	1,534			142	2,333
8	Clothing.....	189	1,650	414	5,589	24	246	1	1	628	2,911
9	Wood.....	23	85	346	5,998	307	5,307	125	2,847	801	14,311
10	Furniture and fixtures.....	9	57	372	7,307	126	3,064	7	53	514	10,811
11	Paper and allied industries.....	16	587	244	25,186	29	872	1	7	290	2,051
12	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	272	11,633	601	9,164	71	471	4	6	948	21,711
13	Primary metal.....	11	128	203	37,201	54	1,473	1	6	269	38,943
14	Metal fabricating.....	34	433	1,287	41,229	387	6,428	51	409	1,759	49,911
15	Machinery.....	37	506	397	29,484	66	1,999	4	52	504	32,440
16	Transportation equipment.....	4	10	303	46,490	72	1,686	9	55	388	48,223
17	Electrical products.....	37	947	466	42,882	24	598	3	36	530	44,408
18	Non-metallic mineral products...	21	304	315	12,076	84	3,999	35	531	455	10,061
19	Petroleum and coal products.....	5	33	193	2,954	34	97	8	28	240	3,191
20	Chemical and chemical products...	54	494	441	19,728	39	597	3	9	537	20,228
21	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	54	827	711	13,945	113	1,687	9	54	887	16,486
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....	6	35	40	2,031	37	350	20	123	103	2,881
23	Construction.....	27	174	628	10,825	149	2,607	57	2,039	861	15,323
24	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	28	357	401	10,362	320	7,778	54	609	803	19,043
25	Transportation.....	7	48	198	5,760	287	7,438	43	538	535	13,736
26	Storage (including grain elevators)	11	39	139	2,446	31	280	11	71	192	2,809
27	Communication.....	10	270	64	2,156	2	60			76	2,286
28	Public Utilities.....	8	140	107	2,837	9	148	3	17	127	3,002
29	Trade.....	1,395	4,844	4,534	57,932	5,387	31,219	1,700	7,979	13,016	101,151
30	Wholesale.....	725	2,376	1,736	21,442	982	9,450	349	2,298	3,792	35,690
31	Retail.....	670	2,468	2,798	36,490	4,405	21,769	1,351	5,681	9,224	66,880
32	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	31	645	47	416	56	146	3	27	137	1,866
33	Service.....	272	1,610	1,017	7,541	1,368	6,664	91	250	2,748	16,553
34	Education and related services...	4	28	1	11	1	81			6	200
35	Health and welfare.....	1	1	7	328					8	200
36	Religious organizations.....	1	2	1	12					2	200
37	Motion picture and recreational...	57	475	27	235	35	184	2	5	121	290
38	Services to business management...	25	428	63	729	3	24	2	10	93	1,011
39	Personal service.....	151	416	898	4,628	1,258	5,843	69	184	2,376	11,711
40	Miscellaneous service.....	33	260	20	1,598	71	532	18	51	142	2,371
41	Public Administration and Defence.....	8	24	75	2,245	18	319	6	37	107	2,591
42	Unspecified or Undefined.....			1	3					1	3
43	Total.....	2,667	27,804	14,810	454,917	9,972	98,536	2,490	19,789	29,939	601,601

INDUSTRY BY SEX. 1963.

Female											Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total				
firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
956	20,833	4,846	114,775	776	16,645	82	3,360	8,660	155,613	596,865		
495	1,946	894	15,607	291	5,568	60	3,201	1,740	26,322	78,800	2	
4	18	17	1,433	4	487			25	1,938	4,725	3	
29	326	51	1,397	9	688			89	2,411	12,489	4	
14	55	189	5,405	47	1,735			250	7,195	15,573	5	
42	580	246	6,418	62	1,495			350	8,493	21,204	6	
5	116	111	3,917	58	2,761			174	6,794	9,530	7	
189	2,124	473	13,392	25	472	1	1	688	15,989	23,475	8	
94	196	113	1,103	48	536	8	84	263	1,919	16,156	9	
83	185	206	1,792	36	234	1	1	326	2,212	12,693	10	
66	1,005	175	5,005	16	251			257	6,261	32,913	11	
325	4,478	352	4,355	19	130			696	8,963	30,237	12	
91	496	62	1,770	3	47			156	2,313	41,121	13	
516	2,176	476	5,903	53	553	3	24	1,048	8,656	57,155	14	
230	1,638	134	2,884	9	204			373	4,726	36,767	15	
86	691	150	7,328	10	375			246	8,394	56,635	16	
119	1,375	334	19,060	10	383	2	25	465	20,843	65,306	17	
148	494	102	2,129	8	78			258	2,701	19,611	18	
34	120	18	179	2	2			54	301	3,413	19	
208	1,727	200	5,295	7	39			415	7,061	27,889	20	
162	988	502	10,214	48	559	2	7	714	11,768	28,281	21	
16	99	41	189	11	48	5	17	73	353	2,892	22	
321	627	93	149	4	5	1	1	419	782	16,427	23	
273	1,459	144	1,521	14	47	5	14	436	3,041	22,147	24	
178	736	78	263	6	10			262	1,009	14,793	25	
52	128	29	154	5	19	2	2	88	303	3,139	26	
43	595	37	1,104	3	18	3	12	86	1,729	4,215	27	
42	303	8	91					50	394	3,536	28	
171	13,219	3,749	41,698	828	3,696	69	304	7,817	58,917	160,891	29	
397	4,972	619	4,257	83	562	14	193	2,113	9,984	45,550	30	
774	8,247	3,130	37,441	745	3,134	55	111	5,704	48,933	115,341	31	
50	1,347	20	151	1	2			71	1,500	2,734	32	
838	2,824	1,588	10,130	1,728	9,078	99	272	4,253	22,304	38,369	33	
4	30							4	30	150	34	
1	1	12	148	2	12			15	161	490	35	
1	12	1	4					2	16	30	36	
48	144	10	65	9	58	3	11	70	278	1,177	37	
53	462	28	277	2	8			83	747	1,938	38	
639	1,868	1,488	9,245	1,703	8,836	95	259	3,925	20,208	31,279	39	
92	307	49	391	12	164	1	2	154	864	3,305	40	
17	63	1	1					18	64	2,689	41	
		1	14					1	14	17	42	
668	40,675	10,450	168,530	3,351	29,473	256	3,951	21,725	242,629	843,675	43	

**TABLE F-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY  
BY SEX AND AGE. 1963.**

Industry	Male				Female				Total Em- ployees
	Over 16 years	14-16 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 18 years	14-18 years	Under 14 years	Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>441,199</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>441,252</b>	<b>155,534</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>155,613</b>	<b>596,865</b>
Food and beverages.....	52,458	19	1	52,478	26,304	18		26,322	78,800
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2,787			2,787	1,938			1,938	4,725
Rubber products.....	10,078			10,078	2,409	2		2,411	12,489
Leather products.....	8,375	3		8,378	7,183	12		7,195	15,573
Textile.....	12,705	6		12,711	8,491	2		8,493	21,204
Knitting mills.....	2,735	1		2,736	6,791	3		6,794	9,530
Clothing.....	7,485	1		7,486	15,981	8		15,989	23,475
Wood.....	14,236	1		14,237	1,914	5		1,919	16,156
Furniture and fixtures.....	10,480	1		10,481	2,212			2,212	12,693
Paper and allied industries.....	26,652			26,652	6,258	3		6,261	32,913
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	21,269	5		21,274	8,962	1		8,963	30,237
Primary metal.....	38,808			38,808	2,313			2,313	41,121
Metal fabricating.....	48,491	8		48,499	8,654	2		8,656	57,155
Machinery.....	32,041			32,041	4,725	1		4,726	36,767
Transportation equipment.....	48,238	3		48,241	8,394			8,394	56,635
Electrical products.....	44,462	1		44,463	20,832	11		20,843	65,306
Non-metallic mineral products.....	16,910			16,910	2,701			2,701	19,611
Petroleum and coal products.....	3,112			3,112	301			301	3,413
Chemical and chemical products.....	20,828			20,828	7,061			7,061	27,889
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	16,510	3		16,513	11,757	11		11,768	28,281
Miscellaneous mfg. incidental to other industries.....	2,539			2,539	353			353	2,892
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>15,645</b>			<b>15,645</b>	<b>782</b>			<b>782</b>	<b>16,427</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>19,106</b>			<b>19,106</b>	<b>3,041</b>			<b>3,041</b>	<b>22,147</b>
Transportation.....	13,784			13,784	1,009			1,009	14,793
Storage (including grain elevators)...	2,836			2,836	303			303	3,139
Communication.....	2,486			2,486	1,729			1,729	4,215
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>3,142</b>			<b>3,142</b>	<b>394</b>			<b>394</b>	<b>3,536</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>101,493</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>101,974</b>	<b>58,546</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58,917</b>	<b>160,891</b>
Wholesale.....	35,559	7		35,566	9,981	3		9,984	45,550
Retail.....	65,934	471	3	66,408	48,565	366	2	48,933	115,341
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>1,234</b>			<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,500</b>			<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,734</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>16,025</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16,065</b>	<b>22,218</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>22,304</b>	<b>38,369</b>
Education and related services.....	120			120	30			30	150
Health and welfare.....	329			329	161			161	490
Religious organizations.....	14			14	16			16	30
Motion picture and recreational services.....	887	3	9	899	277	1		278	1,177
Services to business management.....	1,190	1		1,191	747			747	1,938
Personal service.....	11,044	25	2	11,071	20,124	84		20,208	31,279
Miscellaneous service.....	2,441			2,441	863	1		864	3,305
<b>Public Administration &amp; Defence</b> .....	<b>2,625</b>			<b>2,625</b>	<b>64</b>			<b>64</b>	<b>2,689</b>
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....	<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>600,472</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>601,046</b>	<b>242,093</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>242,629</b>	<b>843,675</b>



**TABLE F-3.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1962, FOR EMPLOYMENT OF HOMEWORKERS, BY INDUSTRY.  
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO NEW FIRMS UNDER SECTION 14 OF  
THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1963.**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Homeworkers' Permits	Registration Certificates
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>342</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>896</b>
Food and beverages.....			151
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			1
Rubber products.....	2	28	7
Leather products.....	30	87	22
Textile.....	47	119	17
Knitting Mills.....	36	91	12
Clothing.....	104	474	38
Wood.....	3	7	103
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	3	60
Paper and allied industries.....	10	85	9
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	19	138	55
Primary metal.....			8
Metal fabricating.....	5	12	101
Machinery.....			37
Transportation equipment.....			28
Electrical products.....	5	12	48
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	2	54
Petroleum and coal products.....			19
Chemical and chemical products.....	5	5	36
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71	612	83
Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....			7
<b>Construction</b> .....			
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....			<b>30</b>
Transportation.....			5
Storage (including grain elevators).....			10
Communication.....			15
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....			
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>78</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>716</b>
Wholesale.....	13	61	343
Retail.....	65	76	373
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....			
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>
Education and related services.....			
Health and welfare.....			
Religious organizations.....			
Motion picture and recreational services.....			
Services to business management.....	1		3
Personal service.....			27
Miscellaneous service.....	1	1	17
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....			
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>422</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,689</b>

**TABLE F-4.—NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO EMPLOYERS UNDER THE  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER**

	Emergency Overtime (2)		Double Shift (3)	
	Employers Involved	Permits Issued to Employers	Employers Involved	Permits Issued to Employers
	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>607</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>873</b>
Food and beverages.....	82	145	126	157
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	3	9	10	12
Rubber products.....	4	9	16	21
Leather products.....	27	61	16	23
Textile.....	34	53	71	89
Knitting mills.....	23	59	25	27
Clothing.....	71	151	11	16
Wood.....	10	15	14	16
Furniture and fixtures.....	23	35	6	12
Paper and allied industries.....	42	96	54	62
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	68	271	34	39
Primary metal.....	7	18	19	22
Metal fabricating.....	29	51	61	71
Machinery.....	10	20	17	21
Transportation equipment.....	10	28	25	25
Electrical products.....	62	264	45	116
Non-metallic mineral products.....	6	11	16	19
Petroleum and coal products.....				
Chemical and chemical products.....	20	65	33	40
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	76	182	72	83
Miscellaneous mfg. incidental to other ind.....			2	2
<b>Construction</b> .....				
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....			<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Transportation.....			1	1
Storage (including grain elevators).....			3	3
Communication.....				
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....				
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>43</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>
Wholesale.....	27	63	19	21
Retail.....	16	69	9	12
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....				
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>53</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Education and related services.....				
Health and welfare.....			1	1
Religious organizations.....				
Motion picture and recreational services.....	1	12		
Services to business management.....			1	2
Personal service.....	50	131	14	14
Miscellaneous service.....	2	35	2	2
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Unspecified or undefined</b> .....				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>704</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>929</b>

<sup>1</sup>Refer to text pages 40-41.

<sup>2</sup>Section 31 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. of the same day.

<sup>3</sup>Section 32 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. on the same day.

<sup>4</sup>Section 33 provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during the hours other than those prescribed in Section 30, 31 and 32 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT, DURING THE CALENDAR  
YEAR, 1962, BY INDUSTRY.

[illegible]

<sup>5</sup>Restaurant permits are for fiscal year 1962-63.

mmencing April 1st, 1958, restaurant permits were issued on the following basis:

"A" permits enabling employment of females not later than 2 a.m.

"B" permits enabling employment of females between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

"C" permits enabling employment of females commencing not earlier than 6 a.m.

# ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

## TABLE G-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES 1962-63.

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	1,382	207	1,589	91	432	25	341	2,478
H.P. Passenger.....	68	6	74	.....	16	.....	7	97
Freight.....	2,038	65	2,103	117	60	23	433	2,736
H.P. Freight.....	24	3	27	1	.....	.....	28	56
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	489	21	510	11	77	9	74	681
H.P. Class A.....	20	.....	20	1	.....	.....	8	29
Class B.....	60	3	63	2	1	.....	16	82
H.P. Class B.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	7
Escalator—One.....	22	2	24	.....	23	.....	10	57
Escalator—Series.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2*
Manlift.....	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	6	53
Incline Lift.....	58	2	60	.....	6	.....	19	85
Ski Tows.....	102	2	104	.....	45	.....	31	180
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>6,543</b>

\*Involved the inspection of 6 escalator units.

103 Installations not under the Act.

In addition, there were 394 Construction Hoists inspected under Section 11 of the Department of Labour Act, and 134 were inspected under The Construction Hoists Act which came into force on December 9, 1962.

## TABLE G-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED APRIL 1, 1962—March 31, 1963.

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	15
Persons other than inspectors.....	.....	3	3	64	.....	67
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>82</b>



TABLE G-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1962-1963.

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licence Suspended	Licence Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	395	4,098	37	4,530		188
H.P. Passenger.....	15	96		111		1
Freight.....	61	4,555	3	4,619		178
H.P. Freight.....	1	27		28		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class "A".....	74	1,009		1,083		19
H.P. Class "A".....		15		15		
Class "B".....	5	90		95		2
H.P. Class "B".....		5		5		
Escalator—One.....	24	111		135		
Escalator—Series.....		42		42		15
Manlift.....		92		92		
Incline Lift.....	3	36		39		1
Ski Tow.....	51	126		177		1
Total.....	629	10,302	40	10,971		465

TABLE G-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES APPROVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1962-63

Elevating Device	Drawings sub- mitted and approved during April 1-62 to March 31-63		Drawings sub- mitted prior to April 1st and approved during April 1-62 to March 31-63		Total		Total	Additional Sets	
Type	New installa- tion	Major altera- tion	New installa- tion	Major altera- tion	New installa- tion	Major altera- tion		New altera- tion	Major altera- tion
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passengers.....	424	24	36	2	460	26	486		
H.P. Passenger.....	11		2		13		13		
Freight.....	49	20	5		54	20	74		
Class A Dumb-waiter	67	2	5	1	72	3	75		
H.P. Class A.....	1				1		1		
Class B Dumb-waiter	2				2		2		
H.P. Class B.....									
Escalator—One.....	7				7		7		
Escalator—Series.....	6				6		6		
Manlift.....	1				1		1		
Incline Lift.....	4		1		5		5		
Ski Tow (rope).....	29 } 45	2	2		31 } 47	2	33 } 49		
Ski Tow (J. & T. Bar)	16 }				16 }		16 }		
Ski Lift (Chair).....									
Total.....	617	48	51	3	668	51	719		

TABLE G-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger Elevator:										
Landing.....			12		2		1			
In Car.....			4	2	3					
Top of Car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine Room.....										
Freight Elevator:										
Landing.....										
In Car.....				1		5				
Top of Car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine Room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of Car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine Room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing Upper.....			3	1	4	2			3	
Landing Lower.....				2	6	3			5	
Stairs.....		1	28	4	25	3			22	
Machine Room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										
Pit.....										
Machine Room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										
Machine Room.....										
Ski Tow										
Landing Upper.....			1							
Landing Lower.....				1						
Tracks.....		1							1	
Machine Room.....										
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>31</b>	

# ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1962-63.

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female					
2	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	31	20	11		
16	9	4	1					40	27	13		
			3					3		3		
	4				4	1		19		19		
	2							3		3		
	1							1		1		
					1			1		1		
2	5	2		4	3	1		31	19	12		
3	4	4	2	7		3		42	28	14		
13	10	15	12	77	15	17	3	250	197	53		
			1					2	1	1		
								1		1		
		1	1	2				6	4	2		
36	42	27	21	92	24	21	5	430	296	134		

**TABLE G-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED CAUSING INJURY—  
1962-63**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	5	2		3		5
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	11			13		13
Hand-power freight.....						
Dumbwaiter:						
Class A.....						
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....	1			1		1
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	1	1				1
Escalator—Series.....						
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....						
Ski Tow.....	2	2				2
Total.....	20	5		17		22

Note: Equipment Failure Accidents are not included in this table.

**TABLE G-5b.—CAUSES OF ESCALATOR ACCIDENTS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962-63 CAUSING INJURY**

	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1 Fell while boarding.....	6	15	21
2 Fell while boarding (artificial limb or cane).....	1		1
3 Fell while getting off.....	3	4	7
4 Fell while riding.....	2	3	5
5 Fell while walking or running on moving escalator.....	4	15	19
6 Fell, trying to ride in opposite direction.....	1		1
7 Pushed, knocked over or stepped on.....	5	46	51
8 Fell while riding (artificial limb or cane).....	1	1	2
9 Fell while riding (carrying parcels).....		8	8
10 Fell while riding (lost balance).....	22	69	91
11 Fell while riding (stooped to pick up object).....	1	1	2
12 Fell while riding (stooped to aid child or fell over child).....	1	6	7
13 Fell while riding (jerking motion—or went in reverse, escalator stopped).....		6	6
14 Lost grip on handrail.....	1	1	2
15 Caught fingers or glove under handrail.....	7	11	18
16 Sat on step.....	7	2	9
17 Stepped on crack of two steps.....			
18 Clothing caught.....		1	1
19 Shoe or rubber caught in combplate.....	16	50	66
20 Unknown or miscellaneous.....	1	5	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>323</b>



TABLE G-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS—1962-63

Maximum Number of Elevator Mechanics Employed by Contractor	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1962	1963	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2.....	11	17	24	52
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....		6	9	15
20 or more.....		1	2	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>70</b>

TABLE G-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1962-1963

Source	Amount
	\$
<b>Licences.....</b>	<b>56,695.00</b>
Initial Licences.....	2,806.00
Renewal of Licences.....	51,663.00
Transfer of Licences.....	2,026.00
Duplicate of Licences.....	200.00
<b>Certificate of Competency.....</b>	<b>410.00</b>
First Certificates.....	70.00
Renewal Certificates.....	340.00
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications.....</b>	<b>13,320.00</b>
Upon Submission of Drawings and Specifications.....	13,320.00
Additional Sets of Drawings and Specifications.....	
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors.....</b>	<b>1,580.00</b>
First Annual Registration.....	115.00
Subsequent Registration.....	1,465.00
<b>Duplicate Notices in form of Metal Plate.....</b>	<b>470.00</b>
<b>Inspections.....</b>	<b>55,404.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses.....</b>	<b>149.80</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevator (C.S.A.).....</b>	<b>170.00</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>5.38</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>128,204.18</b>

## H—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE H-1.—INSPECTIONS—1963.**

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,453	686	3,097
Pressure Vessels.....	10,733	524	9,049
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,186<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>12,146</b>
Pressure Piping.....	743 <sup>1, 2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping during their construction or installation. There were 11,381 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 111 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

**TABLE H-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND  
CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1963**

Classification of Certificate	Number
<b>Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....</b>	<b>2,827</b>
<b>Certificates of Inspection.....</b>	<b>18,715</b>
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction or installation.....	8,022
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	978
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	9,715 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....</b>	<b>42</b>

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 1,664 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 8,051 certificates issued from the office.

**TABLE H-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1963.**

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	1		1	
Persons other than Inspectors.....	6	9	15	182
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>182</b>

TABLE H-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1963.

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	4,674	937	5,611
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	497	141	638
Total.....	5,171	1,078	6,249

TABLE H-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1963.

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pressure Vessels.....	7	1		1
Total.....	7	1		1

TABLE H-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1963

Source	Amount	
	\$	¢
Fees.....	276,037.00	
Approval and registration of designs.....	37,939.50	
Inspections:		
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	113,532.00	
Pressure Piping.....	6,161.50	
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	16,931.00	
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	56,656.00	
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,553.00	
Certificates of competency.....	1,110.00	
Tests of welding operators.....	31,450.00	
Approval of welding procedures.....	3,704.00	
Remittance of expenses incurred by inspectors on inspection of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping.....	8,781.35	
Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA).....	58.50	
Total.....	284,876.85	

# I—ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH

TABLE I-1.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1962-63

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Value of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
<b>Manufacturing Total.....</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>87,010,100</b>	<b>42.38</b>
Food and beverages.....	193	16,928,600	8.24
Tobacco products.....	3	370,000	0.18
Rubber.....	11	701,700	0.34
Leather.....	19	527,700	0.26
Textile.....	54	1,756,000	0.85
Knitting Mills.....	13	495,000	0.24
Clothing.....	16	744,500	0.36
Wood.....	58	1,560,300	0.76
Furniture and fixtures.....	56	1,829,800	0.89
Paper and allied industries.....	48	5,549,000	2.70
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	41	1,324,400	0.64
Primary metal.....	75	13,689,500	6.67
Metal fabricating (except mach. & transportation equip.).....	189	7,032,200	3.43
Machinery.....	65	7,407,400	3.61
Transportation equipment.....	74	7,583,800	3.69
Electrical products.....	66	4,225,600	2.06
Non-metallic mineral products.....	66	2,501,800	1.22
Petroleum and coal products.....	22	1,769,100	0.86
Chemical and chemical products.....	115	5,341,200	2.60
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	100	5,672,500	2.78
<b>Construction.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>12,800,500</b>	<b>6.23</b>
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>15,241,800</b>	<b>7.42</b>
Transportation.....	46	2,108,000	1.03
Storage.....	73	2,559,000	1.25
Communication.....	15	10,574,800	5.14
<b>Utilities.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12,217,900</b>	<b>5.94</b>
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>43,372,500</b>	<b>21.10</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	168	4,945,700	2.37
Retail Trade.....	338	38,426,800	18.73
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>17,053,700</b>	<b>8.30</b>
<b>Service.....</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>17,771,400</b>	<b>8.63</b>
Education and related services.....	23	1,850,100	0.90
Health and welfare services.....	7	3,745,000	1.82
Religious organizations.....			
Motion picture and recreational services.....	12	567,100	0.28
Service to business management.....	10	681,000	0.33
Personal services.....	41	1,280,200	0.62
Miscellaneous services.....	34	668,100	0.32
Public administration and defence.....	45	8,979,900	4.36
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>205,467,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>



# J — BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1963

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Number	Com-pressor Operator	Refrigeration Operator		Stationary Engineer				Hoisting Engineer	Hoisting Engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction	Total
			B-class	A-class	Fourth class	Third class	Second class	First class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Atikokan .....	1				3	3				3		9
Belleville .....	1	1			2	4	2			4		13
Blyth .....	1				1							1
Brantford .....	2		1		10	16	14	1		2		44
Brockville .....	1				2	1				2		5
Chatham .....	2	1	1		15	13	3			3		36
Cornwall .....	1				2	4	1	1		2		9
Downsview .....	1				3							3
Dryden .....	1	4			9	3	1	3		4		24
Englehart .....	1		1		4	5	1	1				11
Fort Frances .....	1				7	3	1			1		12
Guelph .....	1		17									17
Hamilton .....	4	3	2		19	17	10	2		20		73
Harrowsmith .....	1				2							2
Huntsville .....	1				1	2				1		4
Kapuskasing .....	1				1	2	2			6		11
Kingston .....	1				5	3	1	1		2		12
Kitchener .....	3	1	2		27	8	4	1	1	1		44
London .....	3		2		26	19	21	1		8		77
Niagara Falls .....	2				3	9	10			2		24
North Bay .....	1	3			6	12	2			5		28
Orillia .....	1				3	5	1			2		11
Oshawa .....	1				1							1
Ottawa .....	4	1	3		118	59	22	5		21		229
Owen Sound .....	1		1		9	2	1			1		14
Pembroke .....	1				2	7	3			1		13
Perth .....	1				1							1
Peterborough .....	3	2			9	8		1		1		21
Port Arthur .....	3	4			43	24	17	4		16		108
St. Catharines .....	2		2		10	7	8	1		2		30
Sarnia .....	2	10	3		8	11	9	4		5		50
Sault Ste. Marie .....	3	11	1		24	26	17	1		6	1	87
Stouffville .....	1				4							4
Sudbury .....	1	2			7	3	8			4		24
Tecumseh .....	1				1							1
Timmins .....	1	5	1		6	7	1			2		22
Vineland .....	1				3							3
Waterloo .....	1				1							1
Windsor .....	3		3		31	20	21	4		4		83
Total, Centres other than Toronto Office.	62	48	40		429	303	181	29		131	1	1,162
Total, Toronto Office.	(a)	47	59	2	544	480	227	85	5	154		1,603
Grand Total .....	62	95	99	2	973	783	408	114	5	285	1	2,765

(a) Examinations held in Toronto Office every day other than on Saturdays and Holidays.

TABLE J-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATIONS ISSUED AND REFUSED—1963

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor Operator	62	14	.....	.....	560	636	19
Refrigeration Operator:							
B. class.....	54	17	.....	.....	460	531	31
A. class.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	13	.....
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth-class....	713	87	2	14	7,606	8,422	171
Third-class.....	253	146	.....	8	6,567	6,974	381
Second-class....	65	77	1	3	2,569	2,715	268
First-class.....	.....	16	.....	.....	487	504	98
Hoisting Engineer...	2	1	.....	.....	708	711	.....
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).	226	26	.....	4	4,065	4,321	37
Traction engineer....	1	.....	.....	.....	282	283	.....
Hoisting and Traction engineer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	219	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23,535</b>	<b>25,329<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,005</b>

<sup>1</sup>In addition, there were 702 certificates of Plant Registration issued, making a total of 26,031 certificates issued under the Operating Engineers Act.

TABLE J-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1963

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations		
Certificates of qualification—duplicate	}	
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$145,244.49
Certificates of plant registration.....		6,274.00
		<hr/> \$151,518.49
2. Text-books.....		8,299.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		358.50
Gross Revenue.....		<hr/> \$160,175.99
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations		
Certificates of qualification—duplicate	}	
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$ 1,475.40
Certificates of plant registration.....		48.00
		<hr/> \$ 1,523.40
2. Text-books.....		11.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		260.38
Total Refunds.....		<hr/> \$ 1,794.78
Net Revenue.....		<hr/> \$158,381.21

# K—THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS CODE

TABLE K-1—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT,  
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION, PUBLICATIONS AND HOUSING—1962-63

Complaints	Causes of Discrimination <sup>1</sup>							Settlements of Complaints effected by Human Rights Officers	Complaints Dismissed	Boards of Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1963
	Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancestry	Place of Origin			
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Employment</b>											
Refused employment.....	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2		
Discharged.....	4				4	3	3	3	1		
Discrimination against in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment.....	2	2						1	1		
Excluded from membership, expelled, suspended, or discriminated against by trade union.....											
Discrimination expressed by (a) applications for employment.....	8	2	7		4	1	3	8			
(b) advertisements.....	1			1				1			
(c) written or oral inquiries.....											
<b>Public Accommodation</b>											
Denied											
(a) accommodation.....	2	1		2				1		1	
(b) services.....	3	1	1	1				3			
(c) facilities.....	2	2		2				1			1
<b>Publications</b>											
(a) notice.....	2	2	2					2			
(b) sign.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1			1
(c) symbol.....											
(d) emblem.....											
(e) other representation.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
<b>Apartments</b>											
Denied occupancy in apartment houses.....	13	9		13		1		8	3	1 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>1</sup>In many cases more than one cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

<sup>2</sup>One Board of Inquiry was convened in which two separate apartment house cases, affecting the same individual were investigated.

# L—ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE L-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1962-63.

Type of Licence	Number of Licences
<b>Professional Wrestling</b>	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	696
To take part in exhibitions.....	419
To referee exhibitions.....	36
<b>Professional Boxing</b>	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	3
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	30
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	5
To manage boxers.....	3
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	17
<b>Amateur Boxing</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	18
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	12
<b>Amateur Wrestling</b>	
For holding contests and exhibitions.....	3

TABLE L-2.—REVENUE RECEIVED FOR LICENCES ISSUED—1962-63.

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c
<b>Professional Wrestling</b>	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	3,480.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	2,095.00
To referee exhibitions.....	645.00*
<b>Professional Boxing</b>	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	15.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	150.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	10.00
To manage boxers.....	15.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	34.00
<b>Amateur Boxing</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	90.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	12.00
<b>Amateur Wrestling</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	6.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,552.00</b>

\*17 licences at \$10. each, and 19 licences at \$25. each.



**TABLE L-3.—ASSISTANCE TO AMATEUR SPORT—1963.**

Total spent on assistance to Minor Sports for year ending March 31, 1963:.....	\$48,229.76
Grants—	
Amateur Athletic Union, Central Ontario Branch.....	\$ 400.00
British Empire & Commonwealth Games.....	10,000.00
91st Highlanders Athletic Association.....	2,000.00
Miss Beverley Bowers.....	500.00
Ontario Badminton Association.....	1,000.00
Canadian Women's Basketball Team.....	500.00
	<hr/> 14,400.00
<b>Total spent on assistance to Amateur Sport.....</b>	<b>\$62,629.76</b>



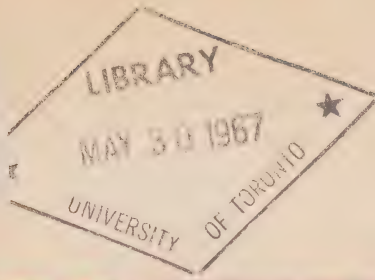
**ONTARIO**

**PROVINCE OF OPPORTUNITY**

Gov. Doc  
Ont

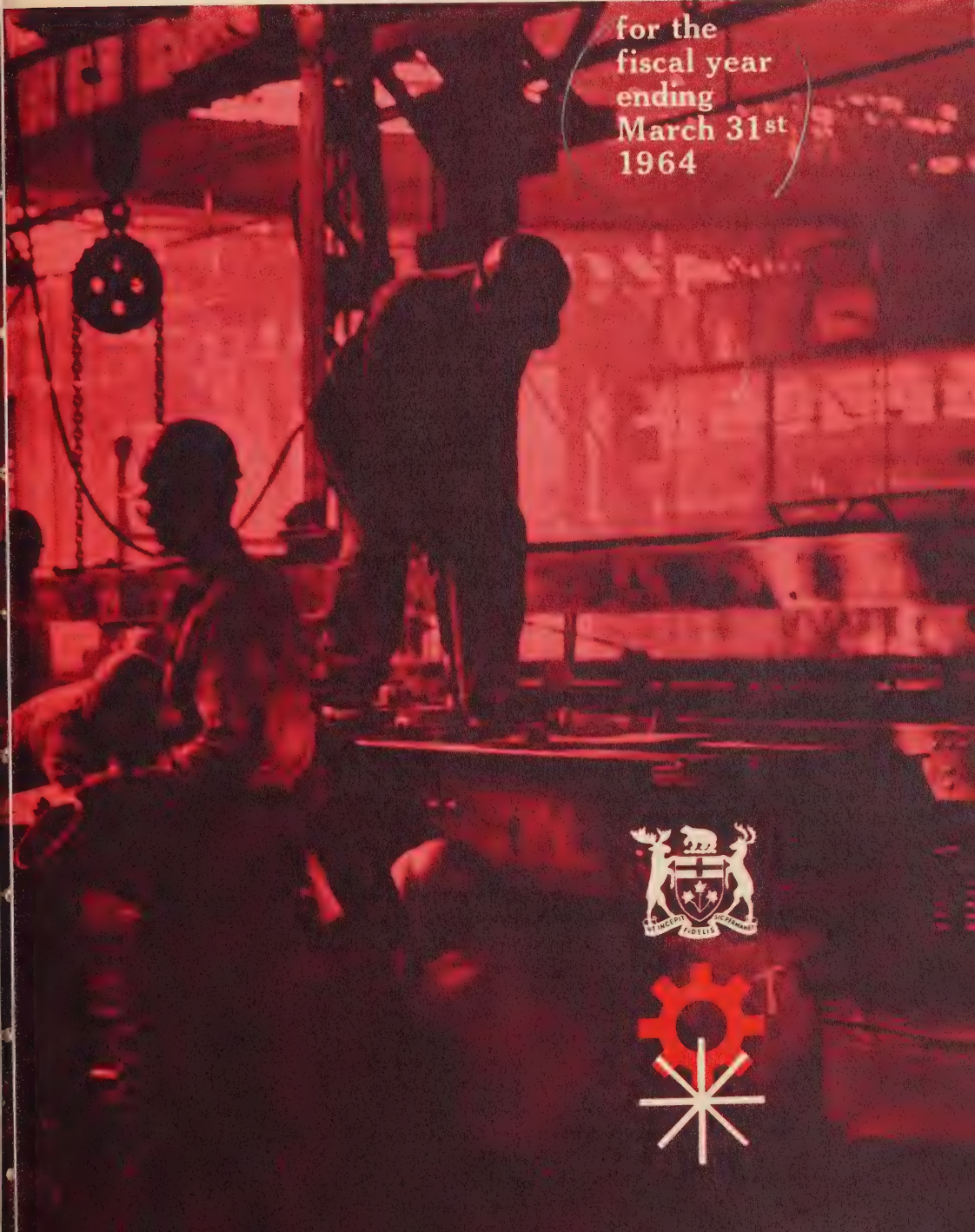
Ontario. Labour, Dep. of

A26NL  
A56



(45th)  
(Annual) Report  
Ontario,  
Department  
of Labour

for the  
fiscal year  
ending  
March 31st  
1964







CADLINE

1952

**department  
of labour  
government  
of ontario**

**labour standards**

**apprenticeship branch**

**labour-management relations**

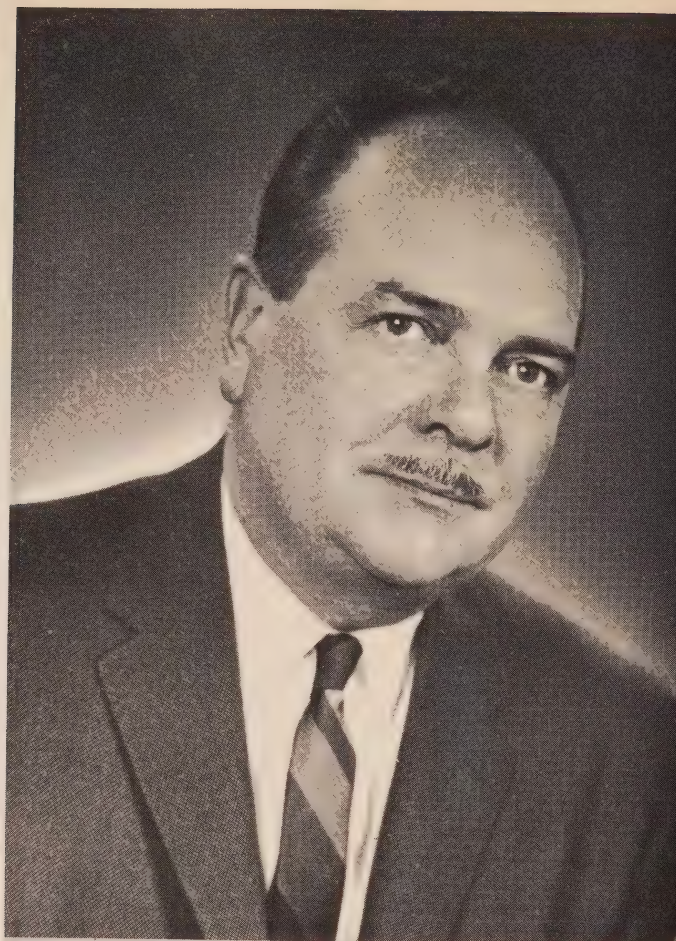
**safety and technical services**

**human rights commission**

**women's bureau**

**athletics commissioner**





minister's  
letter of  
transmittal



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

8 YORK STREET  
TORONTO 1

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Honour  
the forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Labour,  
for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1964.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. L. Rowntree", with a horizontal line underneath.

H. L. Rowntree, Q. C.  
Minister

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# introduction

Ontario has participated fully in the economic expansion enjoyed throughout Canada and the United States for the past three years. As a result, the province's 1963-64 fiscal year was a period of general prosperity and rising employment.

Many factors contributed to the province's buoyant economy. A high level of consumer demand for durables such as automobiles and household equipment was one of the most important; and optimistic business attitudes resulted in greater than anticipated capital investment. In addition, strong external demand for Canadian goods, including manufactured products, made exports an important stimulus to Ontario's growth.

All of this relative prosperity is reflected in the present Annual Report, because of all departments of the Government, the Department of Labour is perhaps most sensitive to the winds of prosperity or recession.

The rising demand and business optimism was seen in higher levels of production, particularly in manufacturing. To a great extent, Ontario's 1963 prosperity depended on its manufacturing industry, which accounted for nearly one-third of the province's output and more than one-quarter of its total employment. Motor vehicle manufacturing achieved a record for the second consecutive year, and ended the period at an output level approximately 25 per cent above that prevailing in March, 1963.

Supported by the automobile industry and extensive building in pipe line construction, the iron and steel industry was operating from 5 per cent to 10 per cent above the rate it had achieved twelve months earlier. Other industries that increased their level of output during the year include food, clothing, textiles, appliances, paper products, machinery, aircraft, and chemicals.

Heavy capital investment resulted in a high level of construction activity throughout the year. During the last two months of the year there was a decline in construction contracts, but the number and magnitude of projects under way assured a high level of activity and employment in the industry for some months to come.

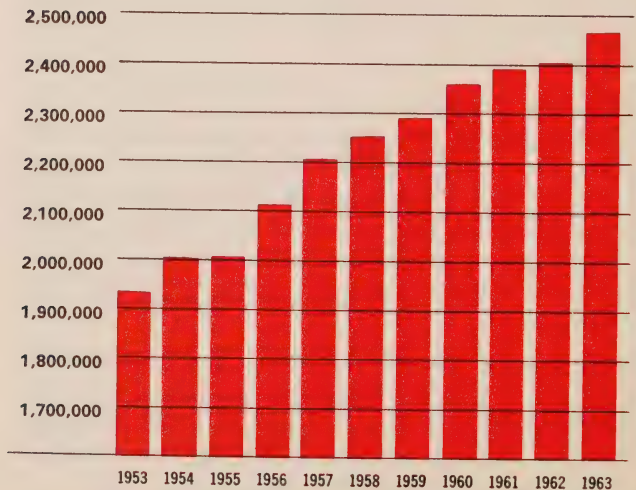
## introduction

The country's foreign trade situation was particularly favourable to Ontario. Markets were found for many of Ontario's manufacturing industries, such as those making products as varied as electrical equipment, automobiles and prefabricated buildings. Towards the end of the year, increased demand for newsprint, nickel and copper improved the already favourable export situation.

Growth in employment opportunities outpaced that of the labour force during the 1963-64 fiscal year. The province had jobs for 124,000 more people in March 1964 than in March 1963, while the work force increased by about 90,000 persons in the same period. As a result, the employment situation in the province has been most satisfactory. Unemployment declined continuously from mid-summer to the end of the period and in the last two months, February and March, stood at a rate of 2.3 per cent (seasonally adjusted). At the same time, labour income improved and average hourly earnings increased from \$2.03 to \$2.11 per hour.

**Average Annual  
Number of Persons in the  
Labour Force in Ontario, estimated  
1953-1963**

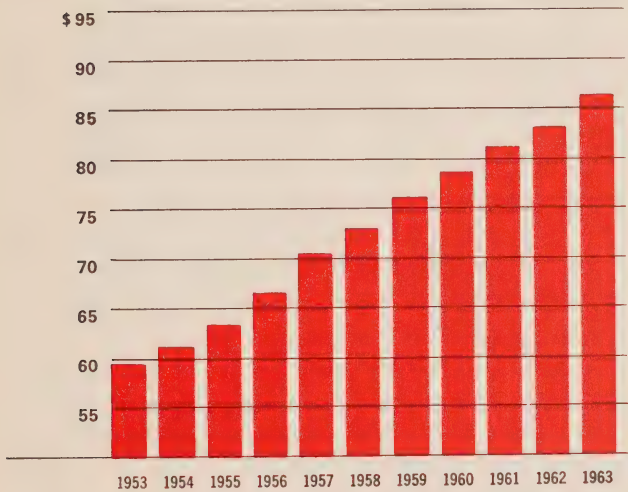
Source : D.B.S.,  
Labour Force  
Bulletin



# introduction

Average Weekly Wage,  
Industrial Composite, Ontario,  
1953-1963

Source : D.B.S.,  
Employment  
and  
Payrolls



The province's prosperity presented challenges to the Labour Department in almost all its areas of activity. High levels of employment, such as prevailed in the latter part of the year, tend to result in shortages of skilled manpower and sometimes in more aggressive collective bargaining. These considerations have provided a stimulus to the Department's activities.

With so much economic vitality, it is not surprising to find in the detailed report, which follows, herewith, a notable statistic in the value represented by building drawings examined by the Engineering Services Branch: more than \$262 million — an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year.

The Fair Wage Schedules on Government Projects came into effect during this fiscal year, ensuring a fair rate of wages on work done for the Government, and by the end of the year, wages had been regulated on 146 projects having a total cost of over \$225 million.

## introduction

A record number of inspections by different branches of the Safety and Technical Services Division made their inevitable contribution towards reducing industrial accidents. Increasingly in this Branch, as in other divisions of the Department, public education claimed a growing proportion of the time of employees, working on the principle that prevention carries its own reward.

A satisfactory total of 95 firms were assisted during the year in initiating apprenticeship training where there had been no such programs previously. Total new registration in apprenticeship training was 3,241 during the 12-month period, compared to 2,682 the previous year. And in addition to this on-the-job training, trade institutes gave instruction to a further 2,984 registered apprentices. The largest number of apprentices were in the building trades, followed by motor vehicle repairing.

The inauguration of the Women's Bureau was another accomplishment during 1963-64, in recognition of the fact that women now make up fully a third of the total labour force and have skills and capacities different from those of men. The amendments to *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act*, however, served to recognize that working women and working men have nevertheless equal rights.

The Department's Human Rights officers continued to ensure minimum standards of fairness and decency in employment and in everyday life. A total of 93 cases of alleged discrimination were investigated.

In the realm of labour-management relations, for the third consecutive year the number of applications before the Labour Relations Board increased, while the actual number of hearings decreased. The board also dealt with 1,245 applications for conciliation.

Social justice in the field of labour was vigorously promoted by our Labour Standards Branch which was created during the year in order to bring together the legislation pertinent to the economic well-being of Ontario's working force. It was also during this year that machinery for establishing minimum wages was set in motion by legislating such minimums in one section of the province.

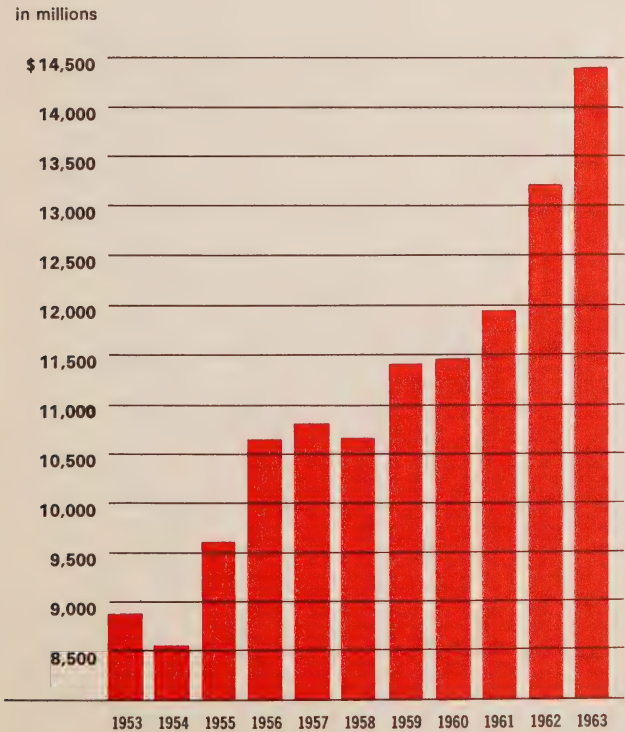


# introduction

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that minimum wages do more than ensure a worker the bare necessities of life. Without them, not only is the worker faced with competing pressures from those who would work for less, but the employer who is paying a fair wage is confronted with competition in the form of cheaper labour costs which is difficult if not impossible to overcome without jeopardizing standards and perhaps even safety. Minimum wages establish a floor and thereby tend to stabilize wage rates throughout the economy and create greater purchasing power to the benefit of the entire community.

**Gross Value of  
Manufactured Products  
in Ontario,  
1953-1963**

Source : D.B.S.,  
The Manufacturing  
Industries of Canada,  
Province of Ontario





## labour standards

industry and labour board

minimum wages

the need for minimum wages

payroll inspections

hours of work and vacations with pay

extensions

inspections and prosecutions

vacations-with-pay stamps

industrial standards

fair wage schedules on government projects

employment agencies

classes

licences

## labour standards

The Ontario Department of Labour has, since its inception, constantly sought ways of eliminating the problems which have been a source of concern to the workers of this province. *The Hours of Work Act* established the maximum hours of work in a day, or during the week, and *The Vacations with Pay Act* guaranteed every employee a reasonable vacation with pay. However, the establishment of the province's first comprehensive minimum wage program during the fiscal year of 1963-64 was one of the milestone events in the history of the Department.

The Department of Labour created the Labour Standards Branch in late 1963 to bring together the legislation pertinent to the economic well-being of the working force in Ontario. The nucleus of the new Branch is the Industry and Labour Board, which has existed for many years. The Branch administers *The Industrial Standards Act*, *The Minimum Wage Act*, *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act*, Section 10 of *The Wages Act* and *The Fair Wage Schedules for Government Projects*. The Branch was separated into divisions to look after each function.

### Industry and labour board

The Industry and Labour Board is concerned with public adherence to *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act*, *The Industrial Standards Act*, *The Minimum Wage Act* and that part of *The Apprenticeship Act* pertaining to the granting of diplomas. A body corporate, the Board consists of a chairman and two members, all of whom are full-time civil servants and officers of the Department of Labour.

Much of the time of the Board is spent in meetings with employers and employees, or their representatives, explaining the acts and the regulations it administers.

The full Board held 114 hearings during the fiscal year, 52 of them involving *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act*, 15 pertaining to *The Industrial Standards Act*, one to *The Apprenticeship Act* and eight to *The Minimum Wage Act*. The remaining 38 meetings dealt with matters of a more general nature. A total of 349 individual interviews with employers or union repre-



## labour standards

sentatives were held by Board members during the year to provide information.

Seven new field officers were added to the Board's staff during the year, bringing the total to 15.

One Division of the Labour Standards Branch administers both *The Wages Act* and *The Minimum Wages Act*.

A significant step towards equality for all was taken in June, 1963, when minimum wages were set for all employees in the Oshawa-Toronto-Hamilton area as the first move towards similar measures for the whole of the Province.

The minimum wages set were: Males, \$1.00 an hour; females, 85 cents an hour on June 30, 1963, and \$1.00 an hour by April 1, 1964; construction industry, \$1.25 an hour. Exempted were apprentices, some types of salesmen, professional people, camp counsellors, resort employees, farm hands, teachers and some types of technicians.

As a preparation for general application of minimum wages, the Department of Labour, assisted by the Department of Economics and Development, conducted a survey of wages in various parts of the Province — the first survey of its kind in North America. It found that 132,000 people, or 6.5 per cent of all the non-agricultural wage and salary earners in Ontario were earning less than \$1.00 an hour. Nearly two-thirds of them were women, and the bulk were involved in the provision of services — such as restaurants, retail establishments dry cleaners and laundries — which do not compete outside a limited geographical area.

Where a worker is not protected by a collective agreement or an effective industrial standards schedule, it has been found necessary to protect him with a minimum wage. It has been shown that both skilled and unskilled workers, as well as tradesmen, are particularly vulnerable in unorganized sectors of industry to competitive pressures and that this might lead to exploitation.

Not only does a minimum wage help those who cannot protect themselves, it also ensures that employers who pay fair wages will not be placed at a disadvantage in

**minimum wages**



**the need for  
minimum wages**

## labour standards

competition with those paying substandard wages. Furthermore, minimum wages establish a floor and thereby tend to prevent a downward wage spiral during periods of recession and to maintain a greater amount of purchasing power than would otherwise be the case.

There are some difficulties, however, in establishing a wage which is reasonable and just. For example, a minimum adequate for an employee in one industry with year-round employment may not be adequate for the labourer in construction, whose earnings are influenced by seasons and weather, resulting in fewer hours per week and fewer weeks of work per year. It was for this reason that the minimum wage for the construction industry in the first test zone of the Province was made higher than that for other work.

### payroll inspections

Complaints by employees resulted in 827 payroll inspections during the year. These were in addition to the 2,503 routine investigations under *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act*. Arrears totalling \$24,191 were collected from 272 employers on behalf of 1,268 employees. A further 174 employers were directed to increase the wages of 526 employees to conform to applicable minimum rates.

Permission was granted 56 employers to pay handicapped employees a wage fixed by the Board and lower than the minimum. Rates of pay for work done at home were approved for 427 firms.

### hours of work and vacations with pay

This division of the Branch administers the Act which limits working hours in industry to a maximum of 48 hours a week, and provides for at least one week of vacation after a year's employment.

Despite the 48-hours maximum, however, an extension of working hours is permitted in special circumstances, after authorization from the Industry and Labour Board. This includes cases in which the nature of work in an industrial undertaking, or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed, requires extended hours. During the year, 266 such authorizations were granted.

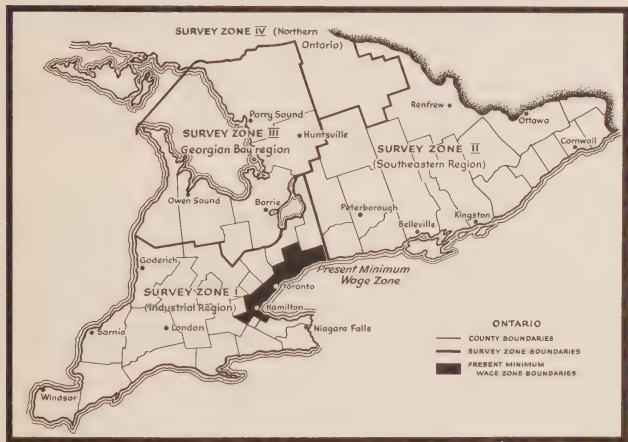
An employer may also, with Board approval, provide for extension by not more than 12 hours of the work

# labour standards

week of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and certain categories of non-productive work, and for extension by not more than 100 hours a year of the working hours of other employees.

Authorization for extending the work week up to 12 hours was granted to 108 employers during the year, and permission for extension of up to 100 hours annually was granted to 1,480 employers. For emergency situations requiring overtime, reports must be made to the Board and each case is reviewed to ensure that extra time was justified. A total of 125 emergency work reports were investigated, affecting 3,445 employees.

## extensions

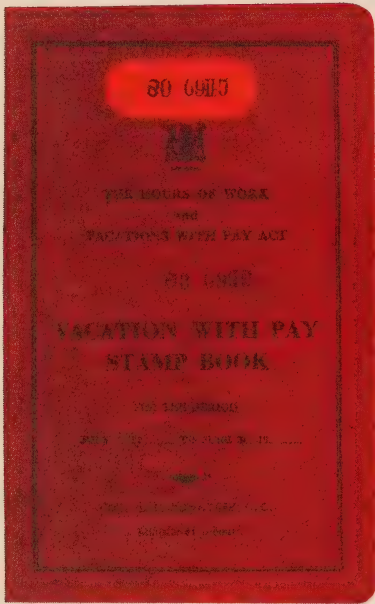


The Industry and Labour Board received 3,954 complaints from employees regarding violations under the Act. In each case an investigation was made in which the identity of the employee was protected. Adjustments were made in all but 45 cases, in which prosecutions were instituted. Convictions followed in 30 cases; there were 13 cases either withdrawn or dismissed, and two cases were incomplete at the end of the fiscal year. Among the convictions, 21 were for failure to comply with the regulations respecting working hours, eight for failure to give vacation pay, and one for failure to keep complete and accurate records.

## inspections and prosecutions



## labour standards



### industrial standards

An additional 2,503 routine investigations were carried out, and 2,430 violations reported by field officers resulted in adjustments being made by employers.

Vacations-with-Pay stamps may be issued to an employee in lieu of providing at least a week's vacation with pay. This system is particularly applicable to seasonal employees. From the inception of the system in 1944 until March 31, 1964 the Board issued 4,708,308 stamp books, 176,231 of them during the year under review. Thirty-five of 173 stamp books reported lost during the year were traced. These stamp books are supplied by the Department of Labour in Toronto to employees at a nominal cost of 35 cents.

Value of stamps purchased by Ontario employers during the year totalled \$9,071,355. Total value of stamps purchased since 1944 was \$156,396,132. Such stamps are available to employers at all branches of the Province of Ontario Savings Office or, where these offices are not located, from any chartered bank.

Specified industries in designated zones have fixed schedules of wages, hours and days of labour. Under *The Industrial Standards Act* the Minister of Labour may designate the whole of Ontario, or any part or parts of it, as a special wage zone for an industry for the purposes of this Act.

At March 31, 1964, there were 105 areas designated as zones, of which 75 applied to the barbering industry and 30 to nine categories of construction industries. In barbering zones, the hairdressing and taxicab industries are also regulated.

In addition, the entire Province is designated as a single zone for six categories of the clothing industry because they were established as being inter-provincially competitive: ladies' cloak and suit, ladies' dress and sportswear, men's and boy's clothing, men's and boy's hat and cap, the millinery, and the fur industry.

Two schedules came into force during the year: for the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry in the Toronto zone, and for the barbering industry, Galt zone. This brought the number in force at year's end to 154.



## labour standards

Amendments were made during the year to enlarge the Ottawa and the Hamilton construction zones. The Stoney Creek-Saltfleet Barbering zone was newly established.

The following three schedules were amended, each providing for an increase in minimum wages: ladies' cloak and suit, ladies' dress and sportswear, and men's and boy's clothing.

A total of 48 prosecutions were instituted under the Act, resulting in 16 convictions. Wages totalling \$37,913, owing to 498 employees, were ordered paid by 106 employers.

The Industrial Standards Division also administers *The Fair Wage Schedule on Government Projects* which went into effect on Oct. 15, 1963. This regulation was to ensure that all workmen employed by a contractor or subcontractor doing work on certain buildings or roads for the Government of Ontario received a fair rate of wages.

This policy, instituted by an Order-in-Council, applied particularly to work done for the Department of Public Works and the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

Before tenders are invited for a project, the contracting department must obtain from the Department of Labour a conditions schedule setting out the minimum wage rates for each job classification and the maximum hours of work.

This policy not only ensures employees of fair wages while working on such projects, but also protects a contractor from unfair wage competition.

Up to the end of the year under review, schedules were provided for 146 projects having a total estimated cost of \$225,353,222.

**fair wage schedules  
on government  
projects**

## employment agencies

### classes

The licensing and regulating of employment agencies operating in Ontario comes under *The Employment Agencies Act*, the provisions of which apply to any business which in the course of its operation, for a fee, either assists employers to find employees or helps people to find work. The Act is administered by the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Four classes of employment agencies are listed under the Act. Class A agencies direct employees to work available and charge the employer only. The other three classes — Class B, Class C and Class D — are agencies set up to find employment and a fee is charged only to persons for whom employment is procured and may not exceed limitations fixed by regulations.

Class B agencies find employment for persons seeking work in any occupation other than as sitters and homemakers; Class C specialize in finding employment for sitters only, and Class D find employment for both sitters and homemakers.



Class A agencies continued as the largest number in operation during the fiscal year 1963-64, being some 68 per cent of the 126 licensed agencies operating. Class D agencies accounted for about 21 per cent, with Class B accounting for ten per cent and Class C for three per cent.

Applications for licences during the year totalled 87, some 58 per cent more than the previous year. Class A applications numbered 43, ten were for Class B, three for Class C and 31 for Class D. Processing of 57 of the applications was completed during the year, five lapsed and 25 were pending at March 31, 1964.

The supervisor of employment agencies, who issues all licences under the Act, found it unnecessary during the year to refuse to issue a licence, to suspend or to revoke any.

Two written complaints against employment agencies were received during the year, one against a Class A agency alleged to have charged a fee for insufficient service. This was settled to the satisfaction of the complainant. The other concerned the amount of fees charged by an unlicensed employment agency and while the investigation was going on, the agency ceased to operate and the complaint was dropped.

There were no hearings or prosecutions under the Act during the year.

**licences**





## **apprenticeship branch**

**interest increasing**

**apprenticeship contracts**

**trade institutes**

**certificates**

**trade schools**

**provincial advisory committees**

## apprenticeship branch

In today's complex labour market there is steadily diminishing opportunity for the worker without skill. The untrained person, moreover, contributes less to the development of the economy and is inevitably the first to feel the effect of any economic or job dislocation. An important part of the answer to this problem is in a sound and progressive apprenticeship program for young tradesmen.

Ontario's apprenticeship program is designed to provide the young citizen with training to enable him to make the most of his capacities, to provide Ontario employers with a pool of skilled labour, and to ensure the public of work well done.

The certificate of qualification, moreover, being proof of skill and job experience, gives the tradesman prestige in the job market and enhances public respect for his work.

The Department feels that, in many highly skilled trades and occupations, a modern and flexible apprenticeship program is the most effective training system for industry. Whether the person who enters a skilled occupation is a four or five year technical high school graduate, or has technical institute or vocation centre training behind him, he normally requires further training, particularly in manipulative skills, before he reaches optimum effectiveness and earning capacity. On-the-job training supplements a good grounding in technical education so that the craftsman has time to acquaint himself with the latest in technological changes and so be better equipped to cope with automation.

A steady increase in interest on the part of both industry and labour in the apprenticeship program was shown during the year under review. The active interest of industry can be gauged by the fact that during the year, advice and assistance in initiating apprenticeship training were given to 95 firms in which there had been no previous formalized training. This included 40 employers to train cooks, 14 for tool and die makers, four for machinists, four for printers, three for cabinet makers and three for millwrights.

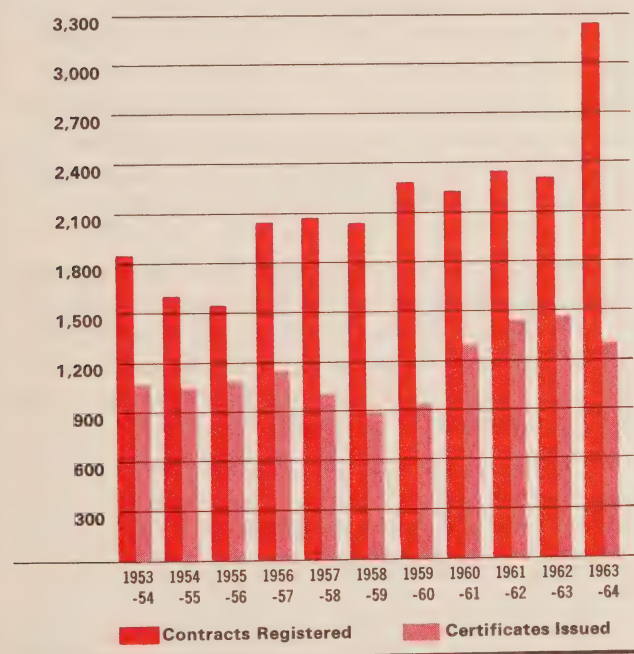


**Interest increasing**

# apprenticeship branch

With this increasing interest, the number of field counsellors was increased from 29 to 36 to make possible greater contact between employers and employees.

Registration of Apprenticeship & Certificates of Apprenticeship issued, by designated trades—Fiscal Years



Registration of apprentices is compulsory in certain trades specifically designated under *The Apprenticeship Act*. This permits the Branch to conduct examinations to test the qualifications of those engaged in these trades and to issue and renew certifications of qualification.

Apprentices enter into contracts to attend a trade school for a specified period to supplement on-the-job experience. This allows simultaneous learning and earning.

The growing interest in apprenticeship training in Ontario is reflected in the steady increase in registrations in all but one of the certified trades. Total registrations for the 12-month period were 3,241, compared to 2,682

## apprenticeship contracts

## apprenticeship branch

the previous year. The breakdown, including last year's figures in brackets, is as follows:

Motor vehicle repair, 1,688 (1,433); building trades, 1,030 (804); hairdressing, 373 (346); barbering, 134 (76); air-conditioning and refrigeration, 16 (23).

There were 8,309 contracts in force in all designated trades at year's end, compared to 7,207 the previous year. Since the Act came into force in 1928 a total of 39,736 apprentices in Ontario have been registered in the designated trades.

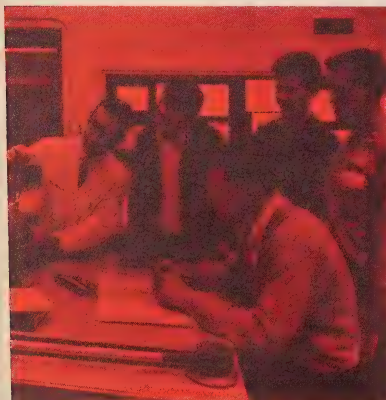
Registrations in trades other than those designated under the Act totalled 481 — up from 311 the previous year. The trade of tool and die maker proved most popular among these trades, with a registration of 106.

### trade institutes

Special trades training was provided for 2,984 registered apprentices during the year by the Provincial Institute of Trades and the Provincial Institute of Automotive and Allied Trades—two per cent more than the previous year. This took the form of full-time educational day classes, with four programs of ten weeks duration each.

The largest group was in building trades with 1,224 registrants, followed by motor vehicle repair with 1,193. Other trades represented included cooks, barbers, lathers, draftsmen and watch repairmen.

### certificates



1. *Apprenticeship:* Certificates of Apprenticeship are proof that a tradesman has complied with all the requirements, served the required time and passed the final examinations. A total of 1,401 apprentices completed training in the designated trades during the year, with 1,316 qualifying for apprenticeship certificates. They included 741 in the trade of motor vehicle repairmen, 427 in the building trades, 132 in hairdressing, 15 in barbering and one in air-conditioning and refrigeration. Certificates of Apprenticeship were also given to 154 persons in non-designated trades.

2. *Qualification:* Unlike Certificates of Apprenticeship, Certificates of Qualification are possible without the necessity of serving time as an apprentice, thus allowing tradesmen who have either learned their trade by



# apprenticeship branch

experience before their trade was certified, or learned it outside of the Province, to qualify. Examinations for these certificates are the same as for apprentices. These certificates of qualification are automatic for those passing apprenticeship exams.

Under terms of *The Apprenticeship Act*, persons engaged in the trades of motor vehicle repair, barbering and hairdressing must hold a subsisting certificate of qualification.

Legislation was prepared during the year under review to increase the number of certified trades by the addition of air-conditioning and refrigeration workers, electricians, plumbers, steamfitters and watch repairers, with cooks to be certified on a voluntary basis. It is expected that certification will be extended to other trades.

A total of 5,183 candidates in the designated trades were examined for certificates of qualification, with half of these in the category of motor vehicle repair, 1,928 in hairdressing and 634 in barbering. Certificates totalling 57,162 were issued in these three trades, of which 5,539 were initial and 51,483 renewals. This represented substantial increases over the previous year.

The number of licensed trade schools in the Province had not changed over the preceding year, there being 23 hairdressing and four barber schools. A total of 1,920 contracts were concluded between students and these schools, 1,760 of them for training as hairdressers and 160 as barbers. During the previous 12 months there were 1,870 and 228 respectively.

Six advisory committees, appointed under the Act, met periodically during the year with Department officials. They represented the trades of motor vehicle repair, watch repair, barbering, hairdressing, electrical and refrigeration technician and air-conditioning equipment servicing. Each of these committees includes representation from employers, employees and the Department of Labour and the Department of Education. In addition, local apprenticeship committees functioned in specified areas of the province advising and assisting the provincial committees.

trade schools

provincial  
advisory committees



## **labour- management relations**

### **labour relations board**

**bargaining rights**

**strikes and lockouts**

**unfair practices**

**conciliation**

### **conciliation services**

**conciliation officers**

**conciliation boards**

**special assignments of conciliation officers**

## labour-management relations

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Labour harmony, with its attendant economic benefits and its inevitable contribution to individual well-being, is the overall aim of the Department of Labour's services in the field of labour-management relations. This objective is pursued by two divisions: the Labour Relations Board and the Conciliation Services Branch. *The Labour Relations Act* sets up the ground rules regulating the relationships between labour and management and providing a stable context for the parties to seek their own solutions to their own problems through collective bargaining.

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### labour relations board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board administers a large part of *The Labour Relations Act*. It is empowered to hold hearings and rule on such matters as certification of unions as bargaining agents for employee groups, termination of bargaining rights, the legality of strikes and lockouts, complaints of unfair labour practices and permission to prosecute for alleged violations of the Act's provisions.

Applications of all types filed with the Board during the year totalled 2,461, compared with 2,385 for the preceding year, although the number of hearings dropped from 1,192 to 1,027. It was the third year in which the number of cases increased and the number of hearings decreased. This was due mainly to a new procedure established by the Board in dealing with certification applications by the construction industry which make it possible to dispose of certain cases without oral hearings.

### bargaining rights

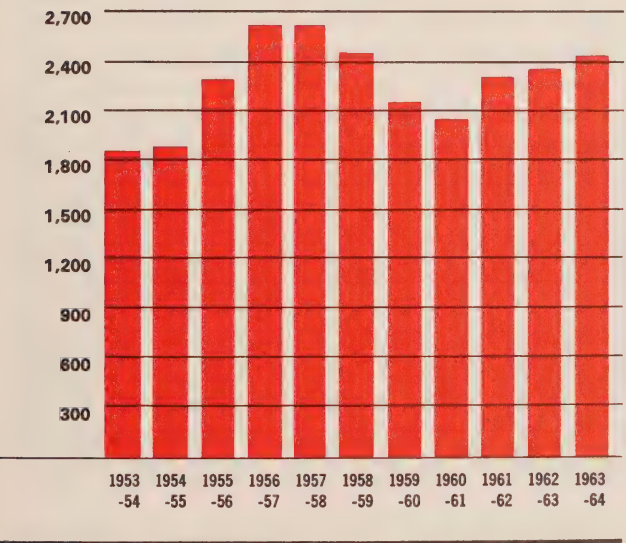
Applications for certification continued a decline noted last year, the 735 received representing a drop of about four per cent from 1962-63. The Board processed 844, including 109 carried over from the previous year, and handed down decisions in 767 cases. The proportion of applications granted was 72 per cent, an increase of six per cent over the previous year.



# labour-management relations

Employees affected by certification totalled 16,400. Bargaining units involved were generally small, with almost half of them consisting of ten, or fewer than ten employees. Unions seeking certification included all major affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress (187 applications), leading unaffiliated national and international unions (187 applications), and employee associations (17 applications).

**Applications Filed with the  
Ontario Labour Relations Board  
by Fiscal Years**



Seventy-nine applications for termination of bargaining rights were received. These, with a carryover of 25 from the previous year, brought the number dealt with to 104, of which 61 were granted, 32 dismissed, three withdrawn, and eight carried over to the next fiscal year.

A total of 149 representation votes, involving about 8,500 employees, were conducted by the Board during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of employee support for unions as bargaining agents.

# **labour-management relations**

Requests for declaration of the status of a successor union totalled 23, and declarations were issued in all cases. An amendment to the Act in April 1963 concerning the status of a successor employer brought six applications; one was granted, two were withdrawn and three were pending at year's end.

## **strikes and lockouts**

The Board received 30 applications for a declaration that a strike was unlawful, of which seven were granted, three dismissed, and 20 withdrawn. There were five requests to declare a lockout illegal, and of these one was dismissed and four withdrawn.

Applications for permission to prosecute totalled 193, an increase of 51 over the previous year. Of these, 109 concerned prosecutions of persons or unions for allegedly engaging in unlawful strike action, and 84 were from trade unions seeking to prosecute employers for alleged infractions of the Act. Seven from the previous year brought the total dealt with to 200, of which 145 were withdrawn, 45 granted, seven dismissed and three were pending at the end of the year.

## **unfair practices**

The Board received 168 complaints of unfair practices in employment, most of them from unions charging that employees had been unlawfully discharged for trade union activity. Including 23 filed the previous year, 167 were dealt with and 24 were pending; 70 were settled in discussions with field officers of the Board; 41 were heard and disposed of; nine were dismissed, and 17 were withdrawn.

## **conciliation**

The Board received 1,204 applications for conciliation, those approved being referred to the Minister for appointment of a conciliation officer. On occasion it also decided upon the entitlement of the use of conciliation services.

Of the 1,204 applications for conciliation, the CLC filed 959, unaffiliated unions 242, and employee associations three. In addition, 41 were carried over from the previous year. The total dealt with by the Board was 1,152, of which 1,057 were approved, 20 were dismissed, and 75 were withdrawn with permission of the Board.

# labour-management relations

*The Labour Relations Act* provides that when negotiations for a collective agreement between management and union break down, one or both parties may make application for conciliation services. After the Labour Relations Board has approved an application for such services, the matter is referred to the Conciliation Services Branch, where conciliation services are available. The conciliation officer holds discussions with the parties concerned in an attempt to seek a solution. If agreement is not achieved, the conciliation officer recommends to the Minister that a board of conciliation be established or that "No Board" should be set up.

During the fiscal year, the staff of the Conciliation Services Branch consisted of a consultant, director, and 12 conciliation officers. Boards are made up of one management representative, one union representative and a chairman, all appointed by the Minister of Labour.



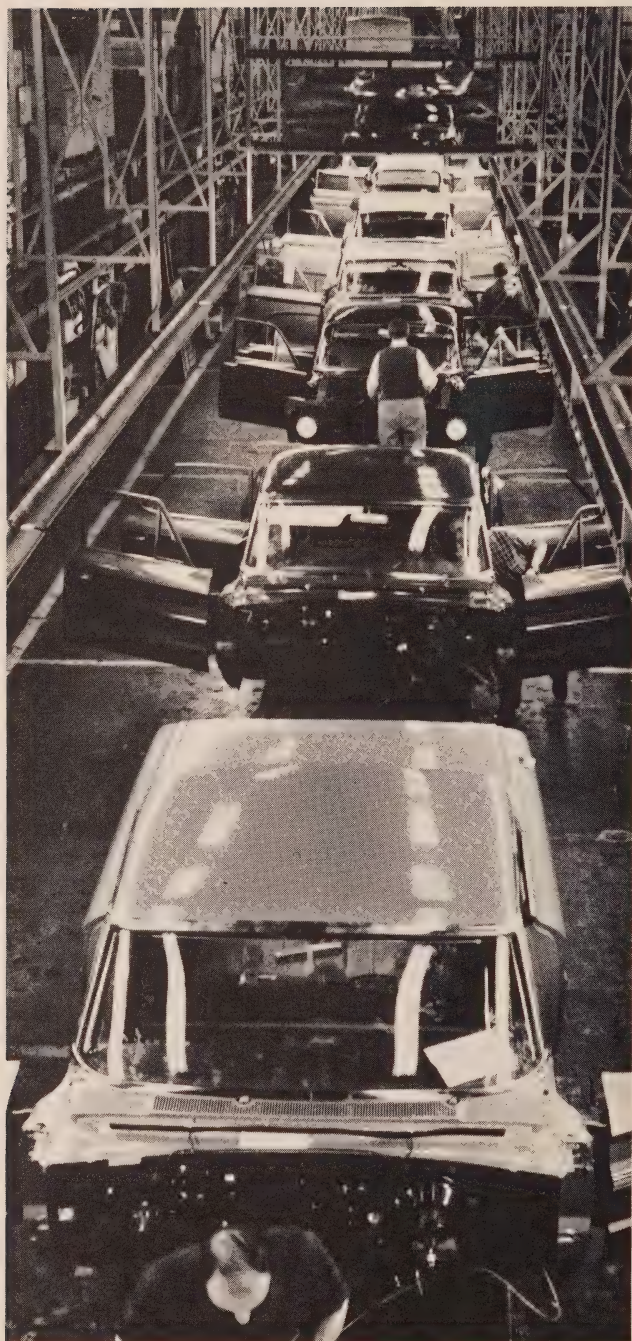
Conciliation officers dealt with 1,118 collective agreement disputes during the year, including a carryover of 141 from the preceding year, all of which involved 1,420 employers and 140,300 employees. The officers were successful in helping to bring about agreements in 475 disputes involving 524 employers and 43,100 employees. An additional 357 disputes were referred to conciliation board for disposition, while 143 disputes were not recommended for conciliation boards. Ten other disputes lapsed. The remaining 133 had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

conciliation services

conciliation officers



## labour-management relations





# labour-management relations

Even when full agreement is not reached at the first level, conciliation officers often bring about agreement in many of the issues dividing the parties with the result that when the dispute comes before a conciliation board, only a few issues remain unsettled.

Of the 357 disputes referred to conciliation boards for disposition and the additional 20 carried over from 1963, agreements were effected in 25 disputes before the conciliation boards were formally established, with the further assistance of the conciliation officer or on the basis of his original recommendation, and two disputes lapsed; boards were formally established in 326 cases, directly involving 364 employers and 47,000 employees. A total of 24 disputes were awaiting appointment of chairmen at the end of the fiscal year.

In addition to the 326 disputes in which Boards were established another 88 disputes were carried over from the preceding year and were also dealt with, bringing the total of disputes dealt with for the year to 414, involving a grand total of 475 employers and 75,000 employees.

Conciliation boards directly achieved agreements during the year in 143 disputes involving 18,600 employees. Agreements were not directly achieved in 199 disputes, involving 43,800 employees; 72 disputes were pending before conciliation boards at the end of the fiscal year.

In what is becoming an increasingly important field of activity — post-conciliation — officers were successful during the year in bringing about five times as many agreements as they had in the previous year after a board of conciliation had reported. Conciliation officers also assisted in bringing about settlements in cases where strikes or lockouts had occurred.

Post-conciliation agreements were accomplished in 32 cases, involving a total of 27,958 employees. In attempts at conciliation following strikes or lockouts, conciliation officers were successful in 24 cases involving 7,716 employees.

## conciliation boards

## special assignments of conciliation officers



## **safety and technical services**

development and administration

**boiler inspection branch**

certificates

investigation of explosions

**construction safety branch**

construction safety

educational activities

underground work

**elevator inspection branch**

inspections

certificates and licenses

accidents

**engineering services branch**

public education

**factory inspection branch**

inspections

accidents and diseases

hours of employment

**board of examiners of operating engineers**

registration of plants

examinations

certificates of qualification

general activities

## safety and technical services

Of all the numerous statutes administered by the Ontario Department of Labour, some of the most important are those which deal with the safety of the individual worker and of the public. The Department of Labour is concerned about the safety of persons, whether working on a construction project or in a factory, or riding an elevator or ski-lift.

At one time there was only one section of the Department concerned with safety — the Factory Inspection Branch. With Ontario's continuing industrial expansion, however, many different kinds of inspection have had to be instituted for safety's sake until, during the year under review, the number of branches had grown to six. Each one specializes in a specific aspect of safety regulations. The branches responsible are: Construction Safety, Boiler Inspection, Elevator Inspection, Engineering Services and the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers, and Factory Inspection.

### development and administration

In the development and administration of safety legislation, this division of the Department has three kinds of activities: those concerned with the study of hazards and their control; with licensing of different kinds of installations, such as boilers and elevators, and those concerned with enforcement of statutes and regulations. The legislation administered by this division is under continuing surveillance to guarantee its effectiveness.

Working with the Department to provide constant improvement in safety legislation and safety education are the members of the Labour Safety Council (composed of qualified representatives of labour and management who evaluate and advise on proposed safety legislation), the Workmen's Compensation Board and the municipally-appointed inspectors involved in the enforcement of *The Construction Safety Act* and *The Trench Excavators Protection Act*.



## safety and technical services



### boiler inspection branch

The continuing healthy growth of Ontario's industrial community was reflected in the fact that during the year under review, a record 42,674 boilers, pressure vessels and plants were inspected — an increase of 10.3 per cent over the previous year. Of this number 15,882 were first inspections during construction and installation.

Besides inspecting boilers and pressure vessels, as well as plant conditions pertaining to them, this Branch approves and registers designs for boilers, pressure vessels and fittings to be manufactured or used in Ontario. The Branch also tests qualifications of welders and manufacturing procedures and investigates all explosions or accidents arising from the use of boilers and pressure vessels.

The Branch was increasingly involved during the year in developmental work connected with large thermal generating stations currently in service and under construction, and with new nuclear generating stations under construction or in the planning stage.

A new district was added during the year, centred in Sault Ste. Marie. The other 18 districts are: Belleville, Cornwall, Dundas, Galt, Haileybury, Hamilton, Kenora, Kingston, London, Orillia, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto, and Windsor.

Revenue for the Branch was \$280,759, compared to \$284,876 in the previous fiscal year.

## safety and technical services

### certificates

Certificates of inspection issued during the year totalled 21,164, an increase of 2,449 over the previous year. There were 2,717 certificates of approval, down slightly from 2,827. A total of 28 boilers and 35 pressure vessels were condemned and their certificates confiscated.

First Certificates of Competency were issued to 36 persons qualified to carry out inspections and a record 198 renewals were granted. Another all-time high was established in the testing of welders, with 6,569 being tested, of which 5,431 received identification cards of qualification. Tests of those engaged in oil and gas-line construction totalled 667, a slight increase over the previous year. Welding procedures tested totalled 294 and all were subsequently approved and registered.

### investigation of explosions

Branch inspectors investigated 16 explosions which took place in furnaces and pressure equipment. Seven of the accidents, including three which resulted in fatalities, were not within the jurisdiction of *The Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act* but since Branch inspectors had been called to the scene, they carried out inspections and sent reports to the appropriate authorities.



## safety and technical services

The safety of workmen on construction projects throughout the Province comes under the Construction Safety Branch. This program is pursued by the Branch's own safety officers and the municipally-appointed inspectors whom they advise and assist. In 1963/64 there were 245 municipally-appointed inspectors enforcing *The Construction Safety Act*, and over 1,000 enforcing *The Trench Excavator's Protection Act*, both of which are administered by this Branch.

In specified municipal areas and counties of Southern Ontario local governments are required by legislation to appoint construction inspectors; in Northern Ontario in municipalities with fewer than 5,000 population and in areas without municipal organizations inspection is carried out by Safety Officers of the Branch.

During the year, 109,156 inspections of construction sites were made, as a result of which 93 charges were laid and 38 convictions obtained. Dangerous conditions resulted in the issuance of stop-work orders in 1,124 cases, and 6,954 orders to-comply were made.

To ensure uniform and effective enforcement of *The Construction Safety Act*, safety officers of the Branch instructed, advised and assisted municipally-appointed inspectors, making regular visits to each municipality to discuss interpretations and policy matters with local authorities. During such visits, joint inspections were carried out to obtain uniform inspection and enforcement practices on a province-wide basis.

In order to further ensure efficiency and uniformity of inspections, a series of instructional and training seminars was held at the following points: Toronto, Hamilton, Chatham, Kingston, Kitchener, Ottawa, Sudbury, and Port Arthur.

A major revision to existing legislation, *Ontario Regulations 100/63*, came into force on May 3, 1963 and replaced *Ontario Regulations 109* which had been in force since 1926. The Regulation covers underground work in tunnels, caisson, shafts and coffer dams and work done in compressed air. The new legislation is a complete

**construction  
safety branch**



**construction safety**

**educational activities**

**underground work**



## safety and technical services



up-dating, particularly with respect to work in compressed air in which permissible hours of work are substantially reduced and the times required for decompression more rigidly controlled.

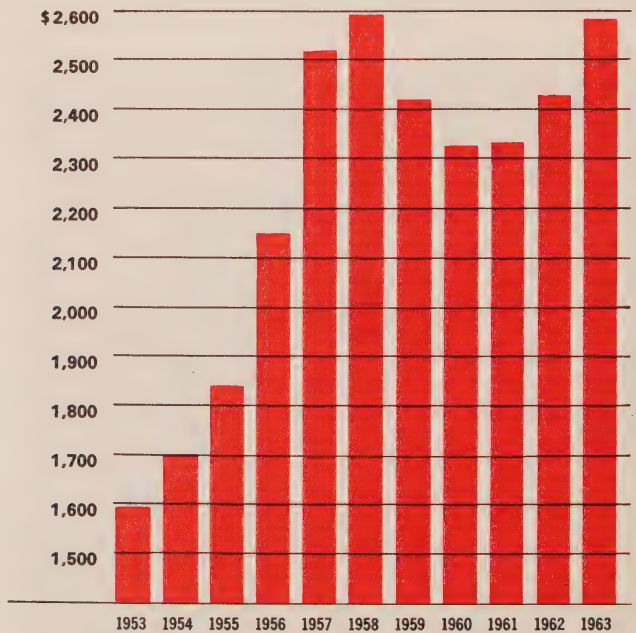
During the year, the Branch's four inspectors of caissons carried out inspections on 237 projects in various parts of the Province. This included inspection of approximately 50,000 linear feet of tunnels completed during the year, 10,000 feet being less than five feet in diameter and 40,000 feet having diameters of five feet or more.

Inspectors carried out a total of 1,812 inspections, of these 423 required directions which were complied with, and the balance required no directions.

**Value of Construction  
Work Performed, Ontario,  
1953-1963**

Source:  
D.B.S.,  
Construction  
in Canada

in millions





## safety and technical services

Frequent and complete inspections of elevators, lifts, ski tows, ski lifts and construction hoists are carried out by the Elevator Inspection Branch, which administers *The Elevators and Lifts Act* and *The Construction Hoists Act*. It is also responsible for licensing the operation of such apparatus, investigating equipment failure or accidents arising from their use, and examining and approving drawings and specifications for proposed alteration or new installations.

Registration of contractors increased to 89 from 70 in the previous fiscal year, eight of them being first registrations.

Revenue under *The Elevators and Lifts Act* was \$138,065, an increase of almost \$10,000 over the previous year. Under *The Construction Hoists Act*, revenue was \$6,830, an increase of nearly \$4,500.

A total of 7,463 inspections were carried out during the year, an increase of seven per cent over the previous one and a record number for the Branch. Evidence of the value of the inspection service is indicated by the fact that 14,696 directions were issued during the year for improvements or licensing, 7,740 of them dealing with freight elevators and 4,800 with passenger elevators. Shutdowns were ordered in 66 cases and were maintained until unsafe conditions were remedied.

Nine charges were laid during the year, resulting in four convictions, one for operating an elevating device in an unsafe condition, one for operating an elevator without a license, and two for failing to comply with an inspection notice. One charge was dismissed and the remaining four were withdrawn.

Inspections of construction hoists rose to 1,375 from 528 the previous year, an increase which is in keeping with the current vitality of the Ontario economy.

Due to growing requirements for the services of the Branch, a new inspection district was established in the southeastern section of the Province during the year, increasing the number of districts to 12. Two inspectors were added to the staff, bringing the complement to 13 — one man for each district and an extra man for use in special circumstances.

elevator  
inspection branch

inspections

## **safety and technical services**

Of a total of 830 drawings and specifications approved, 765 concerned new installations and 65 involved major alterations. Also approved were eight drawings and specifications for workmen's hoists.

### **certificates and licenses**

A total of 11,485 initial, duplicate and renewal licenses were issued during the year, covering all types of elevating equipment and including 5,003 passenger and 4,679 freight elevators. The total for the previous year was 10,971. Licenses for construction hoists totalled 390, compared with only 77 the previous year.

Certificates of competency to inspect elevating devices were issued to 85 persons, 77 of them renewals.

### **accidents**

Owners of elevating devices reported 447 accidents during the year involving 527 persons. Of 402 persons injured, 316 were riding escalators and their injuries were mainly due to their own carelessness.

Construction hoist accidents resulted in nine persons being injured, three of them fatally. Carelessness on the part of the victim was found to be a contributing factor in each fatality.



## safety and technical services

### engineering services branch

The elimination of potential hazards to health, safety and welfare in new buildings or additions and alterations to existing structures is the concern of the Engineering Services Branch. Under authority of Section 13 of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* and Section 59 of *The Foundry Regulations*, engineers in this Branch examine and approve drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial buildings to be built, altered or added to, and also inspect the completed work. Buildings coming under the scope of such regulations include factories, shops, bakeshops, restaurants and office buildings.

The Branch's trained engineers and engineering assistants have a knowledge of engineering standards and techniques which not only make possible greater safety for users of the buildings concerned, but savings of thousands of dollars for builders and employers. In the event of accidents, the Branch investigates and assists other branches to obtain information which will prevent a recurrence.

The major features examined in plans are: general structural soundness; fire-protection features such as fire exits, fire escapes, sprinklers and exit doors; first-aid facilities; lighting, and ventilation. A thorough study is given to the type of operation proposed for the premises, such as the use of heavy machines that vibrate, the use of flammable materials, the possibility of explosion, and precautions against noise.

As in other Branches of Safety and Technical Services, the boom in the Ontario economy was reflected in statistics for the Engineering Services Branch. A record number of 2,921 drawings and specifications were considered and approved during the year, representing an increase of 16 per cent over the preceding year. These represented an estimated value of \$262,138,600 — an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year and also a record.

Approvals granted for projects costing \$100,000 or more reached an unprecedented total of 423. Another record was established in fees for approvals, which amounted to \$247,182 — an increase of 28 per cent.





## safety and technical services

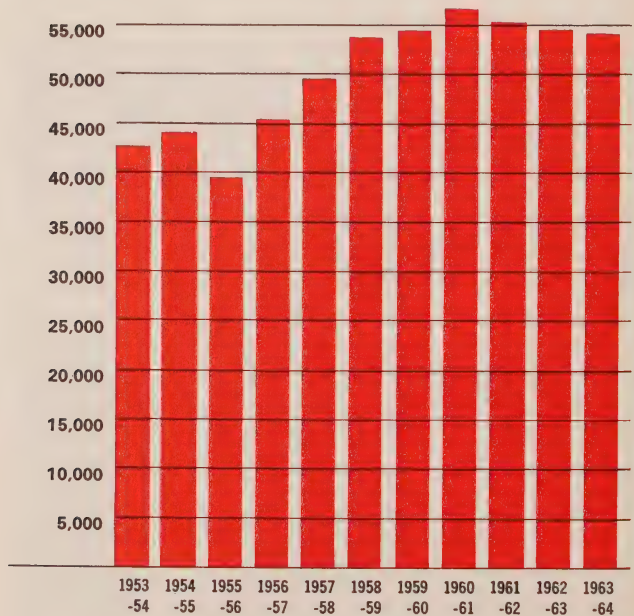
### public education

As part of their efforts towards accident prevention in industry, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees to bring about improvements in safety standards. Among such committees were those concerned with: the dust explosion hazard in industry, revisions to the Toronto Building By-Law, the Canadian Gas Association Code, the National Building Code of Canada and some of the codes of the Canadian Standards Association.

Engineers in the Branch delivered lectures at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst, and to fire prevention officers and coroners in various municipalities. They also attended meetings held for fire inspectors, building inspectors and other groups where they gave information on the work of the Department in the field of industrial safety.

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**Inspections of Factories,  
Shops and Office Buildings  
by Fiscal Years**





## safety and technical services

The administration and enforcement of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* was the responsibility of the Factory Inspection Branch during the fiscal year under review. Steps were taken during the year to replace this act by a completely re-written *Industrial Safety Act* and to change the name of this Branch to the Industrial Safety Branch.

The Branch's staff of inspectors make regular inspection of working conditions and safety equipment and measures used in all factories, including foundries, grain elevators, shops, bakeshops, restaurants and office buildings. They also investigate industrial accidents and instances of occupational disease.

During the year, *Ontario Regulation 332/63* came into force, establishing safety and health requirements in foundries. This was passed as a result of a recommendation by the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety and is considered a milestone in its field.

A total of 54,118 inspections were carried out, 45,385 of which were first inspections and 8,733 secondary — the latter to follow up on health and safety problems. There were also 737 inspections or investigations on behalf of other Branches.

There were 29,357 directives issued, dealing with such matters as guarding of machinery, ventilation, sanitation and welfare activities, exits, personal protective devices and other health or safety hazards.

Complaints received totalled 366, of which subsequent investigations showed 161 to be justified. Directives were issued in these cases, which involved fire hazards, fumes, and dusts, unsafe machinery and other conditions. Investigations also disclosed 12 cases of child labour — that is, children under the age of 14 working in industrial or commercial establishments. Appropriate action was taken.

Four charges were laid during the year, resulting in two convictions and fines which totalled \$500. One involved improper ventilation of a factory and the other conviction was for operation of a factory in a manner endangering the safety of employees.

**factory  
inspection branch**

**inspections**



## safety and technical services

### accidents and diseases

At the beginning of the fiscal year, *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* was amended to require employers to report all accidents incapacitating an employee for more than three days, instead of after an absence of six days as previously required. This resulted in a substantial increase in the number of accidents reported.

Of a total of 13,705 reported, 52 accidents involved fatalities. The most frequent single cause of accidents, involving 3,972, was the material being handled at the time. Contact with machinery accounted for 1,167, slips and falls for 788, and falling objects for 773.

Reports of industrial diseases involved 156 persons, including 134 cases of dermatitis or other rashes, 12 cases of lead poisoning, five cases of undulant fever, two of Raynauds phenomenon and one each of mercury poisoning, silicosis and asthma.

### hours of employment

Regulation of the times and hours of work of females and youths is another important function of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act*.

It provides that these workers may work only between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. in factories, and between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. in shops and restaurants.

Where special circumstances exist, extension or variation of these hours is permissible. In such cases, special written permits are required, covering such exigencies as emergency overtime, double shift operations or employment during hours other than those prescribed in the Act. Reports indicate that in establishments inspected during the fiscal year, with a total of 851,577 employees, more than 600,000 worked between 40 and 44 hours per week. Of these, 625 were youths under 16 years of age and 468 females under 18.

Employees younger than 16 years of age had been authorized under the provisions of *The Schools Administration Act* to be absent from school for the purpose of working.

Permits issued for emergency overtime in excess of the hours prescribed for females and youths working in factories totalled 1,634 during the calendar year ending

## safety and technical services

December 31, 1963. The permits stipulated that the employees concerned could not begin work earlier than 6 a.m. or work later than 9 p.m., also that they could not work overtime more than 36 times a year.

During the same calendar year 966 permits were issued permitting female employees and youths to work in factories operating a double shift — though in no case more than eight hours a day and during the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m.

When it has been determined that it will not adversely affect their health, welfare or safety, women over the age of 18 are allowed to work on night shifts in industrial establishments between midnight and 6 a.m. Permits of this kind during the 1963 calendar year totalled 164.

Work at home usually involves skilled people unable to work outside the home because of responsibilities there or physical disability. Such approved work is done at rates of pay sanctioned by the Industry and Labour Board. A total of 427 permits for work at home were issued, covering 2,674 individual home workers, compared to 422 permits covering 1,813 the preceding year.





## safety and technical services

### board of examiners of operating engineers

Ensuring the competent and properly qualified operation of such equipment as stationary engines, compressors and turbines, boilers, hot water units and hoisting equipment is the principal function of the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers. At March 31, 1964, the Board was composed of four members, one of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department.

The Board and its staff conducts examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers or operators. It is also responsible for administering and enforcing *The Operating Engineers Act*, for registering plants and for inspection of premises when a plant is being installed or operated. Seven inspectors assist in the enforcement of this Act.

Through the activities of this Branch, the Department of Labour is able to provide the following: for the public, greater safety relative to lives and property; for the certified operating engineer, a higher level of skill; and for the employer, more efficient operation of equipment.

### registration of plants

The Board issued certificates of registration to 677 industrial plants during 1963/64, compared with 702





## safety and technical services

during the previous fiscal year. Of the 677 certificates issued, 111 were for new plants throughout the province.

At the year's end, 4,978 plants were registered with the Board, including 1,587 not subject to registration under the Act, but registered at the request of the owners.

The Board conducted examinations for 2,901 applicants for certificates of qualification as stationary engineer, compressor operator, refrigeration operator, hoisting engineer and traction engineer, holding these in 54 Ontario communities. The number represented a slight increase — 4.9 per cent — over the total for the previous fiscal year, but below the previous high of 3,946 in 1959/60. This long-term decrease may be partially attributed to the growing use of packaged boilers of low horse-power rating and the practice of locating plants separately on the same premises so that they may be registered individually, thus tending to reduce the number of required qualified engineers and operators.

In addition to examinations under *The Operating Engineers Act*, the Board examined 19 applicants for certificates of competency under *The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act*. Also, assistance in training standards and additional revised examinations were compiled, used and marked for supervisors and operators employed at the Atomic Energy Plant at Rolphton.

Applications to the Board for certificates of qualification totalled 1,550, a slight increase over the previous fiscal year. Of this total, the Board accepted 1,386 and rejected 164 for lack of qualifications of required experience.

The total number of certificates of qualification issued to operating engineers and operators rose during the year to an all-time high of 26,274; of this number 24,247 were renewal certificates.

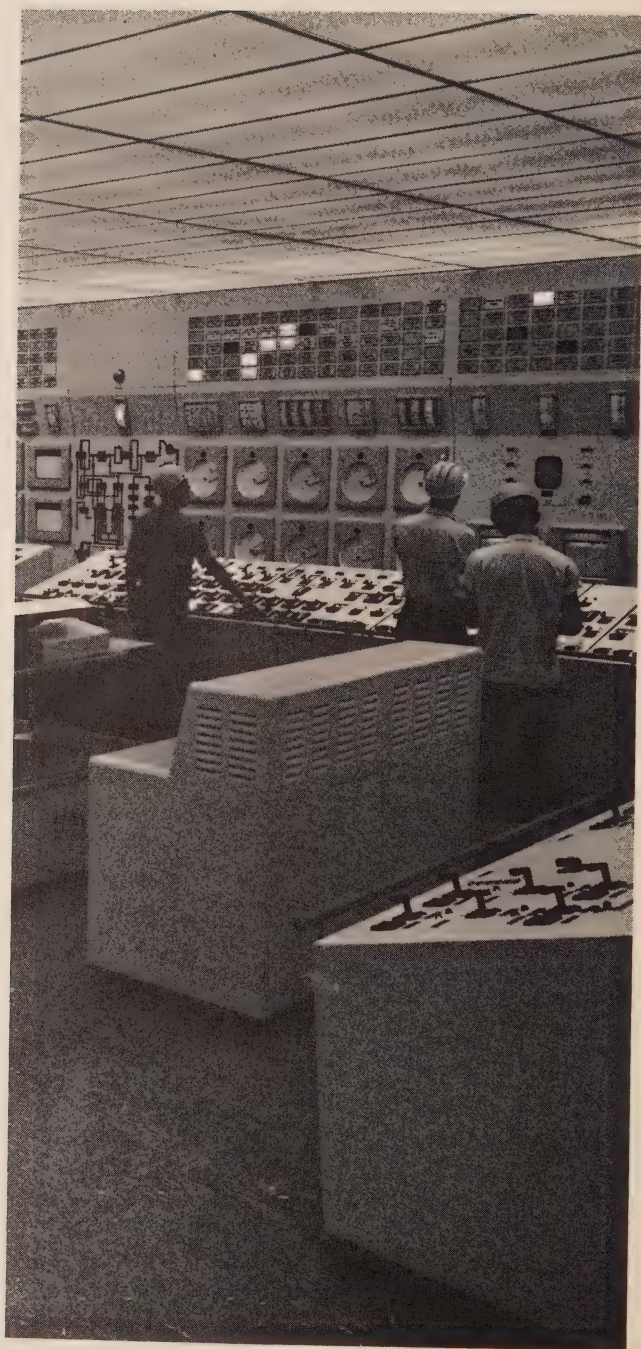
Board inspectors made 4,192 visits during the year to industrial plants and other places where hoisting equipment was in operation. Additional reports of inspection on behalf of this branch included 56 by the Factory

### examinations

### certificates of qualification

### general activities

## safety and technical services



## safety and technical services

Inspection Branch, 32 by the Boiler Inspection Branch, seven by the Elevator Inspection Branch and 45 by the Construction Safety Branch.

Reports of 1,116 violations of the Act and Regulations were received during the year, 1,105 from departmental inspectors and the rest from individuals and organizations. In most cases those responsible for the violations were co-operative in making required changes, 988 of the violations being remedied during the year. Three prosecutions for offences under *The Operating Engineers Act* were instituted and convictions were registered in each case.

The Board continued its work of revising material relating to the examination of operating engineers and operators, during the fiscal year under review; more examination papers were rewritten and new directives designed to assist candidates to prepare for their examinations were made available. The text book, *Basic Power Plant Engineering*, was being revised in December but a new printing of 1,000 copies of the current edition was ordered to allow the demand to be satisfied while the revision is being completed.

*The Operating Engineers Handbook*, first published in the fiscal year 1959/60, was reprinted during the year. It has been widely distributed throughout the world to other governments and organizations concerned with safety and engineering problems. Nearly 33,000 of these books have been distributed since the first printing.

As in previous fiscal years, the Board held a number of interviews with plant owners wishing to consult on such matters as seniority and working conditions of personnel, specification or rating changes of boiler equipment and separate registrations of more than one plant on the same premises. A total of 383 such interviews, a new high, were held and it was felt that in many cases such meetings resulted in more efficient operation and contributed to labour-management harmony.

Net revenue collected during the year under the Act was \$163,742, an increase of \$5,360 over the previous fiscal year.







## **human rights commission**

**human rights code**

**cases investigated**

**fair employment**

**fair remuneration**

**fair accommodation**

**equal rights in housing**

**fair publication**

**public education**

## human rights commission

### human rights code

*The Ontario Human Rights Code*, which came into effect in June, 1962, is a consolidation into one law of all human rights legislation passed by the Provincial Legislature since 1944. Designed to give basic protection to all from discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodation and publication, the Code is specifically committed to furthering the principle that all people are free and equal in dignity and rights, regardless of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. In this, the legislation is in harmony with the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Human Rights Commission is responsible for the administration of the Code and for furthering its objectives by means of education, research and conciliation. The Commission consists of a chairman, a secretary and three members. The permanent administrative staff is composed of a director and two investigating officers. In addition, during the summer months, university students in the social sciences are hired.

Deputations are received from organizations and individuals interested in questions of human rights. All complaints of infractions of the Code are dealt with through investigation, conciliation, boards of inquiry, and, if necessary, prosecution.

The prescribed duties of Human Rights officers are indicative of the methods promoted by the Commission. As conciliators, they investigate formal complaints of discrimination and use persuasion to bring about compliance with the Code. On occasion, they enlist the voluntary help of community groups. They co-operate with educational, religious, ethnic, labour and welfare groups in planning such activities as conferences and seminars, deliver speeches and take part in private and public discussions in order to overcome prejudice and discrimination.

A measure of the success of the Commission during the year was the fact that although 94 cases of alleged discrimination were investigated — more than double the number of the preceding year — no recourse to prosecution was necessary. Seventy-five cases were resolved and 19 were carried over into the next fiscal year.



### cases investigated

## human rights commission

An additional 64 informal investigations of forms of discrimination not covered by present legislation were handled — more than three times the number handled the previous year — bringing the total number of investigations to 158.

Discrimination in employment is forbidden under the Human Rights Code in such practices as hiring, discharging or promotion within a company having five or more employees. Trade unions are similarly prohibited from discrimination with regard to membership. In employment application forms or oral inquiries, it is forbidden to seek information about an applicant as to his racial, religious or national origin.

One of the more important events of the year was an agreement between the Commission and the Association of Professional Placement Agencies and Consultants (APPAC) aimed at preventing clients from using association members for discriminatory practices. The signing of the agreement, known as the Declaration of Equal Employment Opportunity, was the beginning of a program to ask clients of APPAC and other private employment agencies throughout the Province to sign similar agreements.

During the year the Commission processed 59 formal charges of alleged discrimination in employment, 31 of which dealt with discriminatory employment application forms. Most businesses co-operated in correcting the offending forms and these cases were closed. Of the 28 other cases in which complainants charged that they were either refused employment, discharged, unfairly treated or otherwise discriminated against, 24 were settled or dismissed by the investigating officer and four were carried over into the next fiscal year.

One Board of Inquiry was held during the year, involving two charges against the same employer of alleged discriminatory application forms. The matter was successfully conciliated by the Board and the employer submitted new forms to the Commission.

As in the previous fiscal year, no complaints were received pertaining to the Human Rights legislation which

**fair employment**

**fair remuneration**

## **human rights commission**

entitles employed women to receive pay equal to that of men performing the same work in the same establishment.

### **fair accommodation**

Eighteen complaints were investigated under the section of the Code which prohibits discrimination in places to which the public is customarily admitted, such as hotels, resorts, restaurants, barber shops and beauty parlours. These complaints involved a beauty salon and barber shop, a boat house, night clubs, restaurants, a motel and a hotel.

Eleven cases were satisfactorily settled in conciliation, three were dismissed, one was carried over into the next fiscal year, and three — against a single boat house operator — were settled by a Board of Inquiry.

### **equal rights in housing**

The section of the Code which prohibits discrimination in apartment buildings of more than six units was cited in 15 complaints, charging that the complainants had been denied an apartment because of their race or colour. Seven cases were settled when the owners offered accommodations to the complainants, seven more were dismissed and one case was continued into the next fiscal year.

### **fair publication**

Only two cases of unfair publication were brought to the attention of the Commission. These involved the owner of a beach, and a housing developer who had posted discriminatory signs. The cases were settled with the removal of the signs when the owners were informed that they faced prosecution if the signs remained.

### **public education**

Considerable momentum in the field of education was achieved during the year through the preparation and distribution of pamphlets, and through public appearances, meetings, conferences and announcements on radio and television.

Two public service announcements which were distributed to 18 television stations and 68 radio stations in the Province opened up a new area of mass public education in human rights. The response on the part of the stations was most encouraging, as was the co-operation of many



## human rights commission

newspapers in Ontario which reprinted the full text of the Ontario Human Rights Code on Human Rights Day — December 10.

Two issues of the Commission's official bulletin, *Human Relations*, were distributed to a mailing list of 100,000 and three new pamphlets were published:

*Human Rights in Ontario* — a summary of the provisions of the Code and an outline of the activities of the Commission and the role of the community in furthering human rights in the Province;

*Guide for Employers* — a brochure dealing with the provisions of the Code in relation to employment application forms; and

*Your Rights are Protected* — a leaflet outlining the program of the Commission in broad detail.

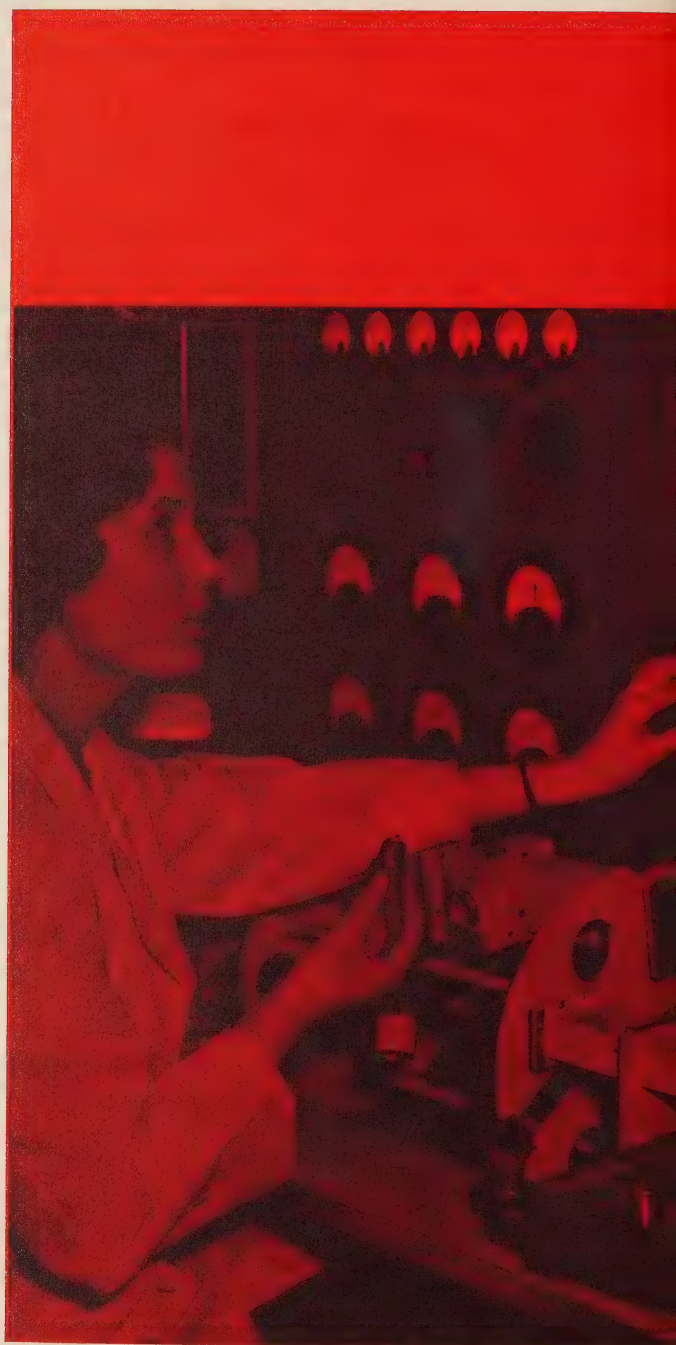
These pamphlets were distributed to the general public and to those attending the many meetings, conferences and public appearances made by members of the Commission staff.

A list of 23 selected films which are available from various organizations was prepared and two new films were purchased: *Everybody's Prejudiced* and *Picture in Your Mind*. These were shown in conjunction with speaking engagements and conferences.

More than 2,400 requests for information and literature were received from schools, churches, labour organizations, social agencies and others, and approximately 170,000 pieces of literature were distributed in addition to the official bulletin.

Several meetings and conferences were held in co-operation with community leaders in different centres of the Province, and a human rights planning committee was established in Windsor in response to a request from community leaders in that city.





**women's bureau**

**revised legislation**

**public interest**

## women's bureau

Canada's first provincial Women's Bureau was formed by the Province of Ontario in September, 1963, in recognition of the fact that women now constitute one third of the total labour force.



The Women's Bureau is essentially a service bureau, supplementing other services in the Department of Labour. Its overall task is to examine and publicize the nature, the needs and the extent of participation of women in the labour force.

Through study and research, it interprets for the benefit of both the Government and the public, trends in the work life of women.

As an education medium, it strives to help the women of Ontario integrate into the labour force as effectively as possible by advising them about areas of employment and training opportunities available to them.

The position and the overall nature of working women has changed greatly in recent years. In the 1930's, for example, the average working woman was 25 years and single; today she is 38 and married. One-third of all women who are working in Ontario are over the age of 45; by 1970 this proportion will be higher. According to the Census of 1961, 54 per cent of women working were over the age of 35. Women at this age have a potential working life of 30 years.

## revised legislation

During the first six months of the Bureau's operation, there were two amendments to *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act* affecting working women. One amendment equalized the minimum meal periods employers must provide for women and men. Previously it was specified that women must have a full hour but now both men and women are allowed a minimum of half an hour.

The second amendment made it permissible for women to work any time between the hours of 6 a.m. and midnight, provided they do not work more than eight hours for any one employer. Previously women were restricted to working a maximum of eight hours in a regular day. Both amendments serve to put women on a more equal footing with working men.



# women's bureau

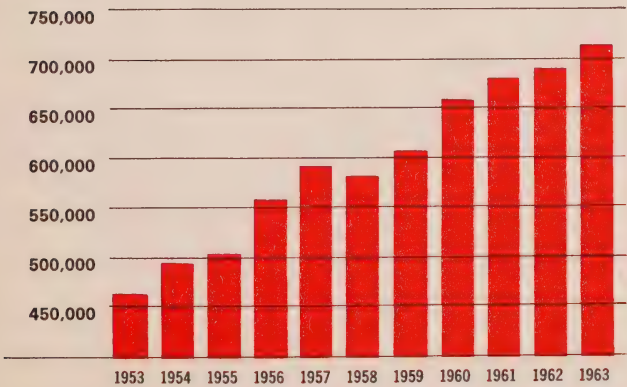
The public was immediately interested in the new Women's Bureau as indicated in the numerous interviews by radio, press and television and by invitations to the Bureau's Director to address groups and participate in conferences conducted by the federal and provincial governments and women's organizations.

# public interest



Average Annual Number of Women in the Ontario Labour Force, estimated in thousands 1953-1963

Source: D.B.S., The Labour Force





## **athletics commissioner**

**responsibilities**

**assistance to amateur sport**

**boxing and wrestling**

## athletics commissioner

### responsibilities

The Office of the Athletics Commissioner, although created in 1920 primarily to supervise boxing and wrestling in the Province, has in recent years been devoting an increasing amount of effort and money towards the encouragement and support of amateur athletics.

The Commissioner, under the direction of the Minister of Labour, promotes, encourages and assists organized amateur sports and sport associations. The office has operated from time to time under the authority of the Attorney General, the Department of Health and the Department of Education. Administration of *The Athletics Control Act* was transferred to the Department of Labour in 1951.

The philosophy behind the Commissioner's interest in amateur athletics is a conviction that an active interest in sport on the part of young people not only contributes to their physical fitness, but is also a deterrent to delinquency and produces a healthier, happier citizenry.

Measures were started during the year to promote greater track and field participation by young people, particularly by girls because of the relatively limited opportunities they have for athletics.

During the year the Commissioner attended and spoke at the following major conferences:

May 7, 1963: Arenas Association Meeting, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Aug. 17-22: World Boxing Association Convention, Miami Beach, Fla.

Nov. 8: The Canadian National Exhibition Sports Committee meeting, Toronto.

Jan. 18-19, 1964: World Boxing Association executive meeting, Louisville, Ky.

March 14: Ontario Lacrosse Association convention, Toronto.

During the year under review, about \$47,000 was spent by the Athletics Commissioner to assist and encourage amateur sport. This included a grant of \$15,000 to the Canadian Olympics Association, representing Ontario's contribution towards the expense of sending top Cana-



### assistance to amateur sport



# athletics commissioner

dian athletes to the Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck, Austria, and the summer Olympics at Tokyo, Japan.

New equipment was donated to about 925 associations sponsoring such amateur sports as baseball, basketball, boxing, wrestling, football, hockey, lacrosse, track-and-field events, and tennis. These associations had a membership of about 55,000. In addition, about 300 crests and medals were awarded to individuals and teams winning Ontario championships.

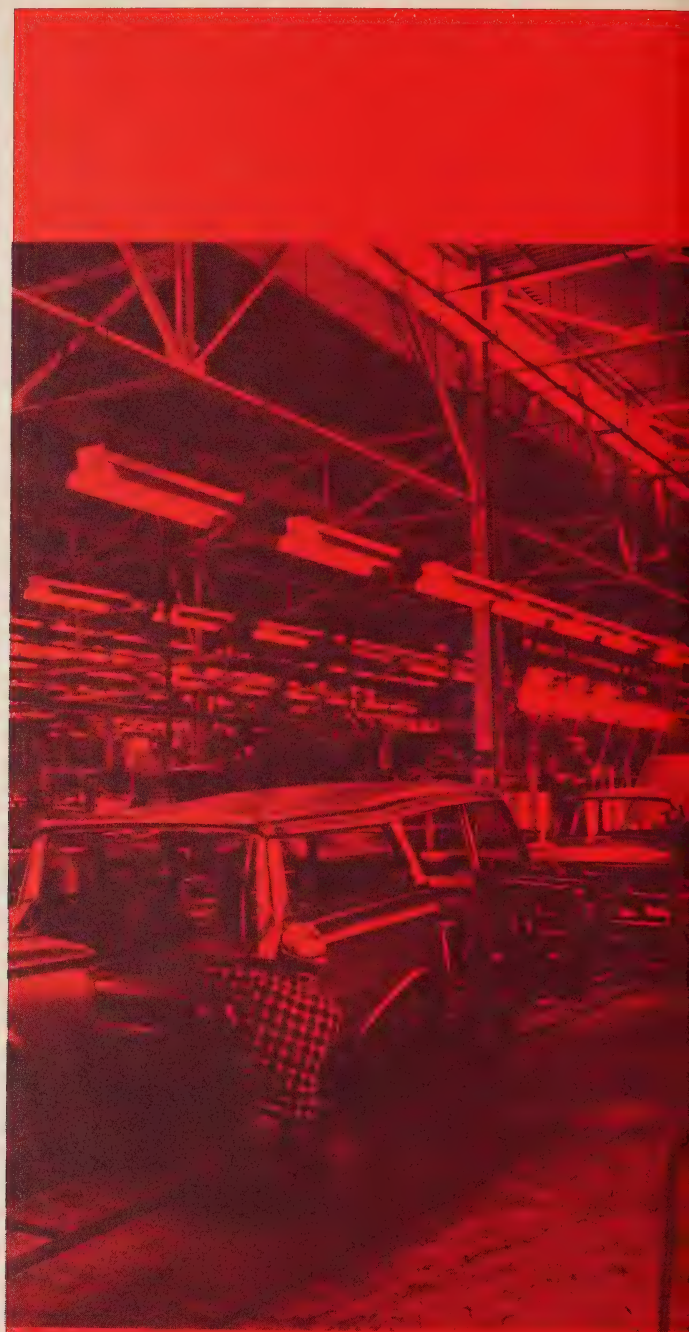
Assistance in the form of special grants, given annually to the three Ontario branches of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, totalled \$18,200, compared to \$14,400 for the preceding year.

A grant of \$400 went to the Southwestern Ontario branch of the AAU, along with an additional grant of \$200 to help cover travelling expenses of athletes who competed in the Eastern Canadian Track and Field championships in Saint John, N.B. There was a further grant of \$600 toward the AAU Indoor Track & Field Canadian championships in Kitchener.

The Central Ontario branch of the AAU received a grant of \$400, the Thunder Bay branch \$300, and the Hamilton athletic team was granted \$500 towards the expenses of the Canusa Games held in Hamilton. The Canusa Games (the name is made up from the words "Canada" and "U.S.A.") is an annual event held alternately in Hamilton and Flint, Mich., and assistance towards travelling and billeting is donated by the host team. In the past about 100 athletes from Flint have competed.

The Athletics Commissioner supervises all professional and amateur boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in the Province, under the authority of *The Athletics Control Act*. During the year, a total of 1,006 boxing and wrestling licenses were issued and brought a revenue of \$6,169. Tax receipts from boxing and wrestling events amounted to \$9,203, bringing the total revenue for the year to \$15,372, compared to \$20,082 for the previous fiscal year. The drop was due to decreasing public interest in boxing; interest in wrestling remains comparatively constant.

**boxing and wrestling**



tables

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# A—The Industrial Standards Act

Table A-1—Report of Petitions for Conferences  
by Industry and Zone—year ending March 31, 1964

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Essex County.....	Authorized
	Kapuskasing.....	Authorized
Bricklaying and Stonemasonry.....	Toronto.....	Authorized
Millinery.....	Ontario.....	Authorized

Table A-1a—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Essex County.....	February 26, 1964 <sup>3</sup>	August 13, 1964
	Kapuskasing.....	February 11, 1964 <sup>3</sup>	
Bricklaying and Stonemasonry.....	Toronto.....	May 6, 1963 <sup>2</sup>	
Millinery Industry.....	Ontario.....	February 14, 1963 <sup>3</sup>	

1. Unless otherwise noted the schedules agreed to at the conferences, on coming into force, were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.
2. No schedule is in force at the time of the conference.
3. Date of schedule coming into force after the fiscal year under review.

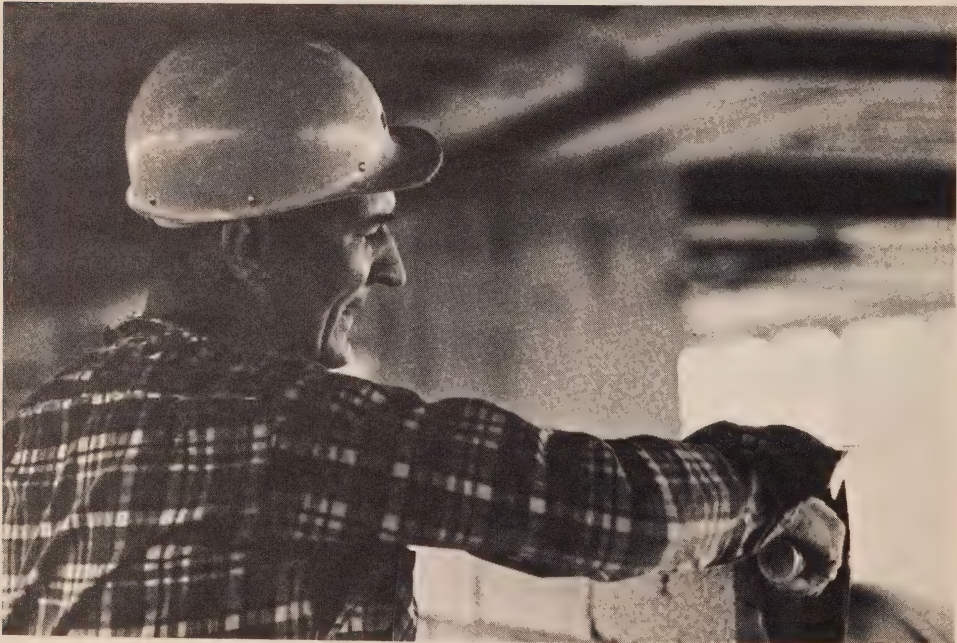




Table A-2—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering.....	Ajax.....		Jan. 18, 1962	1/62
	Arnprior.....	248		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	249		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	250		
	Barrie.....	251		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	252		
	Belleville.....	253		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	254		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	255		
	Brampton.....	256		
	Brantford.....		Aug. 11, 1962	193/62
	Brockville.....	258		
	Brussels.....	See Blyth		
	Burlington.....	259		
	Campbellford.....	260		
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	261		
	Chatham.....	262		
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.		July 3, 1961	188/61
	Clinton—Louth Townships.	See Beamsville		
	Cobourg.....		Mar. 3, 1962	47/62
	Collingwood.....	265		
	Cornwall.....	266		
	Dundas.....	267		
	Elora, Fergus.....	268		
	Essex County.....	269		
	Fergus.....	See Elora		
	Fort Frances.....	270		
	Fort William—Port Arthur.	271		
	Galt.....		Mar. 23, 1963	61/63
	Gananoque.....	273		
	Goderich.....	See Clinton		
	Gravenhurst.....	See Bracebridge		
	Grimsby.....	See Beamsville		
	Guelph.....	274		
	Hamilton.....		Dec. 1, 1962	310/62
	Huntsville.....	See Bracebridge		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	276		
	Kingston.....	277		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		Feb. 9, 1963	18/63
	Lindsay.....	279		
	London.....		July 3, 1961	189/61
	Lucknow.....	See Blyth		
	Metropolitan Toronto.....	282	Dec. 23, 1961	380/61—amendment
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria			
	Harbour.....	283		
	Newmarket.....	See Aurora		
	Niagara Falls.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	190/61
	North Bay.....	285		
	Oakville.....	286	Sept. 29, 1963	228/62—amendment
	Orillia.....	287		
	Oshawa.....		Feb. 2, 1963	10/63
	Ottawa.....		Jan. 5, 1963	341/62
	Owen Sound.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	191/61
	Paris.....	291		
	Pembroke.....	292		
	Penetanguishene.....	See Midland		
	Perth.....	See Carleton Place		
	Peterborough.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	192/61
	Petrolia—Forest.....	294		
	Port Colborne— Humberstone.....	295		
	Port Hope.....		Oct. 28, 1961	339/61
	Port McNicoll.....	See Midland		

**Table A-2—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force—  
year ending March 31, 1964 (continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Barbering (continued).....	Prescott-Cardinal-			
	Iroquois-Morrisburg.....	297		
	Renfrew.....	298		
	St. Catharines.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	193/61
	St. Mary's.....	299		
	St. Thomas.....	300		
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....		Mar. 3, 1962	48/62
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	302		
	Seaforth.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis-			
	Waterford-Port Dover-			
	Delhi-Port Rowan-South			
	Walsingham-St. Williams..	303		
	Smiths Falls.....	304		
	Springfield.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford.....	305		
	Sudbury.....	306		
	Teeswater.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford-			
	ville-Vienna-Port Burwell-			
	Brownsville-Courtland....	308		
	Timmins-Schumacher-			
	South Porcupine.....	309		
	Township of Teck.....	307		
	Trenton.....	310		
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....		Dec. 2, 1961	364/61
	Whitby.....		Aug. 18, 1962	195/62
	Windsor.....	312		
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	313		
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall.....	314		
	Hamilton.....		Sept. 29, 1962	229/62
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	315		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	316		
	Ottawa.....	317		
	Port Arthur—Fort William..	318		
	Sarnia.....	319		
	Toronto.....		Aug. 3, 1963	202/63
	Windsor.....	320		
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	321		
	Brockville.....	322		
	Cornwall.....	323		
	Fort Frances.....	324		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	325		
	Kingston.....	326		
	Niagara Falls.....	327		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	328		
	Ottawa.....		Mar. 24, 1962	62/62
	Owen Sound.....	330		
	St. Catharines.....	331		
	Sudbury.....	332		
Common labourers construction.....	Windsor.....	333		
Electrical repair and construction.....	Ottawa.....	334		
	Windsor.....	335		
	Belleville.....	336		
	Chatham.....	337		
	Cornwall.....	338		
	London.....		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	194/61
	Niagara Falls.....	340		
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	341		
	Ottawa.....		July 29, 1961	255/61
	Port Arthur—Fort William..	343		

Table A-2—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force—  
year ending March 31, 1964 (continued)

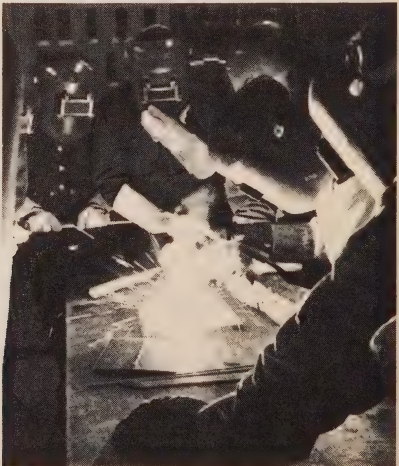
Industry	Zone	See: Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960 Regulation Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulation numbered
Electrical repair and construction (continued) . . .	Sarnia . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	195/61
	Welland . . . . .	345		
	Windsor . . . . .	346		
Fur Industry . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .		Nov. 3, 1962	280/62
Hard Furniture . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	347		
Ladies' cloak and suit . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	348	(July 13, 1963 (Mar. 24, 1964	184/63—amendment 63/64—amendment
Ladies' dress and sports-wear .	Ontario . . . . .	349	April 21, 1962	86/62—amendment
Lathing . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	196/61
	Ottawa . . . . .	350		
Men's and boys' clothing . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	351	Dec. 9, 1961 Mar. 21, 1964	369/61—amendment 62/64—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap .	Ontario . . . . .	352		
Millinery . . . . .	Ontario . . . . .	353		
Painting & Decorating . . . . .	Brantford . . . . .	354		
	Cornwall . . . . .	355		
	Hamilton . . . . .	356		
	Kingston . . . . .	357		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .		July 3, 1961	197/61
	London . . . . .	358		
	Niagara Falls . . . . .		July 14, 1962	169/62
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	360		
	Ottawa . . . . .		Oct. 7, 1961	309/61
	Peterborough . . . . .	362		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . .	363		
	St. Catharines . . . . .		July 3, 1961	198/61
	Sault Ste. Marie . . . . .	364		
	Toronto . . . . .	365		
	Windsor . . . . .	366		
Plastering . . . . .	Brantford . . . . .	367		
	Hamilton . . . . .	368		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	369		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	370		
	Ottawa . . . . .	371		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . .		May 29, 1962	116/62
	St. Catharines . . . . .	372		
	Sarnia . . . . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	199/61
	Toronto . . . . .	374		
Plumbing and Heating . . . . .	Windsor . . . . .	375		
	Belleville . . . . .	376		
	Kitchener—Waterloo . . . . .	377		
	London . . . . .	378		
	Oshawa—Whitby . . . . .	379		
	Ottawa . . . . .		Mar. 3, 1962	49/62
	Port Arthur—Fort William . .		July 3, 1961 <sup>1</sup>	200/61
	Welland . . . . .	382		
	Windsor . . . . .	383		
Retail Gasoline Service . . . . .	Brantford . . . . .	384		
	Hamilton . . . . .	385		
	Toronto . . . . .	386		
	Windsor . . . . .	387		
Sheet-Metal Work Construction . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	388		
	Ottawa . . . . .	389		
	Port Arthur—Fort William . .	390		
	Windsor . . . . .	391		

<sup>1</sup>Repromulgated.

# B—Apprenticeship Branch

Table B-1—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—year ending March 31, 1964

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprenticeship issued	Unsatisfactorily	April 1, 1963	March 31, 1964
Building Trades.....	1,030	222	427	35	2,584	2,930
Bricklayer.....	31	7	16	4	65	69
Carpenter.....	76	25	44	3	193	197
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	419	46	159	6	901	1,109
Mason.....	1		1		2	2
Painter and Decorator.....	20	15	9		58	54
Plasterer.....	11	10	9		33	25
Plumber.....	222	43	80	7	642	734
Sheet Metal Worker.....	167	47	61	14	474	519
Steamfitter.....	83	29	48	1	216	221
Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	1,688	338	741	38	3,770	4,341
Branch A, motor mechanic.....	1,330	275	573	29	3,104	3,557
Branch B, body repairer.....	339	59	158	8	622	736
Branch C, electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer.....	19	4	10		43	48
Branch D, metal worker.....				1	1	
Worker in servicing and installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment.....	16	5	1	1	48	57
Barber.....	134	19	15		103	203
Hairdresser.....	373	154	132	11	702	778
Total.....	3,241	738	1,316	85	7,207	8,309





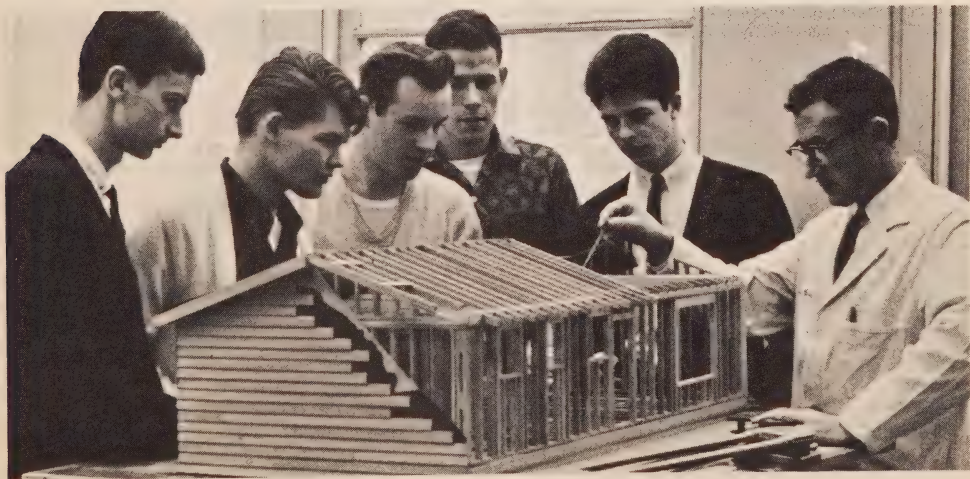
**Table B-1a—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades by Year of Apprenticeship—year ending March 31, 1964**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
<b>Building Trades</b> .....	<b>519</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>2,930</b>
Bricklayer <sup>1</sup> .....	17	18	16	18		69
Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	34	54	58	51		197
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician <sup>1</sup> .....	218	303	234	354		1,109
Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	1		1			2
Painter and Decorator <sup>1</sup> .....	12	14	14	14		54
Plasterer <sup>1</sup> .....	4	5	6	10		25
Plumber <sup>2</sup> .....	107	137	112	118	260	734
Sheet Metal Worker <sup>1</sup> .....	83	147	101	188		519
Steamfitter <sup>2</sup> .....	43	50	29	35	64	221
<b>Motor Vehicle Repairer</b> .....	<b>664</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>4,341</b>
Branch A—Motor Mechanic <sup>2</sup> .....	528	775	670	762	822	3,557
Branch B—Body Repairer <sup>1</sup> .....	128	218	170	220		736
Branch C—Electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer <sup>1</sup> .....	8	9	16	15		48
Branch D—Metal Worker <sup>3</sup> .....						
<b>Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Barber</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>37</b>			<b>203</b>
<b>Hairdresser</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>222</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>310</b>			<b>778</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,505</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>8,309</b>

<sup>1</sup>Apprenticeship period 4 years.

<sup>2</sup>Apprenticeship period 5 years.

<sup>3</sup>Apprenticeship period 3 years.



**Table B-1b—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship  
from 1928 to 1964, by Designated Trades**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1964
	During 1964	1928 to 1964	During 1964	1928 to 1964	During 1964	1928 to 1964	
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	31	1,024	7	192	20	763	69
Carpenter.....	76	2,295	25	587	47	1,511	197
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	419	5,428	46	883	165	3,436	1,109
Mason.....	1	69	.....	18	1	49	2
Painter and Decorator.....	20	593	15	204	9	335	54
Plasterer.....	11	573	10	130	9	418	25
Plumber.....	222	4,272	43	996	87	2,542	734
Sheet Metal Worker.....	167	2,238	47	468	75	1,251	519
Steamfitter.....	83	1,408	29	417	49	770	221
Total.....	1,030	17,900	222	3,895	462	11,075	2,930
Comparative totals, 1963.....	804	16,870	255	3,673	697	10,613	2,584
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
Branch A—motor mechanic....	1,330	14,015	275	3,506	602	6,952	3,557
Branch B—body repairer.....	339	2,696	59	625	166	1,335	736
Branch C—electrical system repairer and fuel system repairer....	19	546	4	170	10	328	48
Branch D—metal worker.....	.....	100	.....	32	1	68	.....
Total.....	1,688	17,357	338	4,333	779	8,683	4,341
Comparative totals, 1963.....	1,433	15,669	422	3,995	729	7,904	3,770
Worker in servicing and installing air conditioning and refrig- erating equipment.....	16	77	5	12	2	8	57
Comparative totals, 1963.....	23	61	3	7	.....	6	48
Barber.....	134	465	19	71	15	191	203
Comparative totals, 1963.....	76	331	8	52	12	176	103
Hairdressers.....	373	3,937	154	1,256	143	1,903	778
Comparative totals, 1963.....	346	3,564	137	1,102	135	1,760	702
Grand totals, all trades, 1964	3,241	39,736	738	9,567	1,401	21,860	8,309
Comparative grand totals, all trades, 1963.....	2,682	36,495	825	8,829	1,573	20,459	7,207

**Table B-2—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates  
of Qualification, by Designated Trades—year ending March 31, 1964**

Designated Trade (see details in Table B-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	1,655	2,695	4,350
2. Barber.....	387	150	537
3. Hairdresser.....	1,230	1,146	2,376
Total.....	3,272	3,991	7,263

Table B-2a—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Place of Examination—year ending March 31, 1964

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations		Candidates Examined			
	Group	Single	Appren- tices	Students	Others	Total
<b>1. Motor Vehicle Repairer</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>4,350</b>
Barrie	4		25		80	105
Belleville	3		15		49	64
Blind River		1		1		1
Brockville		1			1	1
Chatham	1	1	1	1	26	28
Cornwall	4	2	5	2	74	81
Elliot Lake		4		1	3	4
Hamilton	14	10	69		278	347
Kapuskasing	2				18	18
Kenora	2		1		21	22
Kingston	3	1	31		35	66
Kirkland Lake	2		6		19	25
Kitchener	14	5	55	1	160	216
London	6	8	62	2	122	186
New Liskeard		1	1			1
North Bay	3		16		39	55
Oshawa	3		4		57	61
Ottawa	11	15	34	3	365	402
Owen Sound	4	2	25		58	83
Peterborough	7	5	32	3	58	93
Port Arthur	6	6	14		91	105
Renfrew	2	1	5	3	40	48
St. Catharines	6	1	50		110	160
Sarnia	3	3	23	1	50	74
Sault Ste. Marie	5	5	16	1	117	134
Simcoe	2		13		28	41
Sudbury	6	1	18		92	110
Timmins	2		5		19	24
Toronto	67	347	351	49	1,255	1,655
Trenton		1		1		1
Wawa		1			1	1
Windsor	5	3	28		110	138
<b>2. Barber</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>537</b>
Barrie		4			4	4
Belleville		3	1		2	3
Cornwall		1	1			1
Fort William	1				4	4
Kingston		10		1	9	10
Kitchener						
North Bay		3			3	3
Ottawa	3		1	36	12	49
Owen Sound		2			2	2
Renfrew						
Sault Ste. Marie		14		1	13	14
Stratford						
Sudbury		12			12	12
Timmins		1			1	1
Toronto	21	4	14	109	264	387
Windsor	3			34	7	41
Woodstock		6			6	6
<b>3. Hairdressers</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>2,376</b>
Hamilton	22		26	250	71	347
Kitchener	3		2	59	3	64
London	12		7	203	19	229
North Bay	4		3	50	21	74
Ottawa	14		27	82	118	227
Port Arthur	4		4		27	31
Timmins		1	1			1
Toronto	51	123	100	839	291	1,230
Windsor	10		10	148	15	173



**Table B-3—Department of Labour Certificates of Qualification  
Issued in Designated Trades—year ending March 31, 1964**

	After Exam.	Without Exam.	Dupli- cates	Reciprocal	Miscel- laneous	Renewals	Cancelled	Total
Motor mechanics....	2,621	.....	52	8	1	29,799	12	32,493
Hairdressers.....	1,928	2	36	4	.....	15,689	8	17,667
Barbers.....	634	354	11	.....	.....	5,996	7	7,002
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51,484</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>57,162</b>

**Table B-4—Licenses Issued to Trade Schools During the Year ending  
December 31, 1963 by Designated Trades**

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			January 1, 1963	December 31, 1963
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....		4	4	4
Hairdresser.....		23	23	23
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>

**Trade School Licenses Issued to Academies of Advanced Training  
During the Year Ending December 31, 1963 by Designated Trades**

Academies	New	Renewal	In Force	
			January 1, 1963	December 31, 1963
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	1	2	2	2
Hairdresser.....	2	6	6	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table B-5—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of  
Qualification and Trade School Licenses—year ending March 31, 1964**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
Designated Trade:			
Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	\$207,662.78	\$ 801.98	\$206,860.80
Barbers.....	40,469.00	232.00	40,237.95
Hairdressers.....	108,778.45	447.50	108,330.95
Refrigeration.....	245.00	.....	245.00
Other Trades.....	3,370.00	10.00	3,360.00
<b>Total Fees.....</b>	<b>\$360,525.23</b>	<b>\$ 1,491.48</b>	<b>\$359,033.75</b>
Miscellaneous.....	76.63	.....	76.63
<b>Total Revenue.....</b>	<b>\$360,601.86</b>	<b>\$ 1,491.48</b>	<b>\$359,110.38</b>



**Table B-6—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship  
Canadian Vocational Training Registration—year ending March 31, 1964**

Designated Trades	Registrations		Cancellations		Completions		Active
	During Year	Total	During Year	Total	During Year	Total	
Plant Bricklaying.....		3		2		1	
Cabinet Making.....	4	32	2	10		14	8
Plant Electrician.....	45	420	5	65	51	272	83
Welding.....	8	61	1	13	7	32	16
Pattern Making.....	6	41		12	1	21	8
Machine Fitting.....	1	5				4	1
Draftsman.....	5	24	2	12		7	5
Printing.....	12	40	1	9	3	12	19
Tool & Die Making.....	106	444	7	77	13	175	192
Machinist.....	49	417	9	105	16	195	117
Sprinkler Fitter.....							
Gas Fitting.....		3				3	
Stone Cutting.....		2		2			
Baker.....	1	1					1
Ships Joiner.....		7		3		3	1
Boat Building.....	1	3		1		1	1
Moulding.....	4	31		14		8	9
Furniture Finishing.....		2		1		1	
Automotive Machinist.....	4	37	2	8	3	19	10
Painting & Decorating.....		1				1	
Druggist.....		2		2			
Sign Painting.....	2	6		2		1	3
Marine Motor Mechanic.....		2		2			
Core Maker.....		7		1		6	
Brass Finisher.....		4		3		1	
Coppersmith.....		15		7		8	
Armature Winding & Motor Repair.....	4	61		22	1	33	6
Pyrometrician.....		1		1			
Marble Tile Setting.....	1	7		1		3	3
Marine Steelworker.....		2		1		1	
Diesel Service Mechanic.....		10		1		9	
Photo Engraving.....		5		4		1	
Woodworking—Bench Hand.....	1	222	2	84	1	132	6
Jeweller.....	2	5		2		1	2
Ornamental Blacksmith.....		5		3		2	
Lather.....	26	267	7	51	17	162	54
Glove Cutting.....		2		2			
Canvas Goods.....		2				2	
Compositor.....		3				3	
Automobile & Tractor Mechanic.....		1				1	
Pipe Fitter.....	23	62	6	11	6	19	32
Glass Beveling.....		1		1			
Dressmaking.....	1	3		1		1	1
Plant Sheet Metal.....	2	32		3	1	24	5
Plant Plumber.....		25		2	1	22	1
Plant Carpenter.....		11		1		9	1
Plant Painter & Decorator.....		5			1	5	
Assistant Dyer (Hosiery).....		2		2			
Journeyman Machine Adjustor.....		3		1		2	
Instrument & Toolmaker.....	9	51	1	1	3	31	19
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning.....		5		2		3	
Process Instrument Mechanic.....		34		6		26	2
Sheet Metal Fabricator.....	1	7			1	5	2
Elevator Mfg. Mechanic.....		1		1			
Metalsmith.....		1		1			1
Electric Winding & Maintenance.....	1	13		2		10	1
Pulp & Paper Technician.....		16		4		12	
Platework.....	1	9		1		5	3
Electric Arc Welder.....		1		1			
Structural Steel Shop Drafting.....	6	196	6	31	6	150	15
Ship Fitter.....		8		2		3	3
Millwright.....	31	106	3	23	5	25	58
Boilermaker.....	1	9		2		4	3
Tool Designer.....	1	4				3	1
Automatic Screw Machine Set-up.....	2	5		1		2	2

**Table B-6—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship  
Canadian Vocational Training Registration—year ending March 31, 1964  
(continued)**

Designated Trades	Registrations		Cancellations		Completions		Active
	During Year	Total	During Year	Total	During Year	Total	
Steelworker .....		3		2		1	
Roll Turner .....	1	18		2	1	14	2
Instrument Repairman .....	3	52		9	3	30	13
Plant Steamfitter .....	1	12		3		5	4
Stokes & Smith Mechanic .....		1				1	
Electric Apparatus Repair							
Electrician .....	2	16		4	1	8	4
Blacksmith .....	1	4				2	2
Steam Power House Mechanic .....		8				6	2
Foundryman .....		2		1		1	
Electronic Instrument Mechanic .....	3	5	1	2		1	2
Instrument Fitter .....		2		2			
Mechanical Fitter .....	1	8		1		4	3
Shoemaking .....		10	1	3	1	4	3
Iron Worker .....	1	9		4	1	4	1
Industrial Instrumentation .....		2				2	
Production Methods & Administration .....		9			1	8	1
Stationary Engineering .....		1				1	
Chair Frame Maker .....		1		1			
Textile Hosiery Knitting							
Machines Adjustor .....		8		3	1	5	
Oil Burner Mechanic .....		1				1	
Tube Fitter .....		1				1	
Metallurgical Technician .....	1	2				1	1
Sewing Machine Mechanic .....		1				1	
Electro-Plating .....		2		1		1	
Structural Steel Mechanic .....	2	6	1	2	1	1	3
Rigger .....		2		1			1
Machine Tool Rebuilding .....		1			1	1	
Electrical Technicians .....		3			3	3	
Auto Radiator Repair .....		1				1	
Electronic Repairman .....	12	15				1	14
Foundry Lab Technician .....		1		1			
Fur Cutter .....		1	1	1			
Horticulture .....	1	2					2
Watchmaker .....	4	19	2	4			15
Cook .....	76	94	5	8	2	3	83
Television .....	1	2					2
Heavy Duty Repair .....	3	5					5
Electrician (Lineman) .....	2	3					3
Electrician (Shop) .....	3	6				3	3
Gunsmithing .....		1					1
Electrician (Wireman) .....	2	2					2
Lithographer .....	1	1					1
Power House Operator .....	4	4			1	1	3
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>870</b>

# C—Ontario Labour Relations Board

**Table C-1—Summary of Applications, Complaints and other Proceedings Dealt with by the Board—year ending March 31, 1964**

Type of Application or Complaint	Number of Applications or Complaints	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1964
APPLICATIONS					
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1964.....	735	485	109	65	76
Carried over from 1963.....	109 <sup>1</sup>	66	29	13	1
Total.....	844	551	138	78	77
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1964.....	1,204	1,022	19	70	93
Carried over from 1963.....	41	35	1	5	.....
Total.....	1,245	1,057	20	75	93
Declaration of Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1964.....	79	42	26	3	8
Carried over from 1963.....	25	19	6	.....	.....
Total.....	104	61	32	3	8
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union or Employer:					
Filed during 1964.....	28	23	.....	2	3
Carried over from 1963.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	29	24	.....	2	3
Declaration that Strike or Lockout Unlawful:					
Filed during 1964.....	35	7	4	24	.....
Carried over from 1963.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	35	7	4	24	.....
Consent to Institute Prosecution:					
Filed during 1964.....	193	41	5	144	3
Carried over from 1963.....	7	4	2	1	.....
Total.....	200	45	7	145	3
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1964.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from 1963.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total—Applications:					
Filed during 1964.....	2,275	1,621	163	308	183
Carried over from 1963.....	183	125	38	19	1
Total.....	2,458	1,746	201	327	184

<sup>1</sup>Revised.

**Table C-1—Summary of Applications, Complaints and other Proceedings Dealt with by the Board—year ending March 31, 1964 (continued)**

Type of Application or Complaint	Number of Applications or Complaints	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1964
COMPLAINTS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS					
Complaints of Unfair Practice in Employment:					
Filed during 1964.....	168				24
Carried over from 1963.....	23 <sup>1</sup>				
Total.....	191				24
Section 79 of the Act:					
Filed during 1964.....	12				4
Carried over from 1963.....	6 <sup>1</sup>				1
Total.....	18				5
Operation of Collective Agreement (Section 34 (5)):					
Filed during 1964.....	5				1
Carried over from 1963.....	1				
Total.....	6				1
Request by Member of a Trade Union for Financial Statement on its Affairs (Section 63):					
Filed during 1964.....	1				
Carried over from 1963.....					
Total.....	1				
Sub-Total—Complaints and Other Proceedings:					
Filed during 1964.....	186				29
Carried over from 1963.....	30				1
Total.....	216				30
All Applications, Complaints and Other Proceedings filed during 1964.....	2,461				212
All Applications, Complaints and Other Proceedings carried over from 1963.....	213 <sup>1</sup>				2
Total.....	2,674				214

<sup>1</sup>Revised.



# D—Conciliation Services

Table D-1—Appointments of Conciliation Officers to Effect Collective Agreements and Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers under the Labour Relations Act 1963

	Appointments	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
Appointment of Conciliation Officers:				
During 1964.....	1,251	977	126,300	1,251
Carried over from 1963.....	169	*141	14,000	169
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>*1,118</b>	<b>140,300</b>	<b>1,420</b>
Appointments Disposed of by Conciliation Officers:				
Collective Agreements Effected.....	524	475	43,100	524
Conciliation Boards to be Established.....	390	357	49,900	390
Conciliation Boards not to be Established.....	350	143	23,900	350
Lapsed.....	12	10	200	12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>117,100</b>	<b>1,276</b>
Appointments Undisposed of at March 31, 1964....	144	*133	23,200	144

\*Revised—Nov. 17, 1964.

Table D-2—Establishment and Operation of Conciliation Boards under the Labour Relations Act 1963\*

	Disputes	Employees Directly Involved	Employers Directly Involved
<b>Establishment of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes Referred:			
During 1964.....	357	49,900	390
Carried over from 1963.....	20	2,000	28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>418</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Collective Agreements effected with further assistance of conciliation officers before boards established.....	25	2,500	25
Lapsed before boards established.....	2	100	2
Boards established.....	326	47,000	364
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>391</b>
Dispute in Process at March 31, 1964.....	24	2,300	27
<b>Operation of Conciliation Boards</b>			
Disputes where Boards established:			
During 1964.....	326	47,000	364
Prior to 1964.....	88	28,000	111
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>475</b>
Disputes Disposed of:			
Agreements directly effected.....	143	18,600	179
Agreements not effected.....	199	43,800	211
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>390</b>
Disputes undisposed of at March 31, 1964.....	72	12,600	85

\*NOTE: Boards are in the process of being established while the procedures under section 16 of the Act are being complied with. This section provides for the appointment of the members and chairman of a board and is administered from the Office of the Deputy Minister. A board is deemed to have been established when its members have been appointed and notice of their names has been given to the parties.

Revised—Nov. 17, 1964.

E—Factory Inspection Branch

Table E-1—Industrial Accidents, by Cause, Industry, and Sex  
for the year ending March 31, 1964

Number	Cause	Manufacturing Industries																	
		Food and beverages	Tobacco products	Rubber	Leather	Textile	Knitting mills	Clothing	Wood	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and allied industries	Printing, Publishing and allied industries	Primary metal	Metal Fabricating (except machinery and transportation equipment)	Machinery	Transportation Equipment	Electrical Products	Non-metallic mineral products	
1	All hand tools including portable powered	54	1	12	9	14	...	1	6	16	14	3	28	40	28	52	30	10	
2	Woodworking . . . . .	1			2	2	1	...	92	26	2	2	2	2	3		3		
3	Metal Working except punch presses . . . . .	1							1	3			62	95	46	51	30	2	
4	Punch presses . . . . .			3	2					4			17	116	21	45	53		
5	Other machinery . . . . .	94	3	44	67	75	9	8	7	6	96	22	34	66	36	63	73	26	
6	Gears, belts, pulleys, shafting, etc. . . . .	15	1	2	1	7	2	...	5	2	12	1	12	19	10	8	4	4	
7	Handled by fellow workmen . . . . .	27	3	4		7	1	...	3	2	12	2	36	16	9	38	11	9	
8	Handled by victim . . . . .	326	22	120	55	84	6	10	127	37	171	42	445	466	308	572	328	207	
9	Falling from stockpiles or loads . . . . .	55	2	13	8	17		3	31	14	45	7	97	102	68	122	57	31	
10	Nails and spikes . . . . .	11			1	3			8	1	1		3	8	4	7	5	3	
11	Thrown by tools . . . . .					2			1	1	5		12	6	4	11	2		
12	Thrown by machinery . . . . .	5		5	2	3			15	5	11		39	42	12	43	10	4	
13	Materials n.e.c. . . . .	46	2	9	6	15	2	1	17	7	24	10	78	78	35	101	50	42	
14	Elevators, hoists and cranes . . . . .	4				2				6			27	9	6	8	1	6	
15	Belts, sprocket, chain and other conveyors . . . . .	25	1	3	1	2			8		10	2	15	5	7	16	4	7	
16	Hooks, chains, slings and cables . . . . .	6	2	5	2	4			6	1	5		34	13	15	13	5	5	
17	Automobiles and trucks . . . . .	2		1		1			1	1	4	1	4	3	3	10	3	7	
18	Lift trucks, loadmobiles, misc. . . . .	13		6	2	3			8	1	6	1	20	18	12	28	11	15	
19	Railway . . . . .	1									1		4						
20	Hand trucks, wheelbarrows, etc. . . . .	20		5	4	6		1	4	3	4	2	10	9	19	15	6	11	
21	Fires, except gas or vapour . . . . .	1							1	1	3	1	10	1	6	2	2	2	
22	Fires, gas or vapour . . . . .	3		1						1			6	2	3	6	1	2	
23	Hot vapours, gases or liquids . . . . .	25		2	4	5			5		1	1	61	8	17	13	14	8	
24	Hot solid objects . . . . .	4		3					1				30	20	14	17	8	3	
25	Cold and other . . . . .	3		1							1		22	4	4	10	2		
26	Gas . . . . .																		
27	Dust . . . . .																		
28	Gasoline, oil, chemicals . . . . .																1		
29	Boilers, pressure vessels and pipes . . . . .															1	3		
30	High explosives, fire arms and n.e.c. . . . .												1				1		
31	Acids, alkalis and similar chemicals . . . . .	9				7	4				4		4	14	6	10	12	6	
32	Dusts (Silicosis, etc.) . . . . .	1												1					
33	Poisonous gases, or lack of oxygen . . . . .	2		1							4		3	1	1	7		3	
34	Ionizing radiation . . . . .	1																	
35	Welding flashes . . . . .									1			4	6	6	10	1	1	
36	Industrial diseases, n.e.c. . . . .	19		1	11	2		2	5		4	1	13	11	9	26	32	4	
37	Electricity . . . . .	7					1		1		2		3	3	2	4	5	1	
38	Rough ground or floor . . . . .	13		3	2	3			3	1	6	2	21	9	8	21	6	10	
39	Slippery surfaces . . . . .	160	2	10	7	26	4	3	21	6	46	10	65	49	40	118	44	35	
40	N.E.C. . . . .	25		6	3	5	1		9	4	23	3	46	33	24	49	33	20	
41	Ladders and stairs . . . . .	40	8	7	7	15	1	4	5	1	17	4	25	19	22	35	19	20	
42	Platforms, ramps and stationary vehicles . . . . .	31		2	6	7			21	1	9	1	25	26	15	57	12	13	
43	Scaffolds and stagings . . . . .	4			2				2	1	2	1	5	6	1	5	3	2	
44	Stockpiles and loads . . . . .	1		2	1	1			10		3		4	6	5	5	4	2	
45	Buildings or other structures . . . . .	5	1	2					1		3		4	3	3	9	2	4	
46	N.E.C. . . . .	11	3	5	1	2			7	7	4		19	12	14	25	17	6	
47	Flying particles . . . . .	7		3	3	2	1		7	2	8	2	41	43	27	49	20	18	
48	Infection, n.e.c. . . . .	15	1	3	4	3		2	16	3	5	1	9	18	12	20	10	6	
49	Over-exertion, n.e.c. . . . .	9				3			4		5		10	10	8	8	8	4	
50	Jammed between articles . . . . .	48	1	11	8	16			20	4	23	6	80	70	29	61	40	30	
51	Miscellaneous . . . . .	116	5	20	27	33	7	5	26	10	68	16	123	94	69	207	103	59	
	Total . . . . .	1,266	58	317	255	374	36	41	504	165	674	148	1,613	1,582	992	1,980	1,090	646	
52	Accidents not under jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act	249	2	4	4	4	1	1	30	4	51	43	35	38	23	102	26	31	
	Grand Total . . . . .	1,515	60	321	259	378	37	42	534	169	725	191	1,648	1,620	1,015	2,082	1,116	677	

\*These accidents were reported, by employers under section 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Chemical and Chemical products			Miscellaneous manufacturing	Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries					Trade		Community, Business and Personal Service								Public Administration and Defence	Unspecified or Undefined	Total	Female		Male		Number	
					Construction	Transportation	Storage	Communication	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Wholesale	Retail	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Education and related services	Health and welfare services	Religious organizations	Motion picture and recreational services	Services to business management	Personal services				Miscellaneous services	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal
1	5		2					6	91											422	28		393	1	1		
1	4				1	1		2												148	4		144		2		
1	4			1				6												303	30		272	1	3		
2	14																			277	50		227		4		
25	41		1	1			1	2	23								4			827	218		606	3	5		
1	2							1	5											114	15		99		6		
1	1		1	2				1	14											202	19		183		7		
57	60		4	26	8		6	47	420	2	1				1		1	1	5	3,972	336		3,632	4	8		
7	11	1	1	6	4		2	14	51											773	52		715	6	9		
			2		1			1	13											73	6		67		10		
2								1	1											48	1		47		11		
1	6		3					9	2											217	11		205	1	12		
6	6	1	2	7	1		1	6	43								1		6	604	70		534		13		
			1	1	1			4												76	1		71	4	14		
4	1	1						1	9											122	11		110	1	15		
				1	2			1	4											124	2		119	3	16		
1				1	1			6												50			49	1	17		
5	2			1				2	8											163			163		18		
					2															9			8	1	19		
4	1			2				1	8								1			136	11		125		20		
1			1					2	1											35			34	1	21		
4	2			1					3											37			36	1	22		
8	5						2	1	1								1	1	1	183	14		169		23		
1	2			1				3	3								1			107	8		99		24		
1								1	1											49	2		47		25		
			1	1				4												6	2		3	1	26		
																									27		
1								1	3									1		7			4	3	28		
1																				5			4	1	29		
1																				3			3		30		
7	2			1					5							1				93	10		82	1	31		
																				2			2		32		
1									1											24			24		33		
																				2	1		1		34		
																				29			29		35		
3	7				1				1											152	36		116		36		
	1			4			1		3											38	5	1	26	6	37		
	2				2			1	4											118	6		112		38		
19	8	1	2	6	3		1	6	88	1							1		4	788	119		667	2	39		
3	3		1	3	1			3	13									1		314	43		271		40		
7	5			7	3		1	2	40									1	3	320	62		258		41		
7	1			10				6	31									2	1	290	9		278	3	42		
			1		1				4											43			42	1	43		
1				1				1												47			47		44		
					1			1	2									1		42	1		41		45		
1				2	1			1	8											147	8		137	2	46		
4	3			2				1	5								1			249	11		238		47		
2	5				1				40											176	33		143		48		
									5											76	23		53		49		
5	4		2	1	1			6	27								1			496	26		470		50		
18	23		5	13	6		2	13	88	1	1						2	1	1	1,167	192		972	3	51		
214	232	4	30	102	43		17	150	1,079	4	2			1	1	14	9	23	1	13,705	1,476	1	12,177	51			
11	2	5	13	48			32	14	98	1							6	6	8		906	31		863	12	52	
225	234	9	43	150	43		49	164	1,177	5	2			1	1	20	15	31	1	14,611	1,507	1	13,040	63			



**Table E-2—Report of Number of Inspections by Industry—  
year ending March 31, 1964**

(Tables E-2 to E-2C are based on reports of Inspectors)

Industry	Inspections <sup>1</sup>				
	The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprentice- ship Act	Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay Act
	first inspection	subsequent inspections	Total		
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>16,561</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>21,661</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>
Food and beverages .....	3,343	586	3,929		8
Tobacco products .....	35	12	47		
Rubber products .....	189	58	247		
Leather products .....	377	122	499		1
Textile .....	552	162	714		1
Knitting mills .....	230	82	312		
Clothing .....	1,036	210	1,246		3
Wood .....	1,271	324	1,595		4
Furniture and fixtures .....	712	200	912		6
Paper and allied industries .....	382	134	516		2
Printing, publishing and allied industries .....	1,211	246	1,457		1
Primary metal .....	308	311	619		1
Metal fabricating .....	2,081	932	3,013		5
Machinery .....	577	194	771		3
Transportation equipment .....	514	310	824		4
Electrical products .....	685	313	998		5
Non-metallic mineral products .....	662	188	850		6
Petroleum and coal products .....	302	43	345		1
Chemical and chemical products .....	703	217	920		4
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	1,239	443	1,682		2
Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries .....	152	13	165	1	8
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>1,001</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,149</b>		<b>131</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>988</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1,211</b>		<b>22</b>
Transportation .....	616	101	717		14
Storage (including grain elevators) .....	251	111	362		4
Communication .....	121	11	132		4
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>171</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>198</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>19,282</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>21,726</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>110</b>
Wholesale trade .....	4,117	668	4,785		19
Retail trade .....	15,165	1,776	16,941	2	91
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>328</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>389</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>6,847</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>7,528</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>191</b>
Education and related services .....	19	2	21		3
Health and welfare service .....	28	1	29		16
Religious organizations .....	1		1		
Recreation service .....	176	15	191		5
Business service .....	143	16	159		4
Personal service .....	5,767	578	6,345	5	159
Miscellaneous service .....	713	69	782		4
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....	<b>177</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>225</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>43</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>45,385</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>54,118</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>596</b>

<sup>1</sup>Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by The Department



Inspections <sup>1</sup>						Total Inspections
Industrial Standards Act	Minimum Wage Act	Operating Engineers Act	Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act	Human Rights Code	Total	
1	17	2	2		88	21,749
	7				15	3,944
						47
						247
	1				1	500
					2	716
						312
1	2				6	1,252
		1	1		6	1,601
					6	918
	1				3	519
	3				4	1,461
					1	620
	2				7	3,020
					3	774
					4	828
					5	1,003
					6	856
					1	346
					4	924
	1	1			4	1,686
			1		10	175
	1				132	1,281
	2		1		25	1,236
	1		1		16	733
					4	366
	1				5	137
					3	201
	23		3		138	21,864
					19	4,804
	23		3		119	17,060
	1		1		17	406
3	65	2			266	7,794
	1				4	25
	1	1			18	47
						1
	1	1			7	198
					4	163
3	58				225	6,570
	4				8	790
		1			17	242
	7			1	51	82
4	116	5	7	1	737	54,855

Labour.

**Table E-2a—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—year ending March 31, 1964**

Industry	Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>						
	Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guard machines, etc.
	boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>144</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>5,901</b>
Food and beverages.....	46	60	106	288	47	23	741
Tobacco products.....				3			1
Rubber products.....	1	14	15	36	5	2	5
Leather products.....	1	17	18	94	1	3	12
Textile.....	5	7	12	127	8	5	13
Knitting mills.....	3	1	4	43	1	2	3
Clothing.....	13	6	19	232	2	3	3
Wood.....	6	38	44	149	28	4	74
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	38	41	169	19	7	20
Paper and allied industries.....	2	7	9	95	5	12	21
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	2	13	15	143	9	3	16
Primary metal.....	2	5	7	40	26	11	18
Metal fabricating.....	21	125	146	310	68	19	1,433
Machinery.....	3	35	38	94	19	5	23
Transportation equipment.....	2	26	28	157	24	15	39
Electrical products.....	8	26	34	152	9	14	40
Non-metallic mineral products.....	12	21	33	59	12	3	23
Petroleum and coal products.....		7	7	18	4		2
Chemical products.....	6	16	22	124	26	2	12
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8	50	58	233	25	5	39
Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....		1	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
Transportation.....	3	63	66	49	22		3
Storage (including grain elevators).....	4	6	10	68	5	4	4
Communication.....				8	1		
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>84</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>99</b>
Wholesale trade.....	30	123	153	373	66	15	54
Retail trade.....	54	786	840	1,060	152	47	45
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>32</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>
Education and related service.....				7			
Health and welfare service.....							
Religious organizations.....							
Recreation service.....		1	1	22	2		
Business service.....	1	2	3	10	5		
Personal service.....	31	40	71	114	12	2	9
Miscellaneous service.....		27	27	35	5	1	5
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....				<b>1</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>277</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>7,301</b>

<sup>1</sup> Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop

Subject of Directions <sup>1</sup>											Total
Heat	Light	Ventilation	Sanitation	Seats for female employees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing room matron, etc.	Head-gear: for female employees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscellaneous	
20	98	691	448	9	309	73	376	645	4	4,915	17,196
1	23	34	70	3	47	5	28	328		760	2,505
	1				1		2			12	32
	2	5	6		1	1	3	9		62	205
	1	10	19		10	5	20	1		137	440
1	2	6	7		20	10	33	4		152	519
1	1	3	7		8		28	1		70	205
1	5	2	56		24	12	3	3		200	599
1	4	40	22	1	16	1	15	118	4	260	1,449
1	7	19	26		26	3	15	13		232	784
	5	11	7		10	3	27	1		156	553
1	3	27	22		12	8	24	4		252	691
1	3	102	19		9	1	7	4		163	575
5	14	157	73	1	49	4	53	61		825	3,215
	3	43	17		6	1	4	4		207	671
3	9	76	22	3	9	4	14	8		275	1,041
1	5	50	20		15	4	40	3		307	1,054
2	1	21	13		15	1	2	43		195	632
		1	1		4	1		7		55	123
	4	38	3		5	2	10	6		192	561
1	4	45	36	1	23	7	48	10		386	1,275
	1	1	2					17		17	67
	4	16	24		11			66		177	595
2	12	41	13		15			58		199	659
	5	15	6		5			43		130	380
2	7	24	7		5			14		61	251
		2			5			1		8	28
	1	9	2					1		48	120
13	107	202	289	2	185	17	5	1,491	7	2,514	8,536
7	30	65	46		48	2	4	335		735	2,422
6	77	137	243	2	137	15	1	1,156	7	1,779	6,114
3	5	5	19	1	11					31	279
2	9	18	65	2	115	8	2	166	11	973	1,848
					1					3	11
								1			4
		2			1			1	1	14	47
			3		1			1		19	48
2	9	11	60	1	109	8	1	148	10	860	1,516
		5	2	1	3		1	15		77	222
2	2	20	2		7			3		25	123
											1
42	238	1,002	862	14	653	98	383	2,430	22	8,882	29,357

Office building.

**Table E-2b—Weekly Hours in Firms Inspected by Industry and Sex—  
year ending March 31, 1964**

Industry	Male									
	Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>961</b>	<b>21,325</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>373,577</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>47,564</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>452,66</b>
Food and beverages.....	94	510	1,047	33,211	938	11,826	293	4,713	2,372	50,26
Tobacco products.....	6	769	14	1,018	7	489	1	155	28	2,43
Rubber products.....	6	476	73	7,780	76	814	10	66	165	9,13
Leather products.....	3	3	191	5,279	72	2,724	1	4	267	8,01
Textile.....	12	80	262	9,002	81	2,522	3	17	358	11,62
Knitting mills.....	6	72	87	1,198	57	1,366			150	2,63
Clothing.....	207	2,117	392	5,409	22	192	4	35	625	7,75
Wood products.....	27	100	387	7,683	295	5,780	118	2,878	827	16,44
Furniture and fixtures.....	20	227	372	8,067	125	3,189	8	69	525	11,55
Paper and allied industries.....	14	563	236	26,127	38	1,007	1	64	289	27,76
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	296	12,005	623	9,331	55	322	4	12	978	21,67
Primary metal.....	5	53	223	43,237	53	1,469	3	20	284	44,77
Metal fabricating.....	39	574	1,274	41,709	396	5,954	59	606	1,768	48,84
Machinery.....	37	540	409	26,384	57	1,397	4	27	507	28,34
Transportation equipment.....	9	83	334	53,366	63	1,740	9	167	415	55,35
Electrical products.....	33	992	466	44,251	31	1,027	3	36	533	46,30
Non-metallic mineral products.....	19	76	317	14,210	165	3,392	45	827	546	18,50
Petroleum and coal products.....	8	214	190	4,905	56	226	8	56	262	5,40
Chemical products.....	58	1,029	468	16,625	33	405	7	98	566	18,15
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	58	772	713	14,094	100	1,502	11	140	882	16,50
Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....	4	70	45	691	32	221	20	212	101	1,19
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>12,56</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>37</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>11,339</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>8,270</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>20,65</b>
Transportation.....	18	131	211	6,995	284	7,515	45	524	558	15,16
Storage (including grain elevators).....	8	38	146	2,488	38	726	16	93	208	3,34
Communication.....	11	259	57	1,856	4	29	1	1	73	2,14
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,68</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>1,166</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>52,894</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>33,285</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>7,523</b>	<b>12,619</b>	<b>98,28</b>
Wholesale trade.....	394	2,276	1,783	18,769	986	9,655	328	2,141	3,491	32,84
Retail trade.....	772	2,306	2,914	34,125	4,547	23,630	895	5,382	9,128	65,44
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>26</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,21</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>270</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>14,61</b>
Education and related service.....	2	26	3	89					5	11
Health and welfare service.....	2	3	7	403	1	2			10	40
Religious organizations.....			1	13					1	1
Recreation service.....	52	492	27	177	23	122	2	10	104	80
Business service.....	28	400	60	797	6	32	1	3	95	1,23
Personal service.....	163	341	852	4,078	1,126	4,934	62	200	2,203	9,55
Miscellaneous service.....	23	146	234	1,541	86	712	17	91	360	2,49
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4,69</b>
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>2</b>	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,507</b>	<b>29,243</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>460,018</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>97,830</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>20,282</b>	<b>29,894</b>	<b>607,37</b>



Female										Total Employees
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total		
firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	firm	employees	
3,088	23,112	4,920	113,624	775	15,698	59	2,995	8,842	155,429	608,097
527	2,159	915	15,523	301	4,800	41	2,903	1,784	25,385	75,645
7	697	10	611	5	529			22	1,837	4,268
35	414	45	1,157	8	173			88	1,744	10,880
20	49	185	4,799	53	1,833			258	6,681	14,691
50	593	267	7,325	46	1,459			363	9,377	20,998
6	120	99	3,683	52	2,623	1	3	158	6,429	9,065
218	3,304	456	13,302	19	460	1	1	694	17,067	24,820
104	294	107	1,155	57	537	6	23	274	2,009	18,450
100	280	205	2,175	39	268	1	11	345	2,734	14,286
63	1,022	186	4,774	16	274			265	6,070	33,831
372	4,798	350	4,028	14	56			736	8,882	30,552
96	690	64	2,073	2	15			162	2,778	47,557
504	2,015	471	6,236	58	468	1	8	1,034	8,727	57,570
191	1,499	168	3,097	7	290			366	4,886	33,234
93	838	158	6,378	15	472			266	7,688	63,044
111	1,069	362	18,131	19	841			492	20,041	66,347
141	565	106	2,079	11	59	1	1	259	2,704	21,209
39	243	19	61	3	15			61	319	5,720
219	1,414	209	5,658	2	19			430	7,091	25,248
167	916	504	11,246	37	460	1	21	709	12,643	29,151
25	133	34	133	11	47	6	24	76	337	1,531
321	576	92	152	4	5			417	733	13,299
289	2,068	147	2,022	23	79	2	2	461	4,171	24,826
188	665	84	432	11	31			283	1,128	16,293
54	213	29	128	7	13	2	2	92	356	3,701
47	1,190	34	1,462	5	35			86	2,687	4,832
45	284	8	26					53	310	2,990
3,360	19,909	3,786	34,848	987	3,611	63	374	8,196	58,742	157,026
1,342	4,806	636	4,065	82	613	15	273	2,075	9,757	42,598
2,018	15,103	3,150	30,783	905	2,998	48	101	6,121	48,985	114,428
45	1,364	3	4					48	1,368	2,582
844	2,588	1,542	10,151	1,722	9,382	97	260	4,205	22,381	36,993
1	12	1	4					2	16	131
3	12	13	476	1	10	1	5	18	503	911
		1	11					1	11	24
48	145	11	22	10	59			69	226	1,027
46	312	28	196	2	8			76	516	1,748
665	1,859	1,432	9,016	1,697	9,103	96	255	3,890	20,233	29,786
81	248	56	426	12	202			149	876	3,366
26	642	3	412					29	1,054	5,746
1	2	1	14					2	16	18
8,019	50,545	10,502	161,253	3,511	28,775	221	3,631	22,253	244,204	851,577

**Table E-2c—Distribution of Employees in Firms Inspected by Industry, Sex and Age—year ending March 31, 1964**

Industry	Male				Female				Total Employees
	Over 16 years	14-16 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 18 years	14-18 years	Under 14 years	Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>452,586</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>452,668</b>	<b>155,368</b>	<b>61</b>		<b>155,429</b>	<b>608,097</b>
Food and beverages.....	50,242	18		50,260	25,376	9		25,385	75,645
Tobacco products.....	2,431			2,431	1,837			1,837	4,268
Rubber products.....	9,136			9,136	1,744			1,744	10,880
Leather products.....	7,998	12		8,010	6,678	3		6,681	14,691
Textile.....	11,616	5		11,621	9,369	8		9,377	20,998
Knitting mills.....	2,634	2		2,636	6,424	5		6,429	9,065
Clothing.....	7,751	2		7,753	17,058	9		17,067	24,820
Wood.....	16,431	7	3	16,441	2,008	1		2,009	18,450
Furniture and fixtures.....	11,545	7		11,552	2,733	1		2,734	14,286
Paper and allied industries.....	27,758	3		27,761	6,069	1		6,070	33,831
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	21,661	9		21,670	8,879	3		8,882	30,552
Primary metal.....	44,779			44,779	2,778			2,778	47,557
Metal fabricating.....	48,839	4		48,843	8,725	2		8,727	57,570
Machinery.....	28,345	3		28,348	4,886			4,886	33,234
Transportation equipment.....	55,355	1		55,356	7,688			7,688	63,044
Electrical products.....	46,305	1		46,306	20,038	3		20,041	66,347
Non-metallic mineral products.....	18,504	1		18,505	2,702	2		2,704	21,209
Petroleum and coal products.....	5,401			5,401	319			319	5,720
Chemical products.....	18,157			18,157	7,091			7,091	25,248
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	16,504	4		16,508	12,639	4		12,643	29,151
Miscellaneous mfg. incidental to other industries.....	1,194			1,194	327	10		337	1,531
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>12,564</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>12,566</b>	<b>733</b>			<b>733</b>	<b>13,299</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>20,654</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>20,655</b>	<b>4,171</b>			<b>4,171</b>	<b>24,826</b>
Transportation.....	15,164	1		15,165	1,128			1,128	16,293
Storage (including grain elevators).....	3,345			3,345	356			356	3,701
Communication.....	2,145			2,145	2,687			2,687	4,832
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>2,680</b>			<b>2,680</b>	<b>310</b>			<b>310</b>	<b>2,990</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>97,772</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98,284</b>	<b>58,445</b>	<b>297</b>		<b>58,742</b>	<b>157,026</b>
Wholesale trade.....	32,836	5		32,841	9,757			9,757	42,598
Retail trade.....	64,936	503	4	65,443	48,688	297		48,985	114,428
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>1,214</b>			<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,368</b>			<b>1,368</b>	<b>2,582</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>14,573</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14,612</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22,381</b>	<b>36,993</b>
Education and related service.....	115			115	16			16	131
Health and welfare service.....	408			408	503			503	911
Religious organizations.....	13			13	11			11	24
Recreation service.....	797	4		801	223	3		226	1,027
Business service.....	1,232			1,232	516			516	1,748
Personal service.....	9,518	31	4	9,553	20,125	107	1	20,233	29,786
Miscellaneous service.....	2,490			2,490	876			876	3,366
<b>Public Administration &amp; Defence</b> .....	<b>4,692</b>			<b>4,692</b>	<b>1,054</b>			<b>1,054</b>	<b>5,746</b>
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>606,737</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>607,373</b>	<b>243,735</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>244,204</b>	<b>851,577</b>

**Table E-3—Permits issued for the employment of Homeworkers,  
by Industry during the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1963**

**Registration Certificates issued to New Firms under Section 14 of  
The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, during the year ending  
March 31, 1964**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Homeworkers' Permits	Registration Certificates
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>342</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>1,001</b>
Food and beverages.....			131
Tobacco products.....			
Rubber products.....	3	20	6
Leather products.....	30	180	15
Textile.....	45	174	24
Knitting mills.....	35	156	12
Clothing.....	96	580	45
Wood products.....	2	1	98
Furniture and fixtures.....	6	8	67
Paper and allied industries.....	12	84	24
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	20	284	61
Primary metal.....			17
Metal fabricating.....	6	51	183
Machinery.....			62
Transportation equipment.....	2	1	36
Electrical products.....	10	14	43
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	1	32
Petroleum and coal products.....			14
Chemical products.....	3	3	36
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	70	916	85
Miscellaneous manufacturing incidental to other industries.....			10
<b>Construction</b> .....			
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....			<b>23</b>
Transportation.....			11
Storage (including grain elevators).....			12
Communication.....			
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....			
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>82</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>786</b>
Wholesale trade.....	18	110	324
Retail trade.....	64	88	462
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....			
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>84</b>
Education and related service.....			
Health and welfare service.....			
Religious organizations.....			
Recreation service.....			
Business service.....	1	1	
Personal service.....	1	2	56
Miscellaneous service.....	1		28
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....			
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....			<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>427</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>1,895</b>

**Table E-4—Number of Permits issued to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, during the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1963, by Industry**

Industry	Emergency Overtime (2)		Double Shift (3)	
	Employers Involved	Permits Issued to Employers	Employers Involved	Permits Issued to Employers
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>532</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>902</b>
Food and beverages.....	66	100	202	226
Tobacco products.....	3	8	9	11
Rubber products.....	4	8	13	16
Leather products.....	26	52	17	17
Textile.....	20	44	23	71
Knitting mills.....	26	81	30	37
Clothing.....	46	116	7	9
Wood products.....	7	23	11	11
Furniture and fixtures.....	19	33	8	9
Paper and allied industries.....	43	91	50	62
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	67	220	34	43
Primary metal.....	6	9	17	21
Metal fabricating.....	27	54	67	74
Machinery.....	10	36	16	22
Transportation equipment.....	14	35	28	35
Electrical products.....	61	177	50	65
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	3	12	13
Petroleum and coal products.....	3	24	1	19
Chemical products.....	18	46	27	48
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	63	166	80	90
Miscellaneous mfg. incidental to other industries.....			3	3
<b>Construction</b> .....				
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Transportation.....			1	1
Storage (including grain elevators).....			1	1
Communication.....				
<b>Public Utilities</b> .....				
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>
Wholesale trade.....	24	50	11	11
Retail trade.....	14	108	14	27
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....				
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>
Education and related service.....				
Health and welfare.....			1	1
Religious organizations.....				
Recreation service.....	1	12		
Business service.....	1	1		
Personal service.....	32	102	17	18
Miscellaneous service.....	2	35	3	5
<b>Public Administration and Defence</b> .....				
<b>Unspecified or Undefined</b> .....				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>606</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>966</b>

<sup>1</sup>Refer to text page 10.

<sup>2</sup>Section 31 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. of the day.

<sup>3</sup>Section 32 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and p.m. on the same day.

<sup>4</sup>Section 33 provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during the hours other than those prescribed in Section 30, 31 and 32 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.



**Number of Restaurant Permits issued to Employers under  
The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, during the  
year ending March 31, 1964**

[illegible]

<sup>5</sup>Commencing April 1st, 1958, restaurant permits were issued on the following basis:

"A" permits enabling employment of females not later than 2 a.m.

"B" permits enabling employment of females between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

"C" permits enabling employment of females commencing not earlier than 6 a.m.

# F—Elevator Inspection Branch

Table F-1—Report of Number of Inspections of Elevating Devices—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	1,841	141	1,982	22	504	31	353	2,892
H.P. Passenger.....	89	1	90		4		14	108
Freight.....	2,278	64	2,342	62	64	15	523	3,006
H.P. Freight.....	43	2	45				18	63
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	585	37	622	3	72	4	103	804
H.P. Class A.....	14	3	17				14	31
Class B.....	63	3	66	2	1		25	94
H.P. Class B.....	13		13				2	15
Escalator—One.....	57	6	63		29		1	93
Manlift.....	52		52	1	2		13	68
Incline Lift.....	43		43		7		17	67
Ski Tows.....	142	4	146		39		37	222
Total.....	5,220	261	5,481	90	722	50	1,120	7,463

There were 87 installations not under the Act.

Table F-2—Certificates of Competency Issued—year ending March 31, 1964

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
Inspectors.....		2	2	13		15
Persons other than inspectors.....		6	6	64		70
Total.....		8	8	77		85



Table F-3—Licences Granted, Suspended and Transferred—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licence Suspended	Licence Transferred
	Initial Licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	469	4,513	21	5,003		216
H.P. Passenger.....	2	90		92		6
Freight.....	85	4,576	18	4,679	1	168
H.P. Freight.....		25		25		1
Dumb-waiter:						
Class "A".....	68	985	1	1,054	1	6
H.P. Class "A".....		11		11		
Class "B".....	4	103		107		2
H.P. Class "B".....	2	7		9		
Escalator:						
Escalator—One.....	4	109		113		4
Escalator—Series.....	6	39		45		
Manlift.....	2	112		114		3
Incline Lift.....	12	51		63		1
Ski Tow.....	39	131		170		5
Total.....	693	10,752	40	11,485	2	412

Table F-4—Drawings and Specifications of Elevating Devices Approved—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Elevating Device	Drawings sub- mitted and approved during April 1-63 to March 31-64		Drawings sub- mitted prior to April 1st and approved during April 1-63 to March 31-64		Total		Total	Additional Sets	
Type	New installa- tion	Major altera- tion	New installa- tion	Major altera- tion	New installa- tion	Major altera- tion		New installa- tion	Major altera- tion
Passengers.....	497	39	38	4	535	43	578		
H.P. Passenger.....	6				6		6		
Freight.....	68	13	4	1	72	14	86		
Class A Dumb-waiter.....	60	7	3	1	63	8	71		
H.P. Class A.....	1				1		1		
Class B Dumb-waiter.....	2		1		3		3		
H.P. Class B.....									
Escalator—One.....	4				4		4		
Escalator—Series.....	6				6		6		
Manlift.....	4				4		4		
Incline Lift.....	1		3		4		4		
Ski Tow (rope).....	28 } 23 }	51	4		32 } 23 }	55	32 } 23 }	55	
Ski Tow (J. and T. Bar).....									
Ski Lift (Chair).....									
Total.....	702	63	49	6	755	65	820		

**Table F-5—Number of Persons Reported Injured in Accidents on Elevating Devices, by Injury and Sex—year ending March 31, 1964**

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger Elevator:										
Landing . . . . .			2	3						
In Car . . . . .			3	1		1	1			
Top of Car . . . . .				2						
Pit . . . . .						2				
Machine Room . . . . .						2				
Freight Elevator:										
Landing . . . . .				1						
In Car . . . . .				1		2		1	1	
Top of Car . . . . .						1				
Pit . . . . .						1				
Machine Room . . . . .										
Dumb-Waiter:										
Landing . . . . .				1						
Top of Car . . . . .										
Pit . . . . .										
Machine Room . . . . .										
Escalator:										
Landing Upper . . . . .	1		2			4			2	
Landing Lower . . . . .		1	3	1	5					
Stairs . . . . .	3	3	20	3	11	3	1		20	
Machine Room . . . . .										
Manlift:										
Landing . . . . .										
Pit . . . . .										
Machine Room . . . . .										
Incline Lift:										
Landing . . . . .										
Tracks . . . . .										
Machine Room . . . . .										
Ski Tow:										
Landing Upper . . . . .										
Landing Lower . . . . .										
Tracks . . . . .				2						
Machine Room . . . . .										
Total . . . . .	4	4	30	15	16	16	2	1	23	



Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
1	2	1	4		1			15	4		11	
2	1	2	1	1				13	9		3	1
	1		3		1			7			7	
	4		2					8			8	
	1				1			4			4	
	1		3		1		1	9			9	
	3		1		2			16	1		15	
	1							2			2	
			1					4			4	
	1		1					2			2	
								1			1	
			1					1			1	
5	6	6	2	4	3	1		37	21		16	
9	7	4	1	10	1	2		46	33		13	
0	22	17	10	63	16	13	6	233	168		65	
			1					2			2	
								2			2	
37	50	30	31	78	26	16	7	402	236		165	1

Table F-5a—Investigations of Accidents Reported Causing Injury—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
Elevator:						
Passenger . . . . .	3			2	1	3
Hand-power passenger . . . . .						
Freight . . . . .	6			6		6
Hand-power freight . . . . .						
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A . . . . .	1			1		1
Hand-power Class A . . . . .						
Class B . . . . .						
Hand-power Class B . . . . .						
Escalator—One . . . . .						
Escalator—Series . . . . .						
Manlift . . . . .						
Incline Lift . . . . .	1			2		2
Ski Tow . . . . .	1			2		2
Total . . . . .	12			13	1	14

Note: 12 Equipment Failure Accidents are not included in this table.

Table F-5b—Causes of Escalator Accidents—year ending March 31, 1964,  
Causing Injury

Cause	Male	Female	Total
1 Fell while boarding .....	2	10	12
2 Fell while boarding (artificial limb or cane) .....			
3 Fell while getting off .....	5	4	9
4 Fell while riding .....	13	25	38
5 Fell while walking or running on moving escalator .....	8	6	14
6 Fell, trying to ride in opposite direction .....		4	4
7 Pushed, knocked over or stepped on .....	8	38	46
8 Fell while riding (artificial limb or cane) .....	2		2
9 Fell while riding (carrying parcels) .....		1	1
10 Fell while riding (lost balance) .....	21	78	99
11 Fell while riding (stooped to pick up object) .....		6	6
12 Fell while riding (stooped to aid child or fell over child) .....		5	5
13 Fell while riding (jerking motion—escalator stopped or went in reverse) .....		4	4
14 Lost grip on handrail .....	1	1	2
15 Caught fingers or glove under handrail .....	17	10	27
16 Sat on step .....	5	3	8
17 Stepped on crack of two steps .....	1		1
18 Clothing caught .....	1	2	3
19 Shoe or rubber caught in combplate .....	3	17	20
20 Unknown or miscellaneous .....	7	8	15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>316</b>

**Table F-6—Report of Annual Registration of Contractors—  
year ending March 31, 1964**

Maximum Number of Elevator Mechanics Employed by Contractor	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1963	1964	
Not more than 2.....	7	23	38	68
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	1	9	8	18
20 or more.....		2	1	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>89</b>

**Table F-7—Revenue Earned—year ending March 31, 1964**

Source	Amount
<b>Licences</b> .....	<b>\$ 59,355.00</b>
Initial Licences.....	3,135.00
Renewal of Licences.....	53,970.00
Transfer of Licences.....	2,050.00
Duplicate of Licences.....	200.00
<b>Certificate of Competency</b> .....	<b>390.00</b>
First Certificates.....	70.00
Renewal Certificates.....	320.00
<b>Approval of Drawings and Specifications</b> .....	<b>14,980.00</b>
Upon Submission of Drawings and Specifications.....	14,975.00
Additional Sets of Drawings and Specifications.....	5.00
<b>Annual Registration of Contractors</b> .....	<b>1,500.00</b>
First Annual Registration.....	45.00
Subsequent Registration.....	1,455.00
<b>Duplicate Notices in form of Metal Plate</b> .....	<b>606.00</b>
<b>Inspections</b> .....	<b>61,070.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b> .....	<b>61.20</b>
<b>Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevator (C.S.A.)</b> .....	<b>99.75</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>3.50</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$138,065.45</b>

# G—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table G-1—Inspections—year ending March 31, 1964

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
Boilers.....	2,914	690	3,010
Pressure Vessels.....	11,952	691	9,476
Total.....	14,866 <sup>1</sup>	1,381	12,486
Pressure Piping.....	1,016 <sup>1,2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping during their construction or installation. There were 12,925 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping during their construction or installation.

<sup>2</sup>Of this number, 122 concerned refrigeration plants and ice rinks.

Table G-2—Certificates of Inspection and  
Certificates of Approval Issued—year ending March 31, 1964

Classification of Certificate	Number
Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....	2,717
Certificates of Inspection.....	21,164
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction or installation.....	8,466
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	1,268
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	11,430 <sup>1</sup>
Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....	60

<sup>1</sup>This number comprises 1,753 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 9,677 certificates issued from the office.

Table G-3—Certificates of Competency Issued—year ending March 31, 1964

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
Inspectors.....	4		4	
Persons other than inspectors.....	13	19	32	198
Total.....	17	19	36	198



Table G-4—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	4,893	991	5,884
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	466	129	595
Pressure butt resistance.....	6	.....	6
Manual torch brazing.....	66	18	84
Total.....	5,431	1,138	6,569

Table G-5—Accidents and Explosions Reported and Investigated—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosion	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
Boiler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnace.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Pressure Vessel.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pressure Piping.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	6	3	8	11
Total.....	16	3	8	11

Seven of these listed explosion investigations, including those that show the fatalities, do not come under the jurisdiction of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act.

Table G-6—Revenue Earned—year ending March 31, 1964

Source	Amount
Fees.....	\$272,004.06
Approval and registration of designs.....	24,854.50
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	114,850.00
Pressure Piping.....	8,095.50
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	18,827.06
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	60,315.00
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,022.00
Certificates of competency.....	1,505.00
Tests of welding operators.....	32,795.00
Approval of welding procedures.....	2,740.00
Remittance of expenses incurred by inspectors on inspection of boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping.....	8,711.50
Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (C.S.A.).....	43.50
Total.....	\$280,759.06

# H—Engineering Services Branch

**Table H-1—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Plans of Buildings—year ending March 31, 1964**

Industry	Plans Approved	Estimated Value of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
<b>Manufacturing Total</b> .....	<b>1,451</b>	<b>\$106,664,500</b>	<b>40.72</b>
Food and beverages.....	210	15,512,000	5.92
Tobacco products.....	3	230,000	.09
Rubber.....	28	2,760,500	1.05
Leather.....	16	1,440,000	.55
Textile.....	34	1,227,100	.48
Knitting Mills.....	12	177,000	.07
Clothing.....	13	384,800	.15
Wood.....	63	993,000	.38
Furniture and fixtures.....	55	3,594,100	1.37
Paper and allied industries.....	56	4,324,100	1.65
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	47	2,605,300	1.00
Primary metal.....	66	10,687,600	4.08
Metal fabricating.....	259	10,792,900	4.12
Machinery.....	84	7,795,400	2.97
Transportation equipment.....	98	18,162,000	6.92
Electrical products.....	73	5,878,000	2.24
Non-metallic mineral products.....	65	2,640,500	1.01
Petroleum and coal products.....	11	2,110,000	.81
Chemicals and chemical products.....	167	11,717,200	4.47
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	91	3,633,000	1.39
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>285</b>	<b>27,899,100</b>	<b>10.64</b>
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>155</b>	<b>12,433,100</b>	<b>4.73</b>
Transportation.....	77	4,931,500	1.88
Storage.....	60	4,757,600	1.81
Communication.....	18	2,744,000	1.04
<b>Utilities</b> .....	<b>56</b>	<b>3,709,000</b>	<b>1.42</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>649</b>	<b>25,871,600</b>	<b>9.87</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	242	8,986,900	3.43
Retail Trade.....	407	16,884,700	6.44
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>156</b>	<b>49,796,700</b>	<b>19.00</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>169</b>	<b>35,764,600</b>	<b>13.62</b>
Education and related services.....	5	718,000	.28
Health and welfare services.....	9	5,864,200	2.22
Religious organizations.....	1	10,000	.04
Motion picture and recreational services.....	16	505,000	.18
Services to business management.....	17	342,300	.13
Personal services.....	41	1,378,000	.52
Miscellaneous services.....	26	389,100	.15
Public administration and defence.....	54	26,558,000	10.10
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>2,921</b>	<b>\$262,138,600</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# I—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table I-1—Report of Examinations by Place and Classification of Certificate of Qualification Applied for—year ending March 31, 1964

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification										
Place	Number	Compressor Operator	Refrigeration Operator		Stationary Engineer				Hoisting Engineer	Hoisting Engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction Engineer	Total
			B-class	A-class	Fourth class	Third class	Second class	First class				
Barrie.....	1				2							2
Belleville.....	3	2			10	9	4			8		33
Brantford.....	4	3	2		11	9	8			2		35
Brockville.....	3	5			3	5	2			1		16
Chatham.....	2		1		13	6	1			5		26
Cornwall.....	2		2		5	9	6			2		24
Dryden.....	1	3	2		15	9	5					34
Eastview.....	1				2							2
Eganville.....	1				1	1						2
Englehart.....	1	2			3	3				2		10
Georgetown.....	1				1							1
Guelph.....	1		21									21
Hamilton.....	4	4	3		25	14	9	2		7		64
Hanover.....	2				2							2
Harwood.....	1				1							1
Huntsville.....	1				1	1				1		3
Kapuskasing.....	1				1	6	3			1		11
Kenora.....	1				4	2				2		8
Kingston.....	3	3			11	3	3		1	5		26
Kitchener.....	2				11	18	3	1		1		34
Lanark.....	2				2							2
London.....	5	2	1		26	20	14			13		76
Madoc.....	1				1							1
Mildmay.....	1				2							2
Napanee.....	2				2							2
New Hamburg.....	1				1							1
Niagara Falls.....	3	1			1	9	3			3		17
North Bay.....	2	3			9	3	9	1		4		29
Orillia.....	2				3	2			1	1		7
Oshawa.....	1				1							1
Ottawa.....	7	1	1		94	50	27	3	1	47		224
Owen Sound.....	1		2		10	4	1			2		19
Pembroke.....	1				2	3				1		6
Perth.....	2				3							3
Petawawa.....	1				1							1
Peterboro.....	2				6	6	1			1		14
Port Arthur.....	2	3	1		28	35	15	8		17		107
Port Hope.....	1				1							1
Portland.....	1									1		1
Sarnia.....	2	3	3		10	7	2	1		4		30
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	3	1		13	15	5			14		51
Scarboro.....	1				1							1
St. Catharines.....	3				8	6	12			2		28
Stratford.....	1				4							4
Sudbury.....	2	4			18	18	18			6	1	65
Timmins.....	1	7			5	3	3			2		20
Toronto												
(by Inspectors).....	5				6							6
Uniondale.....	1				2							2
Wallaceburg.....	1				3							3
Watford.....	1				1							1
Wheatley.....	1				3							3
Winchester.....	1				1							1
Windsor.....	4	2		3	19	21	17	8	1	6		77
Woodstock.....	1				3							3
Total, centres other than Toronto Office.	102	51	40	3	412	297	171	24	4	161	1	1,164
Total, Toronto Office.	(a)	51	45		625	452	224	88	6	245	1	1,737
Grand Total.....	102	102	85	3	1,037	749	395	112	10	406	2	2,901

(a) Examinations held in Toronto Office every day other than on Saturdays and Holidays.

Table I-2—Certificates of Qualifications Issued and Refused—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
Compressor Operator	56	19		2	566	643	27
Refrigeration Operator:							
B class.....	51	13			540	604	20
A class.....		1			12	13	2
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth-class.....	819	87	1	15	7,724	8,646	137
Third-class.....	249	145		3	6,580	6,977	349
Second-class.....	68	88	2	4	2,634	2,796	236
First-class.....	2	31			500	533	76
Hoisting engineer.....	9			1	710	720	1
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).....	305	47		7	4,531	4,890	55
Traction engineer.....	2				266	268	
Hoisting and Traction engineer.....					184	184	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24,247</b>	<b>26,274(a)</b>	<b>903</b>

(a) In addition, there were 677 certificates of Plant Registration issued, making a total of 26,951 certificates issued under the Operating Engineers Act.

Table I-3—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$150,865.95
Certificates of plant registration.....		5,869.00
		<b>\$156,734.95</b>
2. Text-books.....		8,531.20
3. Miscellaneous.....		288.86
Gross Revenue.....		<b>\$165,555.01</b>
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$ 1,516.45
Certificates of plant registration.....		90.00
		<b>\$ 1,606.45</b>
2. Text-books.....		9.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		197.42
Total refunds.....		<b>\$ 1,812.87</b>
Net Revenue.....		<b>\$163,742.14</b>



# J—The Ontario Human Rights Code

**Table J-1—Summary of Complaints in respect of Employment, Public Accommodation, Publications and Housing—year ending March 31, 1964**

Complaints	Causes of Discrimination <sup>1</sup>							Settlements of Complaints effected by Human Rights Officers	Complaints Dismissed	Boards of Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1964
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancestry	Place of Origin				
<b>Employment</b>											
Refused employment.....	12	6	4	5	3	2		5	5		2
Discharged.....	5	1	1	1	3	1	1		5		
Discrimination against in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment.....	1								1		
Excluded from membership, expelled, suspended, or discriminated against by trade union.....	1						1				1
Discrimination expressed by											
(a) applications for employment.....	31	6	18	6	25	5	19	13	3	1 <sup>2</sup>	13
(b) advertisements.....	3	2		3				2	1		
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	6	1	5		1	1	2	4	1		1
Female Employees—											
Equal Pay for equal work.....											
<b>Public Accommodation</b>											
Denied											
(a) accommodation.....	4	3	1	3				2	1		1
(b) services and facilities.....	14	12		14				9	2	1 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Apartments</b>											
Denied occupancy in apartment houses...	15	13		13	1			7	7		1
<b>Publications</b>											
(a) notice.....											
(b) sign.....	2			2				2			
(c) symbol.....											
(d) emblem.....											
(e) other representation.....											
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>19</b>

<sup>1</sup>In many cases more than one cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

<sup>2</sup>One Board of Inquiry was convened involving two separate employment application form cases affecting the same employer. A second Board of Inquiry was convened in which three separate public accommodation cases involved the same establishment.

K—Athletics Commissioner

Table K-1—Licences Issued—year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Licence	Number of Licences
<b>Professional Wrestling</b>	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	641
To take part in exhibitions.....	268
To referee exhibitions.....	23
<b>Professional Boxing</b>	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	2
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	25
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	3
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	14
<b>Amateur Boxing</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	19
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	8
<b>Amateur Wrestling</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	1

Table K-2—Revenue Received for Licences Issued—  
year ending March 31, 1964

Type of Licence	Amount
<b>Professional Wrestling</b>	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	\$ 500.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	3,205.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,340.00
To referee exhibitions.....	350.00*
<b>Professional Boxing</b>	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	10.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	125.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	6.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	28.00
<b>Amateur Boxing</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	95.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	8.00
<b>Amateur Wrestling</b>	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	2.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,169.00</b>

\*15 licences at \$10 each; 8 licences at \$25 each.

Table K-3—Assistance to Amateur Sport—year ending March 31, 1964

Total spent on assistance to Minor Sports for year ending March 31st, 1964:.....	\$46,795.93
Grants—	
Amateur Athletic Union, South-Western Ontario Branch.....	1,200.00
Amateur Athletic Union, Central Ontario Branch.....	400.00
Amateur Athletic Union, Thunder Bay Branch.....	300.00
Hamilton Canusa Games.....	500.00
Canadian Olympic Association.....	15,000.00
	17,400.00
Total spent on assistance to Amateur Sport.....	\$64,195.93





















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